THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

COPYRIGHT 1930 BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Twenty Pages

BOSTON, TUESDAY, APRIL 22, 1930—VOL. XXII, NO. 124

ATLANTIC EDITION • •

FIVE CENTS A COPY

MARKET TRIPS YEAR LONG FOR AMAZONIANS

Native Carries Farmyard on Raft With Season's Rubber Crop

WHIRLPOOLS MAKE VOYAGE THRILLING

Manaos' Living Conditions Recall Gold Rush Days of '49 and Klondike

As Told by H. L. VAN DER HAAS
To IVAN H. PETERMAN

The native raft (balsa) drifted close to the steamer, revealing the Amazonian's floating domain with all hands nimbly alert. The cause for this vigilance was soon apparent. Shouts and gesticulations warned us not to come closer. The Indian and his family were skirting an eddy, one of the traps of this mighty river and crowding by our boat meant destruction.

In spite of its broad expanse, this highway of two empires is filled with whirlpools. They are particularly treacherous at junctures where large tributaries enter.

I watched the struggling little craft, its thatched hut centered on a flimsy, bobbing float. The aged Indian struggled with the steering oar, motioning and shouting to his squaw and sons, the woman industriously laboring beside the men. Here was evidently no place to quibble over woman's sphere, even had such refinements penetrated to the heart of Brazil.

Raft Carries Farmyard

The raft was crowded. A cow, apparently inured to her precarious pasture, munched dried grass with bovine indifference. Several chickens occupied one corner, confined in a rude netting. A pig lolled in a small pen. The Indian had shipped his entire estate. A season's crop of rubber and some yucca meal were his marketable cargo, carefully sheltered in the hut.

"Who is he and where is he going?" I asked one of the pilots off duty at the moment. I pointed to where the balsa, having safely circumvented the eddy, drifted serenely astern, headed for Para.

"From Mayorunas tribe. He goes down river, sells his rubber, cow, and chickens. Comes back maybe next year." The pilot's guttural summary of a 4000-mile voyage did not satisfy me, however.

"How long has he been on that thing?" I persisted.

"Maybe one month. Maybe six, eight. There is no way to tell how long. He does not come back on the balsa. He takes the river boat. Lets the balsa drift."

This was the explanation of the weather-worn remnants I had often seen abandoned along the route. Beached on sandbars, rotting in the rains and terrific heat of the tropics.

(Continued on Page 12, Column 1)

Press Supports Dry Teaching in French Schools

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

PARIS — Criticism by Edouard Barthe, leader of the wine growers' group in Parliament, of a passage in French school textbooks which condemns wine drinking and praises the United States prohibition law has brought a protest in the Paris daily, La Volonté, under the heading: "Must we teach alcoholism in schools?"

M. Barthe's attack, however, drew a promise from Pierre Marraud, Minister of Public Instruction and Fine Arts, that the book would be revised in the interests of the wine industry.

M. Barthe dwelt upon the economic importance of the wine industry to France and the efforts being made by the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce to increase both the domestic and the foreign consumption of French wines. He attempted to prove the hygienic value of wine as a drink and expressed surprise that propaganda against its use should be permitted in schools, colleges and lycees.

Amid exclamations from the deputies, M. Barthe declared, "The only drink recommended to pupils is water, nothing but water. This is propaganda against our national drink."

Among the passages which drew special condemnation from M. Barthe were the following from a hygiene textbook: "The United States has forbidden the sale of alcoholic, fermented and distilled drinks. That is, it proscribes even wine, beer and cider. France could not adopt such rigorous methods. One must admire without reserve the vigorous people—the United States—who have had the courage to attain complete prohibition by sacrificing private interests to general interests. They will see later what a strong race physically and morally their civic virtues will have prepared." M. Barthe declared that to describe as mere private interests the 1,500,000 vinegrowers in France, who give employment to 5,000,000 or 6,000,000 people was somewhat exaggerated.

M. Marraud declared that some of the passages criticized by M. Barthe had already been corrected and that although the Ministry itself could hardly be expected to edit all textbooks, nevertheless it would make a careful investigation.

Business Man Named War Secretary Aide

COL. FREDERICK H. PAYNE

Payne Chosen as Assistant to War Chief

Massachusetts Industrial Leader Is Named by Hoover for Post

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON — Frederick Huff Payne of Greenfield, Mass., World War veteran and a leading New England business man, was chosen by President Hoover to fill the long-standing vacancy of the Assistant Secretary of War.

In announcing Mr. Payne's appointment on April 22, the President declared that he would have direction over the procurement of all military supplies and matters pertaining to industrial preparedness for war.

Mr. Payne is chairman of the board of directors of the Greenfield Tap & Die Corporation, is a member of the National Industrial Conference Board, of New York, and has served in executive capacities on the Associated Industries of Massachusetts and the Massachusetts Division of the New England Council and Industrial Commission. He served in the Ordnance Department during the World War and holds a commission as Reserve Lieutenant-Colonel in that branch now.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GREENFIELD, Mass. — In nominating Col. Frederick H. Payne as the Assistant Secretary of War, President Hoover is regarded as having fulfilled his determination to fill this post with a man of high industrial as well as military qualifications.

Colonel Payne is one of the outstanding figures in the hardware and machinery field. He is president of the Associated Industries of Massachusetts and chairman of the industrial committee of the New England Council. He also is the chairman of the Massachusetts Industrial Commission which was established by the Legislature recently to outline a program of improvement for the State's agriculture and industry.

After the signing of the armistice Colonel Payne served on the War Claims Board until 1919.

As the Assistant Secretary of War, Colonel Payne would be in charge of the mobilization of industry during time of war.

Philadelphia Likes to Clap Its Music

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—The suggestion of Leopold Stokowski, leader of the Philadelphia Orchestra, that audiences refrain from showing appreciation of its music by applause has been voted down.

Hand-clapping will remain the vogue, he said, April 21, and an announcement to that effect will be made at the next concert.

Results of a questionnaire sent to 1000 orchestra subscribers revealed that about 700 were in favor of applauding. About 200 were in favor of the director's proposed ban.

"The matter will rest right here," Mr. Stokowski said. "I agreed to abide by the vote of the subscribers, and they have decided they want to applaud."

SENATE REJECTS ORIGINS THEORY ON IMMIGRATION

Plan Repealed in Approving Norbeck Amendment to Harris Bill

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON — A year after it had rejected President Hoover's recommendation that the national origins basis for fixing immigration quotas be withdrawn, the Senate on April 21 approved an amendment to another immigration restriction bill repealing the formula outright.

The vote on the issue was 39 to 34; and it came on an amendment offered by Peter Norbeck (R.), Senator from South Dakota, to the bill of William J. Harris (D.), Senator from Georgia, proposing the application of quotas to all countries of the western hemisphere except Canada and Newfoundland.

Under the Norbeck provision European quotas would be calculated on the basis of 1½ per cent of each nationality represented in the 1890 census. It is estimated that this system would materially revise the proportion of immigrants now allowed certain south European countries under the national orgins formula in favor of Germany and Scandinavian countries and also reduce the total number of entrants from 150,000 a year to 120,000.

Although the Senate reversed itself and finally suported the President on the national orgins issue, the situation is most complicated and far from settled. Not only must the amendment face House consideration, but far more serious to its chances of approval, it is incorporated in a bill to which the administration is opposed and will make every effort to defeat or prevent from being taken up by the House.

While the President unquestionably favors repeal of the national origins clause he has decisively indicated that he is against the intent of the Harris bill of setting up quotas for the Latin-American republics. It is the Administration's contention that such legislation would seriously affect its good will endeavors and would react upon the economic and political relations between the United States and the interested countries.

The two matters being tied up as they now are in the Harris bill present the Administration with a difficult problem, one it will attempt to

(Continued on Page 7, Column 4)

Hoover Still Firm in Insistence Upon Parker's Approval

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON — The Senate Judiciary Committee's adverse report on the appointment of Judge John J. Parker of North Carolina, to be a member of the United States Supreme Court, influenced in no wise President Hoover's insistence upon confirmation.

This unwavering attitude on the part of the President in this matter was made known in reply to inquiries at the White House as to the likelihood of Judge Parker's name being withdrawn in view of the unexpectedly decisive action of the Senate committee.

It was stated on the President's behalf that not only would he not recall the appointment, but that he was opposed to having Judge Parker's friends urge him to retire from the contest.

The information was also forthcoming from authoritative Administration quarters that, should the Senate concur in the Judiciary Committee's rejection of the nomination, the President would pass over the South in naming a second choice and would turn to some other section of the country for a candidate.

Following the committee's decisive ballot on the confirmation issue and the refusal to bring Judge Parker before it for personal interrogation, a report was circulated by the nominee's supporters that he would request the committee to hear him. Members of the Judiciary Committee who had opposed Judge Parker's appearance declared that they would contest any such proposal and pointed out that it would require a majority vote of the entire Senate to put it through.

No Soap, No Matches; Bread Scarce! But Patience of Russians Endures

The following is the second of five articles describing the situation in Soviet Russia from the viewpoint of a Russian woman whose connection with official circles has afforded her an unusual opportunity to study the Soviet régime at first hand.

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—The co-operative store has replaced the private shops in the Russian village of today and it is supposed to supply the population with all the necessities of life, being a branch of the central co-operative store in the local county town.

The village "co-operative" usually occupies the premises of the old privately owned shop, which the authorities have taken over, but have very seldom repaired or even cleaned. It is often a kind of a local club at the same time, and, if the manager is liked by the inhabitants of the village, his shop is always full of people, who come there to exchange news, gossip, talk politics and sometimes just sit and listen, content to be in the company of people who "know things."

It was raining hard when I took shelter in the co-operative of a certain village on my way to the station. There was only one train a day to Moscow and this one was due in about four hours' time. The house occupied by the co-operative looked dirty and old from the outside, but when I went in, the inside proved to be much worse. . . . The first thing that greeted me was the heavy, thick and strange smell of smoke, tar and paraffin. The air seemed unbearable for any length of time and yet the room seemed to be full of people who sat there as if they did not even notice the state of the atmosphere.

Deployed on Boxes and Bags

The manager himself sat on the chair behind the counter, and several other men on various boxes and bags round the room. A woman with two dirty little barefooted boys stood in the corner. The boys were playing with a kitten. On the counter stood a flat box with a glass top containing

(Continued on Page 12, Column 3)

Makers of History

CHIEF SIGNERS OF NAVAL TREATY

Upper Row (Left to Right)—RAMSAY MACDONALD, Great Britain; REIJIRO WAKATSUKI, Japan; Col. HENRY L. STIMSON, United States. Below (Left)—ARISTIDE BRIAND, France, and Admiral GIUSEPPE SIRIANNI, Italy.

PEOPLE OF ROME OBSERVE 2683D BIRTHDAY OF CITY

Labor Day Feted on Same Occasion With Civic Ceremonies

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME—Rome celebrated its 2683d birthday April 21, it being, according to legend, just exactly that number of years since Romula plowed a furrow to Capitol Hill to mark the spot where the walls of the new city were to rise.

At the same time Italy celebrates Labor Day, formerly observed on May 1, with ceremonies intended to illustrate its civic and festive character.

The most important ceremony consisted in the installation of the new Council Corporations Institution which marks the last step in the organization of the Fascist Syndical system founded for the protection, representation and co-ordination of all forces of production in the framework of the Fascist State.

The Council is composed of about 150 members, among whom is one woman and is like a miniature parliament.

Admiral Sirianni, Minister of the Navy, accompanied by other members of the Italian delegation to the naval conference, left April 20 for London to attend the closing session. Dino Grandi, Foreign Minister, whose intention was to be in London for the final meeting, was unavoidably prevented from leaving Rome. Signor Grandi is to act as witness at the wedding of Signor Mussolini's daughter, which takes place April 24. Therefore he was unable to go to London.

Moreover, Signor Grandi found much work at the Foreign Office had accumulated during his three months' absence from Rome which requires his personal attention. Signor Grandi's absence from London, it is emphasized here, should not be interpreted as a sign of little interest in the conference.

Germany's Tariff Plan Stirs Poles

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

WARSAW—The Polish Government has followed the example of a number of other European governments, protesting against the increase in customs tariffs proposed by Germany, considering that it affects chiefly Polish exports.

Should Germany persist in its intention, the advantages of the trade and liquidation treaties recently concluded between Poland and Germany will be reduced almost to the vanishing point, Poland considers. Moreover it would be necessary to make a corresponding increase in the duty on goods imported from Germany.

The Polish delegate at Geneva, Francis Sokal, has also lodged a note with the League secretariat, in which he states the tariff increase proposed by Germany produces an entirely new situation from that existing when Poland signed the Tariff Holiday Convention at Geneva. Poland, when putting its signature to this convention on April 12, made the reservation that she could not ratify it if other states introduced tariff changes unfavorable for Polish export trade before the treaty came into force.

THE MONITOR INDEX

TUESDAY, APRIL 22, 1930

General News—Pages 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 12, 13, 17
Financial News ..... 14 and 15
Sporting News 16

FEATURES

Advertised Feature Article 17
The Evolution of the Flying Machine
Women's Enterprises and Activities 9
Educational 10
The Home Forum 11
As a Little Child
[With French Translation]
Chess 16
In the Ship Lanes 17
Radio Programs 17
Daily Features 19
Editorials 20

British Car Breaks Motor Track Record

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

London

CAPT. H. R. BIRKIN broke the motor track record here, traveling a 2¾-mile lap at a speed of 135.33 miles an hour.

The car is a four-cylinder 25-horsepower British Bentley, fitted with supercharger, and is a standard model.

Kaye Don's previous record of 134.2 miles an hour was broken on second by a small margin, and again on third lap.

Police Patrols Tag Motorists Without Lights

Governor's Committee Makes Secret Sudden Drive All Over State

The State of Massachusetts descended last night with such a heavy hand upon motorists who were driving without either one, or both head lights or tail lights that in many quarters the supply of special green tags provided for the first night of the drive was exhausted.

The Governor's Committee on Street and Highway Safety which organized the drive, reported today that calls had come in from all over the State for more tags. As 21,000 tags had been distributed they interpret the demand for more as indicating that a large proportion of the first supply was exhausted on the first night.

The campaign was prepared secretly by the Governor's committee. Last night, with the co-operation of every police chief in the State as well as the State Police Patrol, hundreds of patrolmen took the road and concentrated on stopping all those who were driving without the full complement of lights as required by law. The effectiveness of suddenly springing a drive on the unwary motorist has been strikingly illustrated in the opinion of members of the Governor's committee.

Approximately 825 cars were stopped in the city of Boston alone. Ten Everett police tagged 100 cars. A patrolman from Cambridge was on hand at the State House this morning asking for 500 more tags for his city. Fall River asked for 300 more. The drive was determined upon after a preliminary check-up had shown that throughout the State almost one car per mile was being operated without all of the lights required.

Cars stopped were given green tags. The stub of each tag is sent to the local police chief. The motorist tagged is required to have his lights properly fixed by an authorized headlight station. The tag must be signed by the representative of the authorized station and returned to the police within three days. All stubs on which tags have not been returned within three days will then be forwarded to the Governor's committee for further action.

The notice from the Governor's committee points out that there is no penalty for those who attend to their defective lighting within the three-day period, but that proceedings will be initiated against all who fail to send in a properly countersigned tag.

JAPANESE TRAMWAY STRIKERS GIVE IN

TOKYO (AP)—Four thousand Tokyo tramway strikers notified the municipal authorities on April 22 of their willingness to return to work unconditionally. The authorities believe that this means that the strike has been broken and that early resumption of normal conditions will follow.

The strike has spread to Kobe, 1300 municipal tramway workers walking out in sympathy with the Tokyo strikers. A skeleton service was operated in Kobe.

BRITISH APPROVE VICEROY'S ACT IN RIOT MINIMIZING

No Recent Notable Outbreaks Occur in Gandhi's Salt Campaign

NAVSARI, Bombay, India (AP)—Mahatma Gandhi, who is leading the campaign of civil disobedience complained April 22 to the British authorities that the police had spoiled the natural deposits of salt near Aat by throwing some deleterious powder into the natural deposits, rendering the salt which he desires his followers to gather in defiance of British law, bitter and unpalatable.

Beyond an increase in the illicit salt making at Karachi, in the Bombay district and elsewhere, and a general emphasizing of the defiance by the Nationalists of the Government in the Gandhist press, there seemed to have been no notable outbreaks of lawlessness during the last 24 hours in India.

The daring raid of insurgents on the police arsenal at Chittagong continued the sensation of the moment.

British communities expressed satisfaction with the revival by the Viceroy, Lord Irwin, of the ordinance granting drastic powers to the Bengal authorities to deal with insurgent acts.

Special constables have been enrolled at Calcutta to aid the regular police, and British residents there have been appealed to to take a hand in keeping the city orderly.

K. M. Munshi, who recently resigned his seat in the Legislative Council to join the civil disobedience movement, was convicted on April 22 of incitement to disobedience of the salt laws and was sentenced to six months' simple imprisonment and fined 600 rupees (about $210). If he fails to pay the fine he must serve two months longer.

BOMBAY, India (AP)—The British police on April 22 made an unsuccessful attempt to break through a Nationalist volunteer cordon around the salt pans at Bhatta Baag. Three persons were injured during the ensuing scuffle.

The constabulary made several arrests, including Professor Gharpure, president of the "war council," and two joint secretaries of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee. A large crowd watched the proceedings.

SHIP RUDDER FILLS THE KING'S HIGHWAY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EDINBURGH—In order to avoid dismantling a huge ship's rudder weighing 67 tons, which had to be sent from Darlington in Durham County to Glasgow, the vast mass of metal was conveyed on a 28-ton 14-wheeled lorry. The rudder was 20ft. 3in. long and in some of the little villages traversed it only cleared the houses with a couple of inches to spare. A crew of four drivers were in charge who lived on board. Telephones from front to rear were fitted and there was also a loudspeaker to give warning at the cross-roads.

PEACE OF THE WORLD ADVANCED BY SIGNING OF LONDON TREATY

United States, Italy, Japan, France and Great Britain Bind Themselves to Restrict Naval Construction

TURNING POINT IN FUTILE RACE IN ARMAMENTS REACHED BY PACT

Glowing Tribute Paid to Ramsay MacDonald, to Whom Is Presented the Pen Used at the Signing Ceremony

By ERWIN D. CANHAM

By Cable from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

LONDON—The Treaty of London, limiting for the first time in history all important weapons of naval warfare of the greatest sea powers and binding two other naval powers in a considerable measure of restriction, was signed at St. James's Palace on the morning of April 22, almost exactly three calendar months after the London conference was convened.

Historic moments are not always perceptible as such to those who witness them. Yet in the crowded little drawing-room of Queen Anne, reminiscent of the greatest days of Britain's sea supremacy, there was no doubt to a single observer that a turning point in the struggle of the peoples of the world to check the futile race in armaments had come.

Most of the observers had watched the London conference struggle through three months of difficulties, greater than those presented to most other international meetings. Though their patience was great it was strained to the utmost before the conference ended its labors. All felt the sense of great achievement as the delegates slowly walked to the unpretentious little table, grasped the special gold-mounted fountain pen and affixed their signatures to the document. Henry L. Stimson led the way since America came first alphabetically.

Strong U. S. Representation

Then followed his colleagues in this order, Gen. Charles G. Dawes, Charles Francis Adams, Joseph T. Robinson, David A. Reed, Hugh S. Gibson and Dwight W. Morrow, surely one of the most impressive array of diplomatic talents ever to represent the American Government in the signature of a formal document.

The representative of the Republic of France came next: Aristide Briand, with a gay and mischievous smile at the intent observers, then J. L. Dumesnil and Aimé de Fleuriau.

The British delegation was next, led by Ramsay MacDonald, who as chairman directed all the proceedings at the final meeting; Arthur Henderson and Alexander Benn, representative of Britain's new day of democratic diplomacy, signed with him.

The British Dominions in order of seniority followed, with Philippe Roy, Canada; J. E. Fenton, Australia; T. M. Wilford, New Zealand; Charles Te Water, South Africa; Prof. Timothy Smiddy, Ireland, and Sir Atul Chatterjee, India.

The Italians were unfortunately without their leader, Dino Grandi. First, Admiral Sirianni signed, then A. C. Bordonaro, Ambassador to Great Britain, and Admiral Baron Acton.

The Japanese came last headed by Reijiro Wakatsuki, with Admiral Takarabe, Tsuneo Matsudaira and Matsuzo Nagai.

Following the picturesque ceremony of signature, an even more happy event took place. M. Briand rose from his tribune and with all distinction, grace and charm which are his very own, paid the collective tribute of the conference to the indefatigable labors, the ever-availing patience and the unflagging optimism of Mr. MacDonald.

Pen Presented to Premier

It was his duty, M. Briand said, to change the private feeling for the Prime Minister which inspired every delegate into a collective utterance of appreciation and to reverse the process by transforming the gold pen with which all had signed the treaty and was the general property of all into the private property of Mr. MacDonald.

Replying with the conference's most apt bon mot Mr. MacDonald said, "Monsieur Briand has done a very wrong thing. He has broken my principles and his own. He has individualized public property."

Naturally the conference recalled that both Mr. MacDonald and M. Briand are Socialists. Then, after a tribute had been paid to Sir Maurice Hankey, and the Secretariat, the conference adjourned.

But before the ceremony of signature had taken place the head of each delegation stated their country's point of view.

In the beginning Mr. MacDonald announced that such of the conference's labors not included in the treaty but dealing with the important question of the method of limitation should be forwarded to Geneva for future use. The next conference, he announced, would be held in 1935 and the conference specified in the Washington treaty to be held in 1931 would be skipped. The present conference is officially titled the London Naval Conference and the treaty formally known as the London Naval Treaty of 1930.

Conference Labors Analyzed

Then in an address delivered with restraint but with eloquent sincerity and idealism, to which Mr. MacDonald's audiences are so accustomed, the chairman analyzed the conference's labor and achievements. Its

(Continued on Page 3, Column 1)

[The full text of the naval treaty will be found on Page 8.]

New Radio Bill Aimed Directly at Monopolies

Granting Licenses Made Stricter, Revoking and Suspending Easier

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON — James Couzens (R.), Senator from Michigan, chairman of the Interstate Commerce Committee, gave out the comprehensive new communications bill which carries drastic provisions aimed directly at alleged monopolistic practices of the Radio Corporation of America.

The bill runs to 122 printed pages, and is the outcome of hearings carried over nine months in which executives of every American communications company gave testimony. The bill is drafted by Senator Couzens, Clarence C. Dill (D.), Senator from Washington, and William C. Green, special counsel of the committee. It covers radiocasters, radio common carriers, telegraph, cable and telephone, and incorporates, under proposed new federal machinery, work previously carried on under the Interstate Commerce Act by the Interstate Commerce Commission, the Federal Radio Commission, the radio division of the Commerce Department and the provisions of the Radio Act, which it supersedes.

The bill provides a new commission to supervise all communication companies in place of the present Radio Commission; establishes a new basis for radio allocations, by states, instead of zones, and upsets the previous control over the radio communications field by the Radio Corporation of America, in virtue of the latter's patent monopoly. The latter result is effected by half a dozen drastic provisions in the new bill, requiring the new "communications commission" to withhold radiocasting and communications licenses from companies shown to engage in various monopolistic practices. Some of these provisions are:

Bill Covers New Ground

Licenses refused any parent or subsidiary company adjudged guilty in a federal court of violating anti-trust laws.

Communications licenses refused companies which refuse to sell radio equipment to competitors at a fair price.

Licenses to engage in radio communication from ship to shore to be refused to affiliated R. C. A. companies in future, unless the parent company agrees to sell equipment on which it holds patent monopoly at fair prices to competitive communications companies.

Throughout the bill the authority of the proposed new communications commission to revoke or suspend licenses is increased, and similarly the right to demand information as to ownership of radiocasting stations, and stockholders of communications systems.

5. Section 17 of the present Radio Act which blocks the proposed sale of R. C. A. communications to I. T. T.,

(Continued on Page 12, Column 2)

Some Notable Treaties Concluded Since 1919 in March Toward Peace

By the Associated Press

1919—The Treaties of Versailles, Saint Germain, Neuilly, and the Trianon, known generally as the "peace treaties."

1922—The Washington Naval Treaty, signed by the United States, Great Britain, France, Italy, and Japan. It incorporated an agreement on limitation of naval armaments, but dealt principally with battleships.

1925—The Treaty of Locarno, signed by Great Britain, Germany, France, Italy, and Belgium. It was essentially a treaty of European security, providing for conciliation in disputes under the auspices of the League of Nations.

1927—The Kellogg-Briand Treaty, often called the Pact of Paris. This was a general treaty for renunciation of war and was open to the world. The contracting parties condemned recourse to war for the solution of international controversies, and renounced it as an instrument of national policy.

1930—The London Naval Treaty, providing a naval limitation agreement among the United States, Great Britain, and Japan, with additional agreements on certain naval questions accepted by France and Italy.

MENACE OF ARMS REMOVED, SAYS BRITISH PREMIER

Ramsay MacDonald Sums Up the Labors of London Conference

LONDON (AP)—J. Ramsay MacDonald, British Prime Minister and chairman of the naval conference, in an address bringing the parley to a close on April 22, said:

Gentlemen, we have now gone as far as we can at present and we have met together this morning to gather our points of agreement and embody them in a treaty.

Compared with Washington or Geneva, we have progressed very far; compared with our desires, we are still short. This is but another stage and the work will have to be continued.

We must go on attacking problems which have baffled us. Upon one thing we can congratulate ourselves. Everyone who has taken part in this conference knows how again and again a mistaken word or awkward handling could have created troubled situations which would not have been allayed speedily.

Yet we part today in a spirit of active good will, determined to make this a beginning and to use every means which offers itself to make a five-power treaty a reality.

The conference has done a great work. We have secured a three-power agreement on a building program, no mean or unimportant achievement, with other points embodied in the treaty which repeatedly have defied solution and have brought conference after conference to nought.

Differences of Opinion

On the apparently simple matter of settling the method by which relative strength of neighbors may be agreed, there have been insoluble differences of opinion.

That is gone. We have stopped the replacement of battleships and have reduced their number. We have limited the tonnage of auxiliary craft. We have shown how equipment building and replacement of fleets can be brought within the realm of international order. We have proved how, when the world likes, the menace of arms can be removed by regulating their development.

True, the work has been but partially done, but all great advances of this kind must be in stages and we have gone much further than has as yet been possible. Figures have been published already showing the reductions in building and savings in cost which have resulted from our negotiations, but I doubt if the public have appreciated how much in this respect has been effected.

There are definite programs arranged to be built as well as ships actually built, and reductions in these programs is almost as valuable as a scrapping of ships. We found the world's navies at a point of serious and dangerous expansion. Competition had begun and nations were at the fatal moment of once again by a process of mental delusion reducing their security against war by increasing their armament.

So long as that will-of-the-wisp is followed conferences like this must fail, or at any rate, can but partially succeed. We must be content to go on strengthening the new mentality of peace and applying it step by step in further and further reductions. This treaty carries us to 1936, when further progress in the same direction ought to be possible.

The British Government place a very high value on the Paris pacts and the treaties for peaceful settlements of disputes and they therefore made an offer to come to an agreement upon all-round reduction in naval strength from battleships to submarines in such a way as not to entail loss of security upon any nation.

Such an agreement has been come to between the United States, Japan, and ourselves, but the European situation was harder to resolve. Until it is resolved and an agreemnt is come to regarding it every bond in its limited scope must have the protection of a safeguarding clause such as that in the treaty which we sign today.

But I wish to say this about that clause. It is not put in as an easy way to get around the treaty. I hope it will never be used but if it has to be that will only happen after every effort has been made to avoid it. Only when it is apparent that, owing to ships built, building, or definitely authorized by any power or powers, our naval position is so affected that it is impossible for this country to rest in peace of mind upon the figures embodied in part three of this treaty—only then shall this protection clause be thought about.

Appeal to European Opinion

The British Government are ready now and always will be to strive with might and main to prevent this arising and we have every hope that as a result of the conversations after adjournment of this conference an understanding will be arrived at that will make any use of it absolutely unnecessary.

I will appeal to public opinion of Europe to range itself behind those who are to conduct these further negotiations so that with as little delay as possible they may terminate in agreements on limitation and reduction which can be fitted into the treaty now opened for our signature.

It cannot be said too often that no one nation can take the way to disarmament, for that can be done only by international agreement. The way to disarmament is not easy. To pass resolutions about it is good, but sooner or later we must face numbers of tons, classes of vessels, sizes of fleets, and somebody must undergo the tiresome drudgery of settling complicated technical details. It has been our lot for many weeks now to be engaged upon that essential but somewhat uninspiring task. That is the only work that will bring us to the end desired.

We must be patient with each other so long as the quest of an agreement is being sincerely pursued. During these days we have come to understand each other's difficulties, and in this matter understanding is the first stage of success.

"Have Become Friends"

We have also become far more than fellow negotiators; we have become friends, and I believe that now, for the time being, we go our several ways feeling that the business that has brought us together is of the highest international import and relates to a cause which we wish to continue to serve.

I have to thank you all for both forbearance and helpfulness. You have all, experts and delegates alike, conspired to make my work easy and to overlook and overcome my faults.

The Americans, headed by Mr. Stimson, with their enthusiasms, have been delightful colleagues and have helped us over many a difficulty.

The Japanese, led by Mr. Wakatsuki, have been stout defenders of their national needs and yet loyal colleagues in the common cause which we have been trying to promote. The French, with M. Tardieu and M. Briand at their head in the midst of political distractions which for a time unfortunately deprived us of their presence, have given us unstinted assistance, and even though their circumstances have forbidden them to come to complete agreement as yet they have displayed the very best evidence that they are heart and soul as ever enlisted in the cause of peace and that they go from here only to continue negotiations determined to bring them to a successful ending.

Help From Italians

The Italians, whose chief spokesman, Signor Grandi, is unfortunately unable to be with us owing to illness, have had a difficult part to play and though they were unable to engage in discussions upon actual figures, they have helped us in every other way and they too, signing not a little of what has been done, go away determined to find ways which will ultimately produce an agreement between us all and join in the march forward toward European disarmament.

"Around the British Government has been ranged a body of independent representatives of the dominions and India, who, while guarding with jealous care their independent position, have shown a sleepless anxiety to maintain that unity and counsel which was necessary for general agreement.

"Nor must I omit to thank that fine body of experts and secretaries whose knowledge and experience have been at our disposal, and who at all hours have been at our service. To one and all as chairman of the conference I tender my most grateful thanks. Gentlemen, I believe we have done a work that will follow us. I believe that the London conference of 1930 has laid foundation stones upon which others will build with thankful hearts and that we can suspend our labors for the present and bid each other goodbye, carrying away with us not only a signed treaty but the most precious of all factors in international peace—sterling good will and mutual friendly understanding and respect."

24 Notaries Public to Be Prosecuted

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Israel J. P. Alderman, assistant district attorney of Bronx County, will begin immediately the prosecution of 24 notaries public in the Bronx who have been posing as licensed attorney, he announced on April 20. Evidence against them was presented to him by Owen S. M. Tierney, an assistant United States attorney and president of the Bronx County Bar Association.

According to the evidence, the men to be prosecuted have been exceeding their powers as notaries by drawing up wills, contracts, deeds, bills of sale and other legal papers which only attorneys are permitted to prepare. Frequently Mr. Tierney said their clients have been involved in long litigation and have sustained huge losses because the papers were improperly drawn by the notaries.

Assistant District Attorney Alderman said he would ask Magistrate McAdoo to hear the case personally.

STIMSON EXPECTS EVER-DECREASING NAVY ARMAMENT

Secretary of State Congratulates Premier MacDonald on Success of Conference

LONDON (AP)—The address of Col. Henry L. Stimson, American Secretary of State and delegation head at the London naval conference, before the conference plenary session April 22, presided over by Ramsay MacDonald, British Prime Minister, follows:

"Mr. Chairman, I wish to congratulate you on the successful conclusion of this naval conference and to take occasion at the same time to thank you for the sterling qualities of your leadership which have contributed so effectively to that end.

"I do not propose to elaborate on this subject, but I cannot refrain from a personal word to tell you how deeply we appreciate the unwearying patience, skill and tact with which you have led us through these difficult weeks. We are also very grateful for the considerate hospitality of your Government, particularly since it has been clear throughout that it was no perfunctory hospitality, but an expression of your genuine and friendly desire to make us feel at home.

"We sign this treaty with realization that it fixes our naval relationship with the British Commonwealth of Nations upon a fair and lasting basis, and that it is equally advantageous to us all. It also establishes our naval relationship with our good neighbors across the Pacific and insures continuous growth of our friendship with that great nation toward whom we have drawn to look for stability and progress in the Far East.

"We are happy to have participated with France and Italy in solution of some of the important general problems and to have had the pleasure and benefit of constant association with their delegations. We are glad to know as we separate that it is their purpose to continue their discussions in the hope of soon completing a five-power agreement of naval restriction.

"The fundamental purpose for which we of the American delegation came to London was to help in promotion of good relationship between the nations of the earth. It is our belief that the limitation of armament by mutual agreement is one of the most effective means of increasing the confidence of each nation in the pacific intentions of every other nation.

"We believe that such limitation increases the ability of every nation to carry out its own pacific intentions, as we believe that limitation of itself increases security. We look forward in the future to a periodically recurring conference, confident that in that way we shall obtain an ever-increasing security with ever-decreasing armament.

"We believe that naval limitation is one of the most accurate measures of the world's belief in the possibility of settlement of all international matters by pacific and rational means.

"Our experience here has strengthened these beliefs. It has increased our hopes that civilization will be able to form a habit of settling peaceably questions and controversies which arise between nations and that limitation will in the future register this confidence and good will.

"We have found great encouragement in the sincerity and the spirit of fair dealing with which we have been met by our colleagues of the other delegations, and our belief in the possibility of future progress rests quite as much upon the spirit shown by the conference as upon its actual accomplishments.

"We have tried in all our negotiations to be clear and frank and friendly toward all and we have endeavored to achieve a sympathetic understanding of the problems of every other delegation. From all these delegations we have received the utmost consideration of our own problems.

"It has been a fruitful and pleasant experience. In taking our departure we pledge you for the future as we pledged you upon our arrival our utmost co-operation toward the achievement of the great ends which brought us here."

ONTARIO WOULD STOP FRAUD BY BROKERS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TORONTO, Ont.—Drastic amendments to the Security Frauds Prevention Act are suggested in the report made by the Attorney General of Ontario following the conference of officials of six provinces which met here to go into the question of brokerage houses and stock exchanges and to make the criminal code more effective with respect to "short selling" by brokers "against the client."

The report suggests the amending of the criminal code by the Federal Government to make it easier to prove "bucketing" charges and to provide a term of seven years' imprisonment for the offense of a broker reducing the quantity of stock which he should be carrying for his customers by selling for his own account against his customers' buying orders.

ITALY EXPRESSES SATISFACTION AT ENDS ATTAINED

Delegate Refers to His Country's Proposal for Naval Holiday

LONDON (AP)—The following speech was delivered today at the final plenary session of the London naval conference by Admiral Sirianni of Italy:

"On behalf of Signor Grandi, head of my delegation, who, much to his regret, has been unable to attend this ceremony I have the honor to express the satisfaction of the Italian delegation for the agreements arrived at by the conference.

"We consider these agreements and the negotiations leading thereto not only from the point of view of results actually achieved but likewise from that of future results, namely of the more extensive reduction which should follow—not alone in the domain of naval armaments such as decided upon by us today.

"The negotiations of the last three months brought to light many difficulties which beset the realization of a plan of veritable disarmament. They have at the same time proved the necessity to pursue our efforts toward that goal. Public opinion the world over, or at any rate its best exponents, have given us unmistakable evidence of their decided will and confident expectation of a satisfactory solution of the problem of disarmament.

"It appears clearer every day that if we do not wish to jeopardize the work of peace, and reconstruction both national and international, so laboriously proceeded with since the war, armaments should be reduced in an ever-increasing measure until disarmament has become a concrete reality.

Colleagues Congratulated

"In the present occasion, our wishes are more than ever father of our thoughts. This, however, should not blind us to the extent of ignoring the task yet to be achieved. Nevertheless, we may note with sincere satisfaction, as I said at the beginning, the progress realized in this direction by the agreement reached between the delegations of the United States of America, the British Commonwealth of Nations and Japan. Hence, we heartily echo the expressions of satisfaction voiced with such authority by preceding speeches.

"On behalf of the Italian delegation I wish to congratulate our distinguished colleagues on the results obtained, on behalf of my Government I also tender sincere congratulations to the Governments of those three great nations.

"At the same time I anticipate with pleasure the day in which negotiations between Italy and her great and friendly neighbor resumed with a firm will to succeed, will likewise bring about an agreement completing the one now concluded between the United States, the British Empire and Japan.

"I would also like to refer to another part of the agreement which we are presently to sign—to the provision concerning the naval holiday in the replacement of capital ships. May I be permitted to recall here that a proposal for such a naval holiday was put forward as far back as 1928 by the head of the Italian Government?

Abolition of Capital Ships

"We are happy to note that the idea has today materialized. We shall be happier still if the holiday which is to last until 1936 be prolonged and rendered permanent so as to lead to the gradual abolition of capital ships. This might pave the way, we sincerely hope, to further reduction, covering also other classes of vessels.

"After statements made before and in the course of the present conference and after what I have just said, there is no need for me to emphasize the spirit with which my Government and my country consider the question of disarmament.

"The Fascist conception of this problem has always moved in the same definite line. We favor reduction of armaments to the lowest possible level; we desire armaments to be purely defensive. Any initiative toward such an end will meet in my country with a sincere and cordiau response.

"Before concluding I have yet a pleasant task; I wish to assure you also on behalf of the head and the other members of my delegation that we carry away with us a most agreeable recollection of the relations entertained with our colleagues of all the other delegations in the course of the past three months. I wish further to tender our thanks once more to the city of London and the entire British Nation for their hospitality.

"Let me finally express to the Prime Minister, the distinguished chairman of our conference, our grateful acknowledgement and sincere admiration for his sagacious and indefatigable activity for the promotion and success of our labors."

Parley Adjourned, Not Ended, Is Claim

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON — The signatures of the naval armaments treaty is described in the newspapers here as the beginning of something even bigger than the treaty itself.

The Daily Chronicle says: "Those who know the interwoven jealousies and fears of vested interests centuries old and deep as life itself which have to be overcome, will be glad that statesmanship in our time has achieved so much. But for all who have the peace of the world at heart, the fact of greatest hope is that the conference is not broken up; it is officially and actually 'adjourned.'"

The Daily News says: "It must not go forth to the world that naval disarmament will now stand still for five years. Not only should France and Italy be encouraged to find a formula of agreement to reduce their navies to a friendly basis, but it is of the utmost importance meanwhile that Great Britain, America and Japan should definitely prepare the way in close co-operation for the complete abolition of big battleships and further reduction on drastic scale of naval commitments."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy
AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER
Published daily except Sundays and holidays, by The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $9.00; six months, $4.50; three months, $2.25; one month, 75c. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)
Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

NEW YORK
HATS for SMART WEAR at SMART PLACES
Hotel Astor Chapeaux
HOTEL AS.OR ..TIMES SQ

NEW YORK CITY
Worth Looking Into
SAVOY
Permanent Waving $10
Shampoo and Finger Wave $1.50
Expert Haircutting 75c
Manicure 50c
You are assured of skilled service under personal supervision
Tel. Wis. 7751 for Appointments.
SAVOY BEAUTY SALON
20 West 39th St., N. Y. City
Near Lord & Taylor, at 5th Avenue

NEW YORK CITY
PERMANENT STEAM WAVE
Long hair and long bob $6.00 Guaranteed 6 Months
$5.00
No electricity used.
Received GRAND Prize at International Hairdressers' Show.
THIS STEAM WAVE IS ENTIRELY DIFFERENT from all electric baking methods. Supercurline steams the hair, leaving it soft and natural looking. Can SET IT YOURSELF without added expense of finger waving.
Super Curline TRADE MARK
Paul L. Gaire, Inc.
67 W. 44th St., 3rd Floor NEW YORK
Branch: 428 Market St. PATERSON, N. J.
Phone Murray Hill 6557-8. Appointments taken until 7 P. M. Thursday evenings only.

NEW YORK CITY
La Lorraine
BEAUTY SALON
Permanent Waving Complete Beauty Service
Finger Waving 1.00
Marcelling ... 1.00
Shampoo and Wave 1.25
Manicure 50c
Phone Cathedral 3893
2852 BROADWAY, N. Y. C.
Child's Bldg., 111th Street

NEW YORK CITY
ESTABLISHED 1896
SHOTLAND'S Lounge Suits promote that feeling and appearance of well-dressed Ease, characteristic of the gentlemen—made to your measure in English fashion in all styles and fabrics. Your early inspection is respectfully invited
Shotland
MERCHANT TAILOR—IMPORTER
425 FIFTH AVE., NEW YORK
CALEDONIA 7472

NEW YORK
Encouragement
We all need it at times, whether we are building a house or making a loaf of Bread.
A frank word from you—New York Monitor readers—helps us to serve better. Our headquarters are located at 2165 Eighth Ave. (116th St.)
Merton L. Cushman Inc.
BAKERS
BRANCHES*
48 E. 167th St., near Jerome Ave.—76 E. Burnside Ave., near Jerome Ave.—1449 St. Nicholas Ave., near 182nd St.—23 E. 170th St., near Jerome Ave.—8 E. 176th St., near Jerome Ave.—Eighth Ave., near 116th St.—3801 Broadway, near W. 158th St.—4034 Broadway, near 170th St. 1994 Amsterdam Ave.
*Be sure it's a Merton L. Cushman Shop

NEW YORK CITY
DIAMONDS
SET and RESET
Reliability and 22 Years' Experience
JEWELRY AND WATCH REPAIRING DEPARTMENT
J. Nichthauser
Manufacturer of Platinum and Gold Mountings.
562 5th Avenue at 46th Street
Telephone Bryant 7082

NEW YORK
Fox Scarfs
Direct From the Maker $25
WE OFFER the newest of this Season's Fox Scarfs of matchless quality, directly to you from our manufacturing showroom.
We guarantee to save you the retailer's profit without stinting in the value and quality of our furs. Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are cordially invited to inspect our wholesale showrooms and experience the thrill of proving the difference between good and poor quality furs.
ALEXANDER & SONS
345 Seventh Ave., Bet. 29th and 30th Sts. Lackawanna 6781
Open until 7 P. M., including Saturday.

...FOR A MEAL THAT'S
TASTY
Otto Stahl's
Frankfurters and Potato Salad—Delicious!
FRANKFURTERS
... serve Otto Stahl's savory, imported-style frankfurters for luncheon, dinner or picnic.
Made from tender, juicy pork and beef, the delicious flavor is held intact by special process of packing. Highest quality is assured by government inspection.
For sale at leading delicatessen and food markets.
A STAHL-MEYER PRODUCT
Special Introductory Offer
STAHL-MEYER, 3rd Ave. at 127th St., New York City
Please send me, all charges prepaid, one can of Otto Stahl's Imported Style Frankfurters (containing 8 or 9). I will try them—if entirely satisfied, I will send you 45c as payment in full.
Name.....
Street.....City.....State.....

No. 3-California Vacation Glimpses
MAIL THE COUPON BELOW FOR A BOOK OF PHOTOGRAPHS
Spread your picnic lunch beneath the world's largest trees
THE REDWOODS
LAST night it was San Francisco, twinkling gay to a million lights, that thrilled you. Today the mighty Redwoods shade your picnic lunch, and in their age-old tranquillity you will discover the secret of all California Vacations. They take the high moments of every summer you have ever known ... by ocean, lake or in deep forests ... and roll them into one.
For the Redwoods are but one inspiring part of your vacation when you center it in San Francisco. (Just one page in the book of "California Vacations"—see the coupon.)
SAN FRANCISCO
is not only *America's coolest summer city*. It also centers the greatest out-door land of all. Come this summer. See it for yourself. Come and play at high Lake Tahoe, Yosemite, Del Monte, Monterey, the Redwood Empire, the Feather River country; see the ghostly towns of '49, Mt. Lassen—a real volcano .... Travel through the fragrant valleys; loaf and play in fascinating San Francisco. In all you'll find a secret that brings thousands who come to visit back again to live.
The coupon below will bring a free, illustrated book to help you plan. Send it now!
Great hotels and modest economical inns await you everywhere in California. Rates for excellent accommodations are varied as the things you'll see and do.
Beginning May 15, low roundtrip fares will be in effect to San Francisco and the Pacific Coast on all railroads. The Victory and Lincoln highways will be in good condition. Or come by air or by steamship via Panama Canal.
IN CALIFORNIA—"WHERE LIFE IS BETTER"
CALIFORNIA Vacations
CALIFORNIANS, INC.
Dept. 36B, 703 Market St., San Francisco
Please send the free book: "California Vacations"
Name.....
Address.....

MILLIONS RELEASED
FOR OTHER INVESTMENT USE
AS RESULT OF IMPROVED RAILROAD SERVICE

IMPROVED railroad transportation is enabling manufacturers in the state of Illinois alone, to successfully carry on their business with reduced inventories that total $420,000,000 annually. On the basis of a total value of approximately 80 billions of dollars—the estimated annual value of all manufactures in the United States—this means that improved railroad service is saving American business at least the equivalent of the interest charges on five billion dollars. The reduced inventories in Illinois were effected out of a total annual volume of business that is slightly less than six billion dollars.

Not only have the interest charges been saved. The amounts not needed in inventories at both the originating and receiving ends of the line and in transit, are released for constructive investment. Without a doubt this has been an important factor in our sustained prosperity. It is one of the most important reasons the country did not suffer from panic conditions following the readjustment of security values last winter. Very few if any businesses were caught with large stores of materials or stocks of goods on hand; consequently it was not necessary to "write off" huge losses as formerly happened. It will be remembered that there was virtually no readjustment of commodity prices to accompany the lowered security values.

So-called "hand-to-mouth" methods of doing business now are vital factors in our entire industrial and economic scheme of things. The entire system is dependent on exceptional railroad transportation and the railroads are justly entitled to a share of credit for the benefits that have resulted. That there are real benefits no one denies. And we know now that over any period of time the volume of business transacted is as great or greater under the present system as under old methods.

Sometimes it seems that the public is so accustomed to the conveniences of modern railroad service that it seldom, if ever, recognizes the fact that even the most simple purchase contains the romance of industry, commerce and human progress. There is hardly a commodity in daily use that does not reflect the combined services of a great many people and few realize how much of that service is performed by the railroads and what a small portion of the consumer's dollar ever goes to the railroads for their services.

A case in point is the consumer's dollar spent for bread. Some interesting figures have just been compiled showing that the producer gets 28.1 cents of the dollar. Transportation of the wheat represents 2.6 cents. The elevator margin is 2.8 cents. The flour manufacturer gets .6 cents. The transportation of the flour represents 4.4 cents. The bread manufacturer gets 12.3 cents. The selling cost is 16.4 cents, the "overhead" chargeable to manufacturing is 8.5 cents and the profit accruing to those engaged in manufacture of bread is 5.7 cents. The operating cost to the retailer is 15.7 cents and the profit margin to the retailer is 2.9 cents.

Super-service on the part of the railroads is an essential necessity today. The Missouri Pacific Lines appreciate this and will continue to exert their best efforts to this end that the public may have the reliable, dependable railroad transportation that it needs and must have.

I solicit your co-operation and suggestions.

President

MISSOURI PACIFIC LINES
St. Louis
"A Service Institution"

...RTSUKI RELEASED TO SIGN TREATY, WAKATSUKI SAYS

Delegate Calls Document Monument on Path of Peace and Progress

LONDON (AP)—Reijiro Wakatsuki, chief of the Japanese delegation to the London naval conference, in an address at the closing plenary session of the conference and signing of the naval treaty on April 22, spoke as follows:

"On behalf of the Japanese delegation I wish first of all to thank the chairman most heartily for his splendid statesmanship, kindliness and forbearance with which he has always steered the deliberations of the conference and which have been most essential in bringing about the successful solution of so many complicated questions.

"I thank our foreign colleagues for their earnest, loyal co-operation and for their true friendship. Our thanks further are due to the people of London, of whose hospitality we have been fortunate recipients during our stay, and last, but not least, to His Britannic Majesty's Government for its initiative in calling this conference and for its many courtesies which have so greatly facilitated our labors.

"At this juncture I am happy to say that, eager to carry out the noble spirit embodied in the Pact of Paris which has established for all time the principle of doing away with war and of realizing the surpassing importance of consolidating peaceful and friendly relationships among nations by concluding an agreement on limitation and reduction of naval armaments, Japan has done, and has been only too glad to do, all within her power at this conference.

"Needless to say, it is important that in an agreement on disarmament the matter of national safety should be taken fully into consideration. As I had several opportunities to state in and out of the conference, it always has been the policy of the Japanese Government to maintain a minimum of naval strength sufficient for defensive purposes and for fulfilling her obligations in maintenance of general peace in the Far East—a strength that would in no sense arouse apprehensions in the minds of other nations.

"Such has been and will always be our national attitude. If, therefore, the present treaty were to regulate the situation for too many years to come, the Japanese people might entertain feelings of insecurity as to their national defense.

"But in view of the fact that the present agreement is binding upon the powers concerned for only limited duration, until the end of 1936, and the naval strengths to be held by the powers thereafter are to be reconsidered at the next conference, Japan, from her ardent desire to see the cause of peace promoted, and from her conviction that the conclusion of a treaty like the present will naturally strengthen the sense of national safety, and in a spirit of accommodation and harmony, has gladly agreed to the present treaty.

"The Japanese Government therefore considers it important that while the naval strength of Japan as now agreed upon, especially in cruisers carrying eight-inch guns and in total tonnage, in case the right of option is exercised, is not limited beyond the life of the present treaty, it is explicitly understood among the signatory powers that its stipulations will be entirely without prejudice to our attitude at the conference to follow.

"A great and unprecedented thing has been accomplished, in that for the first time in human history all important fighting vessels have been placed under restriction. What was sown at Washington has been reaped at London.

"There is no doubt but that the present treaty will prove to be a historic and lasting monument on the path of peace and human progress. Embodying as it does the spirit of frank and friendly co-operation so admirably demonstrated by the participating powers, it will put an end to damaging competition and suspicion and by reinforcing international accord and comradeship, I am convinced, create a favorable atmosphere in which hereafter all the powers may meet to promote further the tremendous task of disarmament."

Text of the Five-Power Naval Pact Is Approved by the Delegations

(Continued from Page 1)

success, he said, goes far beyond Washington or Geneva. Battleships will no longer be built and their numbers are reduced. Auxiliary craft are limited. The fighting fleets have been brought within the realm of international order. The conference had proved how the menace of arms can be removed by treaties regulating their development.

The work must be extended, Mr. MacDonald insisted, until it embraced France and Italy, as well as Great Britain, the United States and Japan.

Until a full agreement is reached, a safeguarding clause must be included, but in Mr. MacDonald's view it will never be used. The chairman paid a well-turned compliment to his colleagues. The Americans with their enthusiasm, the Japanese with their stout defense of their national needs, yet loyal in co-operation in a common cause; the French, despite political distractions, and the Italians, faced by many difficulties, had all joined to make the work a success.

The work done at London, said Mr. MacDonald, will follow those who achieved it, for the delegates carry away not only a signed treaty, but the most precious of all factors in international peace, sterling good will and mutual friendly understanding and respect.

U. S. Gratification Expressed

Mr. Stimson next took the floor and expressed the gratification felt by the American Government in the treaty which fixed the naval relationship with the British Commonwealth of Nations upon a fair and lasting basis and established a relationship with Japan looking toward a continuous growth in friendship with that great nation across the Pacific.

Naval limitation, Mr. Stimson said, is one of the most accurate measures of the world's belief in the possibility of the settlement of all international matters by pacific and rational means. The London conference, he concluded, had been a friendly and fruitful experience. Mr. Fenton and Mr. Roy presented the evidenecs of satisfaction felt by their Dominions at the furtherance of the movement of peace which the London conference had brought.

M. Briand followed with a full explanation of the attitude of the French Government toward the general question of naval disarmament. France, he said, is working above all toward the organization of world peace which it believes may best be reached by strengthening international security.

A political agreement, France felt before the London conference met must precede a technical agreement. Three powers had availed themselves of this political opportunity and after long preparatory work Great Britain, the United States and Japan were able to pledge themselves to naval limitations.

Conference Remains Open

But France and Italy, lacking the right kind of political preparation were unable to go so far. Yet the conference remains open and every effort of the French Government would be turned toward reaching the goal of agreement with Italy.

M. Briand's concluding sentences were in his best tradition: "Once more is reaffirmed between nations here represented an enduring, moral solidarity, the maintenance of which will perhaps appear as the capital fact arising from this conference. It is this solidarity, re-enforced by the test to which it has been put which shows what henceforward will be our common duty. Standing before the nations of the earth we declare our faith in it as a promise and a token."

After M. Briand, Sir Atul Chatterjee and Mr. Smiddy continued the expression of the British Commonwealth's share in the enterprise.

Admiral Sirianni gave a pledge that his Government would co-operate fully in the work with France which is to begin. He recalled that Italy wished the abolition of capital ships and welcomed the battleship holiday. The Fascist conception of the problem of disarmaments he said was "that we favor the reduction of armaments to the lowest possible level; we desire armaments to be purely defensive."

Mr. Wakatsuki emphasized the fact that Japan can accept the treaty only because it was for a limited duration, until 1936 and naval strengths to be maintained thereafter were to be reconsidered at the next conference.

But for the present great and unprecedented things had been accomplished. For the first time in human history all the important fighting vessels had been placed under restriction. What was sown in Washington had been reaped in London. The present treaty, Mr. Wakatsuki foresaw, would prove a historic, lasting monument on the path of peace, and human progress. Mr. Wilford, New Zealand and Mr. Water, South Africa, stressed that the influence of the new nations was an influence for peace.

Then the formal speechmaking closed, the signing of the treaty took place, and the last pleasant greetings were exchanged.

Following the adjournment Mr. MacDonald talked to the press in a room transformed into a film studio by Klieg lights and talkie apparatus. He told the journalists that he appreciated their work and thanked them all. For the future, he said, nations were going to think over their difficulties and ponder the work necessary for success. Every hope which he felt three months ago had been revived and as alive as ever. Before long, he concluded, the European as well as the high seas group would bring its naval building within a system of international order.

Three-Party Pact Makes for Good Will Says Rappard

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The London naval conference, by achieving an agreement between the United States, Great Britain and Japan, to stop competitive building, has taken a step not only toward national economy, but toward increasing good will and mutual confidence, Dr. William E. Rappard, director of the University of Geneva, asserted in an address at the seventh annual dinner of the Greater New York branch of the League of Nations Association at the Astor Hotel on April 21.

Referring to the political and technical difficulties which obstruct the achievement of general world disarmament, Dr. Rappard declared that no ratio of relative needs and possibilities, such as that which the United States, Great Britain and Japan have agreed upon can be devised in Geneva to satisfy the conflicting views of European powers.

"Therefore, if progress on the road to general disarmament is effectively to be promoted in Geneva," he said, "the methods adopted will have to be radically different from those successfully applied in a limited field in London."

President Decides to Send Pact to Senate at Once

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—With the formal signing in London of the three-in-five naval pact and the publication of its text, President Hoover announced that following conferences with various leaders it had been determined to send the treaty to the Senate immediately upon the receipt of the official copy which is being brought by Henry L. Stimson.

It was known that the President contemplated pressing for early action by the Senate on the treaty, but it had been indicated that no decision in the matter would be made until the American delegation returned. Following further consideration of the political situation it was deemed advisable to let it be known without delay that the President proposed to urge early action on the issue.

Texas-Wisconsin to Arrange Future

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MADISON, Wis.—Gov. Walter J. Kohler has appointed a special committee to meet with a similar committee to be appointed by Gov. Dan Moody of Texas, in an effort to conciliate the real estate and industrial difficulties which have arisen between the two states. The Governor also dispatched a letter to the Texas Governor soliciting his co-operation.

"The purpose of the committee will be to reach a fair and amicable understanding," Governor Kohler stated, "and to preserve the friendly relations which have always existed between the people of the two states."

Misunderstanding arose several months ago when the Wisconsin real estate brokers' board refused to grant licenses to Texas dealers who desired to sell Texas citrus fruit lands to Wisconsin purchasers. Open criticism of the Wisconsin board's action greeted the recent Wisconsin goodwill tour of the South in some Texas cities visited, and when Texas merchants and dealers formed and put into operation a boycott against Wisconsin manufactured goods, the Wisconsin Manufacturers Association came into the affair.

Eggs Roll Merrily on Easter Morning

WASHINGTON (AP)—Easter Monday morning, one of the brightest of the year for capital children, saw the annual Easter egg rolling merrily along.

A sunny Easter day, late in the season, had brought in tourists by thousands to add to the tradition best beloved in childhood circles of Washington. By scores, by hundreds they came, the toddlers with their elaborate Easter baskets—chicks and eggs and bunnies, bunnies and eggs and chicks, made of chocolate, made of sugar or made of fuzzy cloth.

The White House knolls had been close-cropped and gay ribbons of three May poles fluttered in a stiff breeze.

JUGOSLAV S. P. C. A. MEETS IN BELGRADE

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BELGRADE, Jugoslavia—A meeting has been held here by the Society for the Protection of Animals, founded in Belgrade three years ago. The honorary president of the society is the Princess Olga, wife of Prince Paul, cousin of King Alexander, and its president, Alexander Jovitchitch, formerly Serbian chargé d'affaires in London.

The meeting drew a large number of eminent personages, and a speech was made by the United States Minister at Belgrade, John D. Prince, who is a member of the society. Mr. Prince's speech was in Serbian, which he speaks excellently. He called on all citizens of the country to assist in the noble work of the society and begged members to keep before their eyes the great movements for the protection of animals in America and England.

FRENCH DESIRE TO REACH UNITY WITH ITALIANS

Briand Expresses Feelings of Utmost Good Will in Final Address

LONDON (AP)—The following is the speech of Aristide Briand, French Foreign Minister, before the final plenary session of the naval conference.

"When they accepted the invitation to participate in this conference, the Government of the French Republic fully understood the scope, interest and difficulty of the venture, which really meant a new step forward toward the organization of world peace.

"The whole external policy of the French Government has been one of ceaseless effort toward that goal. Because of this, they felt compelled to reiterate in very clear terms the conditions which must necessarily be fulfilled in order to reach a solution of such a vast problem; that is, the organization of international security.

"The French memorandum of Dec. 20 stated 'that the general technical agreement on armaments must be preceded by political agreement.' Therefore it indicated the conditions under which the Government of the French Republic should take a useful part in the work to be carried out in London.

"Was not the fact of connecting reduction of naval armaments with reciprocal guarantees of security equivalent to bringing back the question to its essential basis?

Common Interests of Nations

"Far from being prompted by selfish motives, was it not in very large measure acting for all in the interest of comity of nations? France never asked, never sought, guarantees for herself alone. She always had in mind the security of all nations which are called upon to lend each other mutual assistance in order to prevent war or strive against it. She has always thought that such mutual guarantees would bring about simultaneous reduction of armaments, different from former military alliances or groups of alliances which had actually led to increase those armaments.

"Thus she remained true to the ideas which had always guided her pacific action and to which other observations contained in the memorandum of Dec. 20 bear witness: in particular, those of connecting the work of the conference and that of the Geneva Preparatory Commission, and once more bringing to light the principle of interdependence of armaments.

"Having been closely connected with all the peace work which brought about the Covenant of the League of Nations, the Locarno agreement and the Paris Pact as its first results, France wanted to show how much importance the progress made in the development of mutual confidence had for her.

French Arms Reduction

"Notwithstanding the temporary check in Geneva in rational organization of security and her heavy military responsibilities in several overseas territories, she did not hesitate ahead of the conclusion of a general convention, to reduce her armaments as far as she thought compatible with her own security and the necessities of her own international obligations.

"In particular, as far as the French Navy is concerned, the French delegation has already during the conference had the opportunity of showing this clearly with the help of figures. On the other hand, the French delegation has shown its keen desire in finding, by means of effective improvement of international security, all possibilities of wide agreement for the general reduction of naval armaments.

"It is quite natural that the views of various countries represented here should have been such as to show that these countries were not equally ready to pursue such wide debate to its logical conclusions, and this could in no way justify a feeling of discouragement.

"If on one hand indeed it is futile to ignore the limits of what is possible, we can at least on the other hand consider this limit as provisional. We may have come against temporary difficulties which did not allow us immediately to reach as wide a solution as we might have wished it to be. At least, we have loyally collaborated in efforts toward partial settlements, the scope of which must not be underestimated. We feel fully justified in having persevered when we see the results of our deliberations as embodied in the treaty which we are signing today.

Methods of Limitation

"Fundamental discouragement between two delegations on naval questions had paralyzed the work of the Geneva Preparatory Commission. This divergence has not disappeared, and an agreement of principle reached on methods of limitation has already been put into practice in the most useful manner.

"We now have machinery which, if manipulated with necessary elasticity, will enable a greater number of states to sign a convention for the limitation of naval armaments.

"We can also congratulate ourselves on having reached agreement on various technical points: in particular, on rules governing the use of the submarine weapon and on the institution of a naval holiday for capital ships as from 1931.

"Those of us whose countries are members of the League of Nations are particularly glad of such a balance sheet, since those agreements will facilitate execution of obligations imposed on them by the Covenant.

"Three powers have been able to do even more; within the sphere of political conditions in which they find themselves as a result of existing treaties, and after long preparation, they have been able to adjust their special needs and fix the tonnage of their respective fleets.

Three Nations Congratulated

"The French delegates will certainly not be backward in tendering the representatives of the British Commonwealth of Nations, the United States of America, and Japan the cordial and hearty congratulations to which they are entitled. However, as you know, these congratulations are mixed with deep regret at not having had more general agreement.

"No one regrets the reasons for which such extension is impossible more than the French Government, and they will make all possible efforts at least to reduce the duration of this relative impossibility.

"The conference remains open and diplomatic efforts will continue in order to settle this last difficulty. The French Government can never believe that two great and friendly nations, moved with sincere desire in conciliating their respective pre-occupations and loyally decided to make all their efforts in order to reach this goal, should not be able to achieve complete agreement, thanks to objective effort, with the help of a little reciprocal comprehension and mutual confidence which they owe each other.

Precious Contribution

"The complementary agreement reached by the three of us is too precious a contribution to the general maintenance of peace for France and Italy not to have a very keen desire to extend it, their endeavors having always been associated with all this kind in the past.

"In the meantime the French Government will show all possible good will in order to facilitate the putting into force of this agreement. We have no doubt that the Italian Government is similarly disposed.

"Thus will once more be reaffirmed between the nations here represented an enduring moral solidarity, the maintenance of which will perhaps appear as a capital fact arising from this conference. It is this solidarity, reinforced by the test to which it has been put, which shows us what henceforth will be our common duty.

"Standing before the nations of the earth, we declare our faith in it as a promise and token. We realize the full strength of it as well as the obligation it lays upon us. Never was a covenant signed and sealed more freely, more sincerely, since it means the carrying out under the eyes of attentive nations the most sacred of all enterprises, the common pursuit, for maintenance of peace, of all efforts compatible with the political duty of each of us."

16 States to Adopt Fast Summer Time

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Daylight saving time will be adopted in some form in 16 states of the Union and in 28 cities in Canada, this year, according to a survey completed by the Merchants' Association of New York, the results of which were made public on April 20.

In Europe, Great Britain, the Irish Free State, France, Belgium and Portugal will observe it this year. Change from standard to daylight saving time will be made at 2 a. m. on April 27 in most American cities, and will remain in effect until 2 a. m. on Sept. 28. In New York State 187 cities and villages will observe daylight saving time, including every large city except Syracuse and Rochester.

Virtually the entire states of New Jersey, Massachusetts and Rhode Island will adopt the special time. In Connecticut, Maine and Wisconsin a law prohibits the display of other than standard time on clocks, but banks, offices, stores and factories in Connecticut are planning to operate on daylight saving time this year, as are certain cities in Maine and members of the Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce in Wisconsin.

$110,000,000 OMNIBUS BILL

WASHINGTON (AP) — S. Wallace Dempsey, chairman of the House Rivers and Harbors Committee, on April 21, introduced a river and harbors omnibus bill authorizing projects in many states to cost approximately $110,000,000.

Moslem Women Turning to Modern Civilization, Especially in Egypt

French Government Making Serious Effort to Further Movement Through Introduction of Practical Schools for Young Girls

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ALGIERS, Algeria—In Egypt the native girl, at least those belonging to middle and upper classes, owing to the energetic efforts of the Government, is quickly laying aside ancient customs and dresses to embrace modern civilization. She wears her hair cut short and adopts silk stockings and high-heeled shoes after the latest fashion of London or Paris. Moreover she tries to earn her own living by becoming a shorthand writer, nurse, telegrapher or teacher.

The Mussulman Algerian women, however, seem reluctant to adopt modern ways. The young girl, as soon as she has reached 11 or 12 years of age, is eager to "play" the lady by veiling her face, and from then onward she no longer goes out of doors without being accompanied by her parents, though nothing in the Koran compels woman to remain confined in the thick and silent walls.

France, nevertheless, is making serious efforts to persuade the Mussulman women to adopt Western ways of living. In order to do this free entrance is available to all public schools for young girls, and local authorities have caused numerous practical schools to be organized in the main towns.

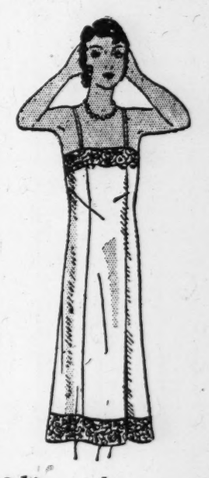
In these special schools pupils learn how to read, write, draw, embroider and weave carpets. These establishments throughout Algeria, both public and private, number 42 and are attended by about 2000 girls. They begin their education when they are six or seven years old.

When they have reached 12 years of age they leave school, but continue to embroider at home or to weave carpets, the product of their work being bought by their former mistresses. Some of them even are employed as workwomen in carpet factories.

The Algerian Government is increasing the number of these practical schools, as they have up to now proved an excellent way to get in close touch with the Mussulman women.

For Safety's Sake—demand
CARBONA
UNBURNABLE & NON-EXPLOSIVE
Cleaning Fluid
CHEWING GUM easily and completely removed from all materials.
20¢ BOTTLES AND LARGER SIZES AT ALL DRUG STORES

Chandler & Co.
TREMONT STREET, BOSTON



Slips that are designed for Misses

$2.65

Usually $3.00

Fashioned of very fine crepe-de-chine in silhouette models, lace trimmed at top and bottom. Straightline slips, lace trimmed at top, wide hems. Flesh or white.

Third Floor—Corner Building

An Animated Catalog of the World's best merchandise

particularly featuring the "Made in France" label so much in demand everywhere.

Displays of over 7,000 manufacturers classified for time-saving inspection.

FOR INFORMATION APPLY
Chambre de Commerce Francaise, 4 E. 52d St., New York
Plaza 5718-5719

PARIS FAIR

In the Famous Niagara Peninsula

The Spectator

Established 1846

The City of Hamilton—often described as the "Birmingham" or "Pittsburgh" of Canada—has the unusual distinction of being a center of what is said to be the greatest industrial zone and the richest agricultural district in the Dominion.

"The Spectator aims to be an Independent, Clean Newspaper for the Home, Devoted to Public Service."

New Jersey Central

...where courtesy is spontaneous

THE smiling service you find on the New Jersey Central is just as much a part of your ticket as is the transportation. Every member of the crew, every ticket agent, is working *with* us *for* you! That is why courtesy is naturally spontaneous.

THE BLUE COMET—New York and Atlantic City—seashore's finest train. Individual seats, assigned in advance — luxurious equipment — good food. 3 hours flat. NO EXTRA FARE! Leaves New York, Liberty St., Daily, 11:00 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. Leaves W. 23rd St. 15 minutes earlier.

THE BULLET—Fastest train between New York and Wilkes-Barre. Specially equipped—de luxe coaches, club, dining and observation-parlor cars. Leaves New York, Liberty St., Daily, 6:00 P. M. Leaves W. 23rd St. 15 minutes earlier.

PHILADELPHIA—Most direct route from downtown New York—2 hours flat. The business man's service. On the hour from Liberty Street. Leaves W. 23rd St. 15 minutes earlier.

THE WILLIAMSPORTER—Newest, fastest, through sleeping car service from New York to Williamsport. Most direct route and lowest fare. Leaves New York, Liberty St., Daily, 11:50 P. M.

READING AND HARRISBURG—Two fast through trains. Leave New York, Liberty St., Daily, 8:40 and 5:00 P. M. Leave W. 23rd St. 15 minutes earlier.

For illustrated travel booklets, gladly sent free, write to W. V. Shipley, Passenger Traffic Manager, Room 305-M, 143 Liberty St., New York City

New Jersey Central

THE LINE OF THE BLUE COMET—NEW YORK AND ATLANTIC CITY

COURTEOUS SERVICE . . . GOOD FOOD . . . DEPENDABLE TRANSPORTATION

OFF to SEA!

They're off! The jolliest bunch of sea-tramps that ever sailed the seven seas. Where to?

That's the fun of it...they don't know! Not even the skipper himself knows! Just somewhere in the Caribbean.

Every Wednesday and Saturday, from April 16th to October 1st, one of the ships of the United Fruit Company leaves Long Wharf, Boston, on one of the famous Vagabond Cruises. Just the kind of care-free sea-roving you've often dreamed of doing some day. And now's your chance to live that dream. Will you be on hand when the whistle blows?

Write for booklet describing this unusual Tramp Cruise to any Steamship—Tourist—Railroad Agent, or

VAGABOND CRUISES
261 TREMONT ST. (Little Bldg.), BOSTON, MASS.
UNITED FRUIT COMPANY
Steamship Service

Women Helped Design This UNIQUE ELECTRIC BROILER

The Serelco Electric Broiler. Only 11 inches wide by 19½ inches high. Yet big enough to do all the cooking for four people. Operates from the regular convenience outlet.

DISTRIBUTORS WANTED

Exclusive territory is now being offered to Monitor readers. It is a genuine opportunity. Write for prospectus outlining big profits to be made, and how we help you build your own business.

The Serelco Electric Table Stove. Includes all the wonderful features of the Broiler PLUS the Quick Boil Hot Plate. With a Dutch steamer this Heating Unit enables you to prepare an entire dinner in only 30 minutes. Operates from a convenience outlet.

NOW, at last, cooking has been made as easy as turning on an electric light. Women, everywhere, have discovered that the simple, sensible, inexpensive Serelco Electric Table Stove makes cooking a pleasant pastime.

This marvelous device solves woman's oldest problem. It cooks electrically. It is so clean that you need not wear an apron. It gives off almost no heat, no odor, no smoke, and so keeps your kitchen comfortably cool. How wonderful that is in the summer. An entire meal for a family may be prepared in half an hour . . . and you can read a book on the porch if you like, because the Serelco needs no watching. It is so compact in size that it can be placed on a kitchen table, or put away in a cupboard.

What Bertha Streeter Wrote in The Christian Science Monitor

"In this new appliance (The Serelco Electric Table Stove) meat cooks in its own juices. The meat comes out brown, appetizing and wholesome. There are no unpleasant cooking utensils to wash; only a grill to wipe off. And all the while the meat is cooking an entire meal may be cooked in from 20 to 30 minutes (chops, sweet potatoes, spinach and cauliflower) without a particle of attention. The food simply cannot burn or boil over.

"Concentration of heat by means of reflectors makes this appliance much cheaper to operate than the usual electric range, and even cheaper than the gas stove in many communities."

Cook This New, Easiest Way

You'll never know how easy and pleasant cooking can be until you use the Serelco Electric Stove. It fries, boils, stews, bakes, broils and roasts. A 2-inch thick steak can be broiled "well-done" in about twelve minutes, a chicken in ten. Uses no more current than two flatirons. Best of all, electrical broiling seals in all the rich, savory, tasty juices that make foods so appetizing. Mothers know the value of broiled foods for children—this gives it to them without bother.

Even if you have a gas or coal range, use the Serelco to rid yourself of cooking drudgery. This is the modern way to cook,—clean, quick, cool, practically self-operating. Give your family more zestful meals. Have more leisure time for yourself. That is what the Serelco really means. Mail the coupon for full information.

SERELCO

INCORPORATED

420 Lexington Avenue New York City, N. Y.

SERELCO, INC., *Dept. 14*, 420 Lexington Ave., New York, N. Y.

☐ Send me full and complete information about the Serelco Electric Table Stove. This does not obligate me in any way.

☐ Send me your Distributors' Prospectus.

Name.....

Address.....

City.....State.....

BOSTON TO CUT EXPANSION OF SHOP SCHOOLS

Vocational Training Found to Have Overbalanced Academic Teaching

That vocational training has been developed out of proportion to academic teaching is the reason given by the Boston School Committee for its decision yesterday to curtail any further expansion of shop instruction and vocational training, a step which accords with the recent report of the survey board.

Jeremiah E. Burke, Superintendent of Public Schools, explained the action of the committee, saying: "There is no doubt in my mind of the educational value of this work. I believe it is sound and helpful in that it has provided for the boys and girls who are not going onward to the field of higher education.

"We are faced with the fact that we have been expanding too rapidly in this direction, and I find myself tonight in full sympathy with the committee and in agreement with the resolves. I heartily approve of them. I feel called upon to say that the board of superintendents also is in sympathy with your action and in accord with your resolution."

The committee decided "that further extension of shop instruction in all intermediate schools now under construction or hereafter to be constructed shall be permissive only; that wherever given, instruction shall be limited to the fundamentals of manual training, and shall be general, not vocational, in character; that all equipment shall be inexpensive and shall in no instance include complicated or elaborate machinery."

Sea Birds Reported Destroyed by Oil

Further evidence of the wholesale destruction of sea birds along the Massachusetts coast, resulting from illegal dumping of fuel oil into coastal waters, has caused Dr. John B. May of the State Department of Agriculture to sound a stronger warning against the practice.

Investigations in the vicinity of Martha's Vineyard disclosed alarming conditions among the birds due to oily waters. The birds, at this time, are returning to their northern nesting haunts and are unusually plentiful. The beautiful great elder ducks are among the chief sufferers.

Because patrolling the entire coast is practically impossible, Dr. May thought public opinion should be aroused to prevent further indifference to the unnecessary slaughter of these birds, which, if continued, he said, may result in extermination of certain species.

SPRINGFIELD PUSHES LAW ENFORCEMENT

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SPRINGFIELD, Mass. — Frederick H. Gillett, United States Senator from this city, was elected honorary chairman of the law enforcement committee of Springfield at the initial meeting of the executive committee. Mr. Gillett has informed the organization he is desirous of aiding it in every possible manner.

Dr. L. L. Doggett, president of Springfield International Y. M. C. A. College was chosen to head a speakers' committee. Arthur B. Reynders was elected chairman of the publicity committee. Mrs. Howard Briggs, field worker of the Constitutional Defense Committee of Boston, addressed the group.

SENATE DEBATES ACTION ON STATE INSURANCE FUND

Leave to Withdraw Reported on Another Motor Liability Bill

The Massachusetts Senate today debated what action it will take on the request of the Committee on Insurance that it be discharged from further consideration of Frank A. Goodwin's initiative petition for a state fund to provide compulsory, liability, automobile insurance. The request was made on the grounds that the Supreme Court ruled the petition unconstitutional.

Leave to withdraw was asked by the Insurance Committee on the petition of Maxim E. Nash which provides for repeal of the present liability insurance law on automobiles and substitution of a state guarantee fund under the Motor Vehicle Registrar. A third measure on the same subject, which provides substitution of the present insurance law by one which would compel the person responsible for a mishap to pay compensation or forego the privilege, thereafter, of registering or operating a motor vehicle, was referred to the next annual session.

The bill providing for reinstatement of certain laborers in the classified civil service was amended by the Senate and returned to the House, while the measure increasing the maximum total payable to widows and other dependents of policemen and firemen killed in performance of their duty was passed and sent to the Governor for his signature.

Two proposed amendments to the constitution relating to the levying of excise taxes and taxes on tangible property, jumped off to a successful start in their journey toward possible enactment when the Committee on Taxation and Constitutional Law reported "ought to pass" on both of them. The General Court of 1930 and 1931 must act upon them favorably and in 1932 the voters must give their consent before they can become legitimate constituional amendments.

Employers who fail to pay their domestic servants wages due them may be fined not less than $10 nor more than $50 or be imprisoned for not more than two months, or both fined and improsned, under the provisions in a bill passed to be engrossed by the House, by a vote of 108 to 90. The measure permits the State Department of Labor to notify any employer of his failure to pay wages.

BEE KEEPERS SEEK LAW ENFORCEMENT

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HARTFORD, Conn.—Asserting that the Connecticut law requiring the registration of bees by their owners is practically null and void because of non-enforcement, members of the Connecticut Beekeepers Association at their thirty-ninth annual meeting, held in the State Capitol, voted to instruct the legislative committee of the organization to endeavor to have included in the law effective means for its enforcement.

Under the present law, members pointed out, a fine of $5 is provided for failure to register, but no particular official is made responsible for seeing that such registration is made. The result is that but one prosecution has been made since 1919, although many of the beekeepers of the State have failed to register, it is declared.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CLERGYMEN CONVENE

GARDINER, Me. (AP) — The 106th annual conference of the Maine Methodist Episcopal Church convened here April 21 in the city of its establishment in 1824.

More than 500 clergymen and laymen from all parts of New England were expected to attend during the week's program of sermons, ordinations and conferences presided over by Bishop Herbert Welch of Pittsburgh.

Among the speakers scheduled to deliver addresses are: Bishop William Anderson of Boston; Dr. Clarence True Wilson of Washington, secretary of the board of prohibition and public morals of the church; Dr. Daniel L. Marsh, president of Boston University, and J. W. Pickett, editor of the Christian Witness of Bombay, India.

Boston Man Seeks Maine Nomination

AUGUSTA, Me. (AP)—A three-cornered battle for the House of Representatives' seat vacated by Wallace H. White of Lewiston, was indicated April 21 by the entry of a "dark horse" almost at the last moment for filing nomination papers.

Papers for the Republican nomination for Representative from the Second Maine District, were filed for Frederick P. Bonney of Rangeley, a Boston business man, who says Maine has been his legal residence for the last 15 years.

Mr. Bonney is engaged in the confectionery business in Boston and maintains a summer home in Rangeley. His winter home is in Medford, Mass. He will oppose Donald B. Partridge of Norway, and Velma N. Dwinal, State Senator from Camden, in the primaries.

Mt. Katahdin Area Map Is Completed

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SKOWHEGAN, Me.—First copies of the topographic map of the Mount Katahdin region, made by the United States Geological Survey in conjunction with the State of Maine, have been mailed this week to members of the Maine congressional delegation by the director of the Geological Survey, Dr. George Otis Smith of Skowhegan.

In letters accompanying the maps, Dr. Smith expresses his gratification that the mapping of the Katahdin quadrangle has been completed, for it was no easy task, considering the wild nature of some of the terrain.

He recounts that in 1838 the directors of the survey taken Sept. 3, 1837, reported the height of Katahdin to be 5300 feet, with calculations made also from Portland, Gardiner and Kennebunk. The present calculation, Dr. Smith states, is 5267, so the former one is surprisingly close.

RAILWAY COAL DEAL REPORTED

PORTLAND, Me. (AP)—The entire property here of the Randall & McAllister Company, one of the largest coal distributing concerns in New England, has been acquired by the Delaware & Hudson Railroad, it was reported here, April 21. The purchase price was not revealed. Henry F. Merrill, treasurer and manager of the company, said it was "too early" to make a statement on the matter. The concern owns extensive waterfront property.

U. S. SHARES CORPORATION

The U. S. Shares Corporation has formed a new investment trust of the fixed type to be known as short term trust shares and based upon what are regarded as undervalued securities of 14 companies. The company will have a capital limited to 100,000 shares of $10 par common stock.

HOOVER LAUDED FOR ACTION TO AID EMPLOYMENT

Railway and Marine Groups Discuss Conditions at New Haven Meeting

NEW HAVEN, Conn. (AP)—The employment situation was discussed here April 21 at a conference of delegates of Connecticut and Rhode Island railway and marine organizations. Frank A. Chase of Springfield, Mass., secretary of the National Railway Council, was one of the speakers. He formerly was legislative secretary of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen in Massachusetts.

Mr. Chase told of efforts being made to speed up business and reduce unemployment in the country, quoting from late reports of the Department of Labor and other sources, showing a decided increase in the number of the employed.

Alluding to stabilization of business and the movement to restore employment, Mr. Chase said that bad as these two conditions have been, "they would have been infinitely worse and the country would have seen the most distressing industrial depression it had ever known had it not been for the far-sightedness of President Hoover.

"After the stock market crash last fall," he said, "the President summoned to the White House the great transportation and business leaders. . . . I believe that this action was one of the major accomplishments of President Hoover's first year in the Presidency, and had it not been for this leadership we would have seen a heart-breaking and most distressing winter, both as to employment and business reverses."

C. H. Prescott of Providence, R. I., presided over the conference.

Swiss Chalet Goes to New Home in Maine

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BAR HARBOR, Me.—Unique among the summer residences of America, and the only one in this section of the country as far as known, is the Swiss châlet is being erected on a land by Miss Bell Gurnee of New York and Bar Harbor and now being placed on her estate in Hulls Cove, a short distance from Bar Harbor village.

The châlet is being erected on a beautifully wooded eminence, set among great rocks, reached by a winding drive through woods and commanding a lovely view of Frenchman's Bay. The châlet is nothing short of a marvel, particularly to those who have not visited Europe. It is in three stories and the main hall is in the lower floor, in what we would call, in America, the basement.

The châlet was dissembled in Switzerland and the great beams, the frames and the joists are all here, much of the morticing being done by wooden pegs. Most of the material is of a beautiful variety of white pine. Miss Gurnee has always traveled much and her love for Switzerland led her to bring to her summer home in Maine this product of the old country. It is safe to say that the command of land and sea and sky is equal in beauty to that seen from its original site.

Dutch Cotton Men Inspect N. E. Mills

The group of 21 Dutch cotton manufacturers, who arrived here from Holland April 21 to inspect the cotton mills of New England, spent today in Providence, where they visited the Franklin Process Company and the mills of the Lonsdale Company in the Blackstone Valley. Tomorrow it is expected that they will go to Fall River, and on Thursday to New Bedford.

On arrival in Boston the Dutch group was met by representatives of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers, headed by Lincoln Baylies, president. They were first taken to the Pequot Mills in Salem. Sidney S. Paine, president of the Textile Development, entertained them at luncheon.

Beginning May 5 or 6 the delegation will visit a number of southern mills, including Riverside and Dan River Cotton Mills, Danville, Va.; Proximity Manufacturing Company, Greensboro, N. C.; Thrift Mills, Paw Creek, N. C., and Tabardrey Manufacturing Company, Haw River, N. C.

Council Considers Tunnel Congestion

Proposals to add two feet to the 20-foot width of the Boston to East Boston vehicle tunnel roadway, or at least to provide cubby-holes into which a disabled car may be hauled so as not to tie up traffic indefinitely, were indorsed April 21, by the Boston City Council.

Robert G. Wilson insisted that the 20-foot width would result in many long tieups. His cubby-hole provision was made in the event that the wider roadway could not be constructed within the $16,000,000 tunnel expenditure limit.

Councilor Wilson also swayed the council to the support of a minority report to transfer control of taxicab stands from the police commissioner to the Traffic Commission. A resolution was drawn up for presentation to the Legislature.

B. & M. to Get New Train Sender

"Check and double check," will be the slogan of an "electrical man" train-dispatching system to be placed in operation on the Portland division of the Boston & Maine Railroad some time in May.

The new device will control 76 miles of tracks between Dover, N. H., and Rigby, Me., on the western route and North Berwick, Me., to Rigby on the eastern route. It will permit two towermen with their "electrical men" assistants to operate all switches and signals between these stations.

The system displaces the traditional written train orders, eliminates the laborious work of throwing switch levers by hand, and facilitates the speedier operation of passenger and freight trains with added safety. It is expected that the entire installation program will be completed in October at an estimated cost of $450,000.

NEW CRUISER TESTS END SUCCESSFULLY

QUINCY, MASS. (AP) — The light cruiser Northampton returned here late April 21 after successfully completing her tests off the Maine coast.

Officers reported that the builder's guarantee of 33 knots had been exceeded during the test, the vessel having reached 33.61 knots. On the return trip the Northampton went through the collision test. In this test the vessel is going full speed ahead when its motors are thrown into "full speed reverse." Such a test places the greatest possible strain on a vessel.

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON

FOX MOVIETONE ROMANCE
JOHN McCORMACK
"SONG O' MY HEART"
NOW SHOWING TWICE DAILY
ALL SEATS RESERVED
BOSTON—MAJESTIC THEATER
NEW YORK—44TH STREET THEATER
PHILADELPHIA—FOX-LOCUST THEATER
LOS ANGELES—GRAUMAN'S CHINESE

BOSTON GARDEN
10 DAYS—Twice Daily
BEGINNING WED. AFTER-NOON APR. 30
RINGLING BROS and BARNUM & BAILEY COMBINED CIRCUS
1000 NEW FOREIGN MARVELS, including TRIBE OF GENUINE MONSTER-MOUTHED UBANGI SAVAGES
POP. PRICES CHILDREN UNDER 12 HALF PRICE TO RES.
SEATS EVERY AFT'N Except Sat. TICKET SALE OPENS THURS., APR. 24, at BOSTON GARDEN and FILENE'S.

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON

COPLEY Tues., Thurs. & Sat. 2:30 Eves. 8:30
An International Howl of Laughter
"Deah Old England"

COLONIAL— EVES. AT 8:15 MAT. TOM'W
The One & Only FRED STONE in "RIPPLES"
with DOROTHY STONE
PAULA STONE and Original N. Y. Co.

SIXTH ANNUAL
NEW ENGLAND HOTEL EXPOSITION . . . . .
The Copley-Plaza · April 23-24-25
Admission—Fifty Cents
Educational! Practical!! Interesting!!!
The Culinary Art Exhibit worth going miles to see
Management—Hotel Service, Inc.

NEW ENGLAND PREMIER
TO-NIGHT AT 8:30
The Greatest Screen Drama Of All Time!
TIFFANY PRODUCTION
JOURNEY'S END
With COLIN CLIVE
Creator of Original Role of Stanhope and Great Cast
Directed by JAMES WHALE
A Tiffany-Gainsborough Production.
TREMONT THEATRE
2 Show Daily and Sunday Thereafter — 2:30 — 8:30
GET YOUR RESERVED SEATS EARLY

AMUSEMENTS

NEW YORK CITY

Carnegie Hall, Tues. Eve., Apr. 29, at 8:30
THE SPRING SONG FESTIVAL
PEOPLE'S CHORUS
OF N. Y.—L. CAMILIERI, Conductor
Soloist ANNA CASE Soprano
Tickets NOW at Box Office & at 41 E. 42 St., Room 814. Tel. Van. 8476. (Steinway)

HENRY MILLER'S THEATRE 124 W. 43d St.
Mats. Thurs. and Sat. Eves. 8:30
Journey's End
by R. C. Sherriff

BERKELEY SQUARE
with LESLIE HOWARD and MARGALO GILLMORE
LYCEUM THEATRE, 45 St., E. of B'way
Evenings 8:30 Mats. Thurs. and Sat.

"The Biggest Laugh Hit in Years"
SAM H. HARRIS presents
June Moon
By RING LARDNER and GEORGE S. KAUFMAN
BROADHURST 44 St., W. of B'way. Eves. 8:30. Mts. Wed., Sat., 2:30

RUTH DRAPER
IN HER ORIGINAL CHARACTER SKETCHES
Every evening at 8:50 except Monday. Thursday and Saturday evenings
Popular Price ($2.50) Matinee Saturday
Mats. Thurs., Sat., 2:30; Very Good Seats $1
COMEDY THEA., 41st, East of Broadway

GRACE GEORGE
in the St. John Ervine comedy
FIRST MRS. FRASER
with A. E. Matthews and Lawrence Grossmith
PLAYHOUSE, 48th ST., East of Broadway.
Eves. 8:50. Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:30.

THE THEATRE GUILD PRESENTS
A MONTH in the COUNTRY
BY IVAN TERGENEV
GUILD THEATRE 52nd Street W. of B'way
Evenings 8:30, Mats. Thurs. and Sat. 2:30

THE APPLE CART
Bernard Shaw's Political Extravaganza
ALVIN THEATRE, 52nd St., W. of B'way
Eves. 8:30, Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30

Miss Puritan says: Call KINGSDALE 5171

"I'll do your washing and ironing for a dollar or so a week."
Puritan Laundress Service
292 Brunswick Avenue at Bloor
Kingsdale 5171 Toronto, Canada

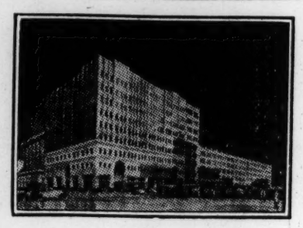
Dunlop's Limited
Choice Flowers
8 and 10 West Adelaide Street
Toronto, Canada
Phone Main 1423

HOBBS Storage Batteries

25% higher working voltage
2187 Bloor St. W. Ly. 3116
TORONTO

BETTER QUALITY
OWENS-ELMES LIMITED
FOOTWEAR
89 YONGE STREET TORONTO

"We wash the heavier articles"
In your spring housecleaning plans make provision to send us the heavier articles, such as rag rugs, bath mats, bath robes, etc. It will surprise you to see the way the colors in these articles are renewed by our soft water process. For family wash we have five different kinds of service all reasonably priced. One of these will exactly fit your requirements. Phone us today and let us explain —or stop any one of our courteous drivers.
LLoydbrook 2161
SEMI-FINISHED LINENS
TORONTO WET WASH LAUNDRY Ltd.
175 OSSINGTON AVENUE TORONTO


Liberty Shop
Second Floor
Tudric Pewter
Light shimmers in the hammered and plain sides of tea and coffee services, trays and any number of single pieces. You are invited to view the Liberty Collection of Tudric Pewter.
THE ROBERT SIMPSON COMPANY LIMITED
TORONTO, CANADA

CHAIRS
For CHURCHES, HALLS, etc
Catalogues Free.
MEALING BROS. Ltd.
Avenue Chair Works
HIGH WYCOMBE
BUCKS, ENGLAND
Tel. High Wycombe 499

Elliston & Cavell Ltd
OXFORD, ENG.
Everything for Ladies' and Children's Wear

The Martyrs Memorial
VISITORS to Oxford will find every comfort provided in this modern Store with its rest rooms, writing room, cloak rooms, and
Restaurant
(Second Floor)
Overlooking the Spires and Pinnacles of this famous University.
"Two Lifts to All Floors"

For Taste in
Carpets Curtains Furniture and Decoration
CONSULT
LEE & KITLEY Ltd.

"Wrencote", 123 High Street, Croydon, Eng. Tel. Fairfield 5566-7
Built by Sir Christopher Wren

25-27-29 George Street HENRI ET CIE CROYDON
MAISON DE GENRE
LATEST SPRING MODELS
LADIES' TAILORS FURRIERS MILLINERS
GOWNS BLOUSES SPORTS WEAR
"Croydon's Leading Specialty House"

Madame Stuart
48 HIGH STREET CANTERBURY
AND CAVENDISH HOUSE CHATHAM
AND 16 MILL STREET MAIDSTONE
MILLINER & COURT DRESSMAKER

To Engineers
interested in Fuel Economy and Boiler Efficiency.
Patent Baffle for Lancashire Type Boilers. Also High Class Castings in all Metals.
To Tennis Court Owners
interested in Labour Saving appliances.
Patent Tennis Post Base.
To Picnickers and Others
interested in Portable Stands for cups, glasses, etc.
Please write for particulars of above from
The WIMBLEDON FOUNDRY COMPANY
93-97 Kingston Road
Wimbledon, London, S. W. 19
Telephone: Wimbledon 2780

GRANT'S
HIGH STREET . CROYDON
The Store for everything in Ladies' and Kiddies' Wear, also Soft Furnishings, Household Linens, China, Glass, Trunks, Stationery, Sports Equipment, etc.
Visitors to Croydon should make a point of seeing the Aerodrome and afterwards Rendezvous at
GRANT'S RESTAURANT
Prior to Walking Through the Store
GRANT BROS. Ltd., High St., CROYDON, England

Never judge a man by the set of his clothes. A bulging pocket may often hide a box of
CHOCOLATS
Le Chat d'Or
(GOLDEN CAT)
5/- & 4/- per lb in 1, 2, 4 & 5-lb boxes. Postage paid on orders of 10/- and upwards.
62-63 BURLINGTON ARCADE LONDON, W. 1, Eng.

DIADEM FLOUR
For PURITY and QUALITY
Self Raising
Sole manufacturers
Mitchell's Diadem Flour Co. Ltd.
BRISTOL, ENGLAND.

NOW EVERYONE CAN ENJOY THIS FAVOURITE OLD-TIME SWEET
Ye Olde Yorkshire Humbugs

A delicious sweetmeat that has been famous in Yorkshire for 70 years, and is sent all over the world. More delicious than ordinary sweets—with a unique "minty" flavour that pleases the palate to the very last.
1lb tin 1'6 POST FREE UNITED KINGDOM
Write for a tin Today!
R. S. BROWNHILL & SONS, Ltd.
Dept. C. S. M.
SAVILLE ST., LEEDS, ENG.
World Trade Enquiries Invited.

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, or answer a Monitor advertisement — please mention The Christian Science Monitor.

Charming Shoes for Spring Wear
A dainty shoe in Black Lizard Calf. 21/-

M2261
"GUINEA" MASCOTS are made in tasteful colours and styles to fit all normal feet. You will find one for any and every occasion and you will be delighted with their comfort and value
Write for fully illustrated brochure of styles
NORVIC SHOE CO., Norwich, Eng.

Antiques
ON A VISIT TO LONDON, the galleries of WARING & GILLOW in Oxford Street, have a special interest for the visitor from overseas.
First in importance is the unusually fine collection of genuine English Antique Furniture, Tapestries, Decorative Pictures and Needlework, displayed in appropriate period settings.
Fine examples of French, Dutch and Flemish periods are also included.
These pieces, expressive of the art of the master craftsmen of other days, have been specially chosen and include many rare and exquisite specimens.
PHOTOGRAPHS of interesting pieces with full descriptive details will be submitted on request.
Waring & Gillow
LIMITED
OXFORD STREET, LONDON, W.
and at Liverpool. Lancaster. Manchester. Paris.

OHIO OFFICIALS BEGIN INQUIRY IN PRISON FIRE

Convicts Believed to Have Started Conflagration in Which 317 Perished

COLUMBUS, O. (AP)—The first official action of those investigating Monday night's fatal fire in the Ohio penitentiary was taken April 22 when prison guard Watkinson was suspended from duty. Watkinson was one of two guards on duty in the cell block where most of the 317 fatalities occurred. More than 130 other prisoners were injured.

An investigation, launched by John Chester Jr., Franklin County prosecutor, was halted abruptly when Governor Cooper directed Gilbert Bettman, State Attorney-General, to take charge of the inquiry. Chester had recommended that Preston Thomas, warden, be suspended temporarily, pending investigation, and had ordered telephones removed from the warden's office.

Several state officials protested Chester's actions, and this was followed by the Governor's announcement designating Bettman as the chief investigator.

Governor Cooper arrived at the penitentiary during the morning and went to the warden's residence, where the investigation was continued.

The penitentiary housed 4300 convicts; some 2500 above the capacity for which it was intended, when the fire, believed of incendiary origin and fanned by a stiff wind, swept through the upper tiers of the four blocks.

The flames were discovered shortly before 5:30 p. m. Some of the released prisoners cut the fire hose which played on flames that spread to the prison cotton and woolen mills. Others hurled stones and slugged the guards.

Every available policeman in Columbus was summoned for duty both within the prison and on the outside. A sub-machine gun in the guard room protected the entrance to the prison yard. Two companies of regular army troops and 1500 Ohio National Guardsmen were stationed at strategic places about the penitentiary. Every guard on both day and night shifts was on duty.

Apparently the flames broke out in several places simultaneously, officials said. Everything pointed to incendiarism, they indicated.

Tales of heroism and of costly hesitancy were told an official state commission appointed by Governor Cooper to learn what caused the blaze and why the locked-in prisoners were not liberated in time to escape.

Convict heroes and prison guard heroes were told of time and again by the hundreds of inmates who escaped. These men, loosed in the big prison yard when the flames broke out in the northwest cell blocks, told of fellow convicts and of guards who, mindless of their own safety, dashed into the hot smoke-filled tiers in valiant efforts to free the trapped men.

Women Drys Plan to Review Inquiry

Women of Massachusetts who took part in the recent hearings on prohibition before the Senate Judiciary Committee in Washington are to re-enact portions of those scenes at a "loyalty luncheon" in Boston April 29, one of a series being held all over the United States under the auspices of the Woman's National Committee for Law Enforcement.

Mrs. Henry W. Peabody of Beverly, chairman of the national committee, who introduced speakers at Washington, is to preside. Mrs. Elizabeth H. Tilton of Cambridge, Mrs. William H. Brown of Boston and Mrs. Jerome Lewis of Cambridge are to reproduce testimony given to the judiciary committee.

William S. Youngman, Lieutenant-Governor of Massachusetts, is to represent Governor Allen. Lewis E. MacBrayne, former head of the Massachusetts Safety Council, is among the other speakers.

MOORING MAST FOR "GRAF"

RIO DE JANEIRO (By U. P.)—Victor Konder, Minister of Transportation, on April 20, granted authorization for the erection of a mooring tower for the German dirigible Graf Zeppelin at Recife, Pernambuco. The giant airship will touch at Recife first on the proposed flight from Seville to South America next month, then continuing on down the coast.

CHANGE IS URGED IN NEW ENGLAND BUILDING CODES

Should Be Put Up to Date, Officials Hear, and Made Uniform

Stressing the imminent need for modernization of existing building codes throughout New England, and the desirability of greater uniformity, Edward W. Roemer, president of the New England Building Officials, Conference, addressed more than 150 delegates from all parts of New England at the opening of the annual conference this morning on the history of the conference, giving a survey of the work which has been accomplished toward a new building code during the last year.

"One of James M. Curley's first acts on coming into office as Mayor was to direct the building commissioner of Boston to proceed with the drafting of a new code for the city," Mr. Roemer said. "The building commissioner, Eugene C. Hultman, then proceeded to confer with the New England Building Officials' Conference, since which time they have co-ordinated the work of drafting a new code for Boston with the desire to perfect new codes for all of New England."

The conference was organized in 1913. A year ago it took up the problem of modernizing building codes, and appointed a committee with this in view. It soon became evident that absolute uniformity could not be achieved so regional committees were set up in Hartford, Conn., Providence, R. I., Boston and Worcester, and Burlington, Vt. Each of these regional committees is studying the local complexities of its building problems in order that as nearly as possible the local code may conform with others without affecting adversely local necessities. Under each regional committee 47 subcommittees were set up—each committee to evolve the rules suitable for one specific form of building; i.e. brick, steel, wood, etc.

To refute the argument that a uniform code would not be practical Mr. Roemer called to the attention of the conference that a uniform code "has been both practical and workable in the 74 cities and towns on the Pacific coast which had adopted the uniform building code recommended by the Pacific Coast Building Officials' Conference."

The same code was used as a model in Louisiana and Florida, Mr. Roemer further stated, and "is being so extensively used throughout the country that we cannot obtain enough copies to supply our committees."

CHANGE IN RADIOCAST OF CHURCH SERVICE

Announcement is made by The Christian Science Board of Directors that the services of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts will be radiocast over Stations WBZ and WBZA on Sunday, April 27, at 10:45 a. m., Eastern daylight saving time, rather than on Sunday, May 4, as originally arranged.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. WEATHER BUREAU REPORT

Boston and Vicinity: Partly cloudy and colder tonight; Wednesday fair and colder; fresh west and northwest winds.

Southern New England: Partly cloudy tonight; colder except on southeast coast; Wednesday partly cloudy and colder; fresh to strong west and northwest winds.

Northern New England: Partly cloudy and colder tonight and Wednesday, preceded by light rain or snow in eastern Maine and in northern Vermont tonight; fresh to strong west and northwest winds.

Official Temperatures

(8 a. m. Standard time, 75th meridian)

Albany	42	Memphis	54
Atlantic City	52	Montreal	28
Boston	40	Nantucket	42
Buffalo	30	New Orleans	
Calgary	36	New York	44
Charleston	66	Philadelphia	
Chicago	36	Pittsburgh	38
Denver	48	Portland, Me.	38
Des Moines	34	Portland, Ore.	52
Eastport	38	San Francisco	56
Galveston	66	St. Louis	44
Hatteras	64	St. Paul	30
Helena	46	Seattle	54
Jacksonville	66	Tampa	70
Kansas City	42	Washington	58
Los Angeles	56		

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday 6:54 p. m., Wednesday 7:06 a. m.
Height of tides 7.8 feet, 8.4 feet.

Light all vehicles at 7:03 p. m.

EVANS GOES TO VERMONT UNIV.

BURLINGTON, Vt.—Paul D. Evans, assistant professor of history at Yale University, will assume the duties of professor of history at the University of Vermont at the opening of the college year next fall.

'FIRST' CITY ENDS CENSUS LISTING BY CELEBRATING

Nashua, N. H., Revels When Figures Indicate 9½ Per Cent Rise

NASHUA, N. H. (AP)—Who ever heard of a whole city celebrating over a lot of statistics?

That is what Nashua did Monday night, with paraders, red fire and every whistle and bell in town, all because the city was the first in New England to complete its census and found its population had increased 9½ per cent to 31,091.

There had been those who spoke of an industrial depression and predicted a drop in population from the 28,379 counted in 1920. When instead the returns showed the population had not only increased but that Nashua had gone over 30,000 for the first time, everybody from the Mayor down decided, apparently spontaneously, to make it another Fourth of July.

About 31,090 of the 31,091 went out on the street and watched Mayor William A. Sullivan's pet wax figure, which he called "Calamity Bill," carried to a bridge over the river and there thrown into the water to the accompaniment of all the fireworks and noise at the city's command.

VENEZUELA CELEBRATES

CARACAS, Venezuela (By U. P.)—The 121st anniversary of the independence of Venezuela was celebrated April 19 with cannonades and band concerts. Hundreds visited the Elliptic, where many famous pictures of the heroes of the War of Independence are hung on the walls. The house where Simon Bolivar, great South American liberator was born, was also open to the public.

Indian Border Warrior Trades Rifle for Spelling Book, Report Says

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CALCUTTA—The warrior on the Border is turning his sword into a road-making implement, trading his rifle for spelling and arithmetic books, and communicating with his neighbor by postcard instead of a fusillade of shots, according to the Indian North-West Frontier Province Report for 1928-29.

The number of inter-tribal raids and quarrels dropped enormously during the year, few cattle were stolen and even fewer shots were exchanged. Many new roads and bridges were completed, while more post offices were opened for the convenience of the tribesmen. There was a surprising number of requests for new schools and the raising of the standard of existing schools in many sections of the province.

The happenings in Afghanistan caused but little commotion, only one or two of the Mahsud tribes raising lashkars to support ex-King Amanullah; even these came back after a short time. Altogether the year was one of the most peaceful for decades, although at one time it was thought that there would be disturbances transmitted from across the Border.

LEIPZIG POLICE STOP COMMUNIST RIOTING

LEIPZIG, Ger. (AP)—Strict police measures were in force today to prevent outbreak of Communist rioting which yesterday resulted in loss of three persons and injury to others.

About 30,000 Communists gathered on the Augustus Platz, a spacious square, for a convention of Communist youth. The fighting started when police threw a cordon about the square.

Senior Tutors for 'Harkness' Houses Announced at Harvard University Hall

Senior tutors for five additional Harkness "Houses" at Harvard, the complete personnel of Dunster and Lowell Houses, already nearing completion, and the housing accommodations for new units to be ready for occupancy in September, 1931, have been announced at University Hall.

Francis Otto Mathiessen, instructor and tutor in the department of history and literature, is to be senior tutor in the unit headed by Roger B. Merriman, professor of history. This unit is to be built at the corner of Boylston Street and Memorial Drive. The Boston Elevated power plant on the site is being razed preparatory to construction.

Douglas Vincent Brown, instructor in economics and tutor in the division of history, government, and economics, will serve as senior tutor with E. A. Whitney, assistant professor of history and literature. Their unit is to be made from Smith Halls quadrangle, at present a freshman dormitory group.

In another unit, composed of McKinlock Hall and an addition to be built, Allan Evans, instructor in history, is to be senior tutor with K. B. Murdock, assistant professor of English, as house master. Franzo Hazlett Crawford, instructor in physics, will be senior tutor in the House of which R. M. Ferry, assistant professor of bio-chemistry, is master. This unit is to be made from the present Gore and Standish Halls, freshman dormitories.

John Jacob Glessner, instructor in English, will hold the post of senior tutor with J. P. Baxter, assistant-professor of history, in a unit comprising the present Randolph, Russell, and Westmorly Halls. Apthorp House will be the master's residence, and a dining hall and common rooms building will be added.

Dunster and Lowell Houses, already nearing completion, are to have as head tutors Robert Gale Noyes, instructor in English, and Mason Hammond of the department of ancient languages.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Women's City Club of Boston: talk on "Children's Books in Early New England" by Miss Alice Jordan, supervisor work with children at the Boston Public Library, Clubhouse, 8:15.

Eighth annual conference, New England Building Executives, Hotel Kenmore.

West Roxbury Citizens' Association: annual dinner, Social Club, (Congregational), Assembly Hall, 6:30.

Harvard University: lecture on "An Historical Survey of the English Revival in Musical Composition," by Hubert J. Foss, musical editor, Oxford University Press, John Knowles Paine Concert Hall, Music Building, 8:15.

Museum of Fine Arts; concert by 45 members of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Lecture Hall, 7.

Annual get-together and banquet, Boston University, school of religious education, Ford Hall, 6:30.

Boston Square and Compass Club; rehearsal, Boston Square and Compass Club Choir, Auditorium, Clubhouse, 8.

Sixth annual banquet, Eta Alpha Delta Fraternity, West Somerville Congregational Church, Hotel Brunswick, 6:30.

Recital by students of the Preparatory Course, Faelten Pianoforte School, Faelten Hall, 8.

Theaters

Shubert—"The New Moon."
Copley—"Dead Old England."
Colonial—Fred Stone in "Ripples."
Tremont—"Journey's End," a film.
Majestic—John McCormack in "Song of My Heart."

EVENTS TOMORROW

Museum of Fine Arts: gallery talk on "Pottery and Porcelain," by Miss Doane, 11.

Copley-Plaza; New England Hotel Men's Exposition, all day and evening through Friday.

Conference, New England Building Officials, talk by James M. Curley, Mayor of Boston, all day, Hotel Kenmore.

Luncheon, Rotary Club of Boston, talk by Donald B. MacMillan, arctic explorer, on "Under the Northern Lights," Hotel Statler, Georgian Room, 12:15.

Recitals by pupils of the College Course, Faelten Pianoforte School, Faelten Hall, 11:30.

Symphony Hall—Young People's Concert, Serge Koussevitzky and Richard Burgin, conductors, 2:30.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Open daily from 9 to 5 except Monday when the Museum is closed. Special Exhibitions: eighteenth century English porcelain, made at Chelsea, lent by Richard C. Paine; prints and books illustrated by Auguste Lepere, lent by William A. Sargent; etchings by Bartolozzi; drawings and water colors by Sandby; etchings and engravings by Hogarth; portrait engravings of early New England.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—Open on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays from 10 to 4, with admission fee of 25c. Sundays from 1 to 4 with admission free.

Fogg Art Museum, corner Quincy Street and Broadway, Cambridge—Open weekdays, 9 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5; admission free. Exhibitions: Eighteenth century prints; early Chinese pottery and rubbings of Chinese stone of the Han Dynasty, from the Charles Bain Hoyt collection. Loan exhibition of drawings.

Children's Museum of Boston, Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain—Open 9 to 5 weekdays; 1:30 to 5 Sunday. Holidays all day. Admission free. Coins of many nations, including Spanish "pieces of eight." Czechoslovakian toys and novelties, Tercentenary pictures, maps, and colonial articles. North American Indian art and handicraft.

Goodspeed's Print Shop, 7 Ashburton Place—Etchings by Hans Kleiber, Audubon prints. Through April 26.

Copley Gallery, 103 Newbury Street—Water colors by American artists. Through April 30.

Robert C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Sketches by Esther Morse Andros. Through April 26.

Boston Art Club, 150 Newbury Street—Third annual exhibition of the Business Men's Art Club of Boston. Through April 26.

Goodman's Print Shop, 607 Boylston Street—Etchings, engravings and woodcuts by old masters. Through April 30.

The Print Shop, 261 Newbury Street—Old sporting and ship prints in colors.

Schervee Studios, 665 Boylston Street—Etchings and lithographs by Jean-Louis Forain. Through April 30.

Society of Arts and Crafts, 9 Park Street—Small furniture and decoration for the summer home; book-bindings by John P. Grabau. Through April 23.

Guild of Boston Artists, 162 Newbury Street—Paintings and water colors by John Lavalle. Through April 26.

Mrs. Pancoast's Gallery, 154 Newbury Street—Water colors by Paul Gill and Jan Matulka.

Harvard Society for Contemporary Art, 1400 Massachusetts Avenue, Harvard Square, Cambridge—Contemporary German paintings and sculpture. Through May 10.

Children's Art Center, 36 Rutland Street—Drawings, etchings and water colors of birds by Charles E. Heil. Through April 29.

New England Society of Contemporary Art, (permanent gallery), 227 Newbury Street—Small pictures by members. Through April 26.

Vital Studio, 304-309 Pierce Building, Copley Square—Paintings, water colors and pastels.

Doll and Richards, 138 Newbury Street—Pencil portraits by Ethel Machanic. Through April 29.

Lamson and Hubbard Gallery, 304 Boylston Street—Paintings by H. Dudley Murphy and Nelly Littlehale Murphy. Through April 28.

Bookshop for Boys and Girls, 270 Boylston Street—Water colors and woodcuts by Gene Carpenter. Through April 30.

St. Botolph Club, 4 Newbury Street—Loan exhibition of paintings by American artists.

Jordan Hall—Concert, the People's Choral Union, 8:15.

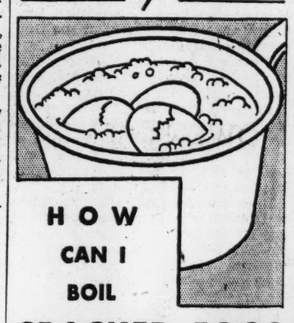
The soup your appetite remembers
Philadelphia
PEPPER POT

A robust, hearty old Colonial soup particularly popular with men. Now made by Campbell's from a famous old recipe. 12 cents a can.

A Man's Soup

Campbell's SOUPS
LOOK FOR THE RED-AND-WHITE LABEL

KITCHEN QUESTIONNAIRE 7



HOW CAN I BOIL CRACKED EGGS WITHOUT THE WHITES OOZING?

Add a teaspoonful of Ivory Salt to the water, then the whites of the eggs remain in the shells.

Cook in the easy, successful way with the help of Worcester Salt Cook Book. For your free copy address Worcester Salt Company, Dept. 107, 71 Murray Street, New York City.

Brick Oven Baked
. . . just as Grandma used to bake them

Years ago, New England women perfected the cooking of New England's own famous dish—Baked Beans. Beans were baked in earthen pots in old-style brick ovens—were given hours of slow baking that cooked them thoroughly, making them thoroughly delicious.

Today FRIEND'S bake beans the same way, in pots in great brick ovens. They're like the beans our ancestors enjoyed—tender, appetizing, nutritious. Hours of slow baking bring out every bit of full, tasty flavor. Serve them with FRIEND'S BROWN BREAD this Saturday night. You'll vote them "the best."

ON SALE BY LEADING GROCERS

Baked by FRIEND BROTHERS
Melrose Sta., Boston, Mass.

Special Trial Offer

A full size can each of
Red Kidney Beans
California Pea Beans
Friend's Brown Bread
and a kitchenette size can each of
Yellow Eye Beans
Friend's Mince Meat
$1 Carriage Prepaid Anywhere in the U. S.

Friend's
BRICK OVEN
BAKED BEANS

FIRST NATIONAL STORES INC.
SAVINGS No. 19630
"See what we have been able to save since we started to trade at First National Stores!"

A NEW LOW PRICE ON THE SAME HIGH QUALITY PEANUT BUTTER!
Peanut Butter Lb. Pail or Jar **19c** Lb. Bulk **13c**

DELICIOUS CHEESE IN THE HANDY FORM—MAKES PERFECT SLICES FOR SANDWICHES!
Loaf Cheese PIMENTO Lb. **33c** WHITE OR YELLOW Lb. **31c**

THE IDEAL BREAKFAST FOOD FOR YOUNG AND OLD!
Quaker Oats **2** Small Pkgs. **17c**

Ivory Soap **2** Large Bars **21c** **3** Medium Bars **20c**

YOUR FRIENDS WILL ASK—"ARE THESE FRESH PEAS"
Peter Pan Peas **2** Cans **37c**

IDEAL FOR CREAMING OR SERVED IN SANDWICHES!
Sliced Dry Beef 6 Oz. Jar **35c** 3½ Oz. Jar **23c**

SUNRIPED FLORIDA FRUIT PACKED WHEN FULLY RIPENED!
Grapefruit No. 2 Can **19c**

SELECTED LONG GRAIN RICE IN A CONVENIENT CARTON!
Finast **Rice** Lb. Carton **10c**

A NEW BREED OF CORN, TENDER AND DELICIOUS!
Del Maize Corn No. 1 Can **10c**

A VALUABLE AID TO HOME COOKING—So many foods need Karo for improving its flavor.
Karo Syrup Blue Label 1½ Lb. Can **13c**

JUICE FROM RIPE GRAPES—SERVE ALONE OR ADD TO GINGER ALE!
Grape Juice Red Wing 16 Oz. Bot. **17c**

MADE FROM PURE JAMAICA GINGER AND SPARKLING WATER!
Ginger Ale Radio Contents Only **2** Large Bots. **25c**

SOFT SHELLED EMERALD WALNUTS FROM CALIFORNIA'S FINEST GROVES!
Budded Walnuts Lb. **31c**

A FAVORITE LOAF WITH PARTICULAR HOUSEWIVES!
Prize Bread Large Loaf **8c**

FIRST NATIONAL STORES INC.
Where New England Buys Its Foods

NEW COLOMBIAN HEAD PROMISES OPEN DOOR RULE

Dr. Olaya in New York, Says He Seeks Close Cooperation With U. S.

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Conciliation, Pan-Americanism and the "open door" will be the policy of the Colombian Government under his administration, Enrique Olaya, President-elect of that country, told a group of editors and publishers at a dinner in his honor given by Karl Bickel, president of the United Press, here on April 21.

Mr. Olaya, who has just returned to the United States to continue in the post of Colombian Minister to the United States until the eve of his inauguration in August, declared that Colombia, along with the rest of the Latin-American republics, was making substantial political progress toward liberty and democracy. He declared there was no longer reason for the old popular conception of Latin America as a group of disorganized states whose chief characteristic was civil war. Instead of this, he said, these republics have advanced to the point where they live in peace and for peace.

Mr. Olaya said the history of Latin America in the last 100 years has shown steady progress, and he stressed the need for furthering the work of continental civilization and understanding among all nations of the Western Hemisphere. This, he declared, is one of the great tasks of the present generation. In the work for peaceful development of Latin America, Mr. Olaya paid tribute to what the press of the United States has done.

"For many years," he said, "the statesmen of the American continents have been seeking very wisely the means to facilitate solidarity among our countries. In this undertaking the effort of the press is one of the most powerful elements. The services of the United States press have attained wonderful development in Latin-American countries during recent years.

"Through the complete reports of the great publicity services, our entire continent is kept fully informed, day after day, of the great happenings which take place in each of our republics. Such understanding enhances the harmony existing between the interests and aspirations of the various nations of America, which, far from being subject to animosity, have before them an ample field of common ideals that will be attained to the evident benefit of all.

"In the work of continental civilization and understanding among all the nations of the Western Hemisphere, the present generations have before them a great task to accomplish. We must perform it successfully on the basis of sincere confidence and with the definite will to bring a closer friendship founded on sincerity and justice. For this task you, gentlemen of the press, are a decisive factor. With your aid the United States and the republics of Latin America will crown a great co-operative effort, worthy of the great ideals of modern civilization."

He arrived in New York on April 20 on the Ulua, of the United Fruit Line, and the presidential salute of 21 guns heralded his arrival at the port.

There were now, he said, "no issues of moment between the United States and Colombia, and the situation is one of amity and accord." United States and Colombia co-operation had been, he continued, one of the chief planks in his campaign platform on which as a Liberal he defeated the candidate of the Conservative Party, which has been in power since 1886.

Dr. Olaya said he would make his policy articulate through the negotiation of a substantial loan in the United States; by the amicable settlement of the controversy over taxed petroleum production so as to encourage foreign investment; through the appointment of a financial committee of American experts for the solution of financial and economic problems, and of an agricultural committee through the Tropical Plant Research Foundation in Washington to foster production and increase Colombia's purchasing ability, and the inauguration of a railroad and highway construction program.

Representatives of President Hoover, the Secretary of State, the Secretary of War and Secretary of the Navy and members of the Pan-American Society were on board the tugboat Macom to greet Dr Olaya. The party also included Dr. Jones M. Coronado, Colombian Chargé d'Affaires, and Carlos Arbelaez, Consul-General here. Señorita Maria Olaya, Dr. Olaya's 16-year-old daugnter and a student at Notre Dame School, Baltimore, was the first to greet him.

Theaters

Fred Stone in "Ripples"

Colonial Theater—Charles Dillingham presents Fred Stone in his new musical extravaganza, "Ripples," with Dorothy Stone. Book by William Anthony McGuire, lyrics by Irving Caesar and Graham John, music by Oscar Levant and Albert Sirmay, dances and ensembles by William Holbrook, Tiller dances by Mary Read, settings by Joseph Urban, costumes designed by Charles LeMaire. Week beginning April 21, 1930. First time in Boston. The cast:

Herman Dutcher	Arthur Cunningham
Honus	William Kerschell
Malcolm Fairman	Edward Allen
Ripples	Dorothy Stone
Richard Willoughby	Charles Collins
Mrs. Willoughby	Mrs. Fred Stone
Rip	Fred Stone
John Pillsbury	Andrew Tombes
Jane Martin	Cynthia Foley
Mrs. John Pillsbury	Althea Heinly
Corp. Jack Sterling	Eddie Foy Jr.
Sergt. Banner	Charles Mast
Millicent	Peggy Bancroft
Mrs. Sterling	Pearl Hight
Little Billie Sheer	Paul Paulus
Lollipop	Col. Gasper
Mary Willoughby	Paula Stone

Fred Stone has come back. Any lingering doubts of his complete restoration must have been removed last night when he made his entrance, propelled by a dynamic pair of hooves into the midst of a bed of $1000 tulips. Thereafter he clowned and danced and jested his way through the evening with all the old abandon, companioned by the now veteran Dorothy and Paula the débutante, while Mrs. Stone benevolently beamed upon the activities of her family. As Mr. Stone reminded us in a monologue in which he made merry over his mishap, he has another "pebble" who is very ambitious. No doubt we may look forward to seeing this third daughter added to the family performers.

Dorothy, of course, is a complete branch of the old tree. Paula was revealed as a twig worthy of the main stem. Taller than Dorothy and a little coltish yet, she has an appealing charm and she has completely mastered the intricacies of the Stone steps.

Mr. Stone in his new piece appears as the great-great-grandson of Rip Van Winkle, who has inherited most of the anti-social characteristics of his famous ancestor. His daughter Ripples (Dorothy) loves the son of the wealthy Mrs. Willoughby (Mrs. Stone), whose daughter in turn loves Corporal Sterling of the state police. All are happily mated after the customary complications.

Among the minor characters the gnomes are conspicuous; and Lollipop the bear, engagingly played by Colonel Gasper. The chorus is extraordinarily expert, and the Mary Read Tiller Girls contribute numbers of unusual beauty. The settings are sumptuous and imaginative, and the costumes are exceptionally rich and effective. The music is good in its kind, and there are some songs, notably "You Never Can Tell About Love" and "I'm a Little Bit Fonder of You," that undoubtedly will become only too familiar.

L. A. S.

Boston Stage Notes

Continuing entertainments include "The New Moon," now in the final week of its long run at the Shubert, and "Dear Old England," in its second week at the Copley.

"Yeomen of the Guard" will be presented by the Gilbert and Sullivan Association of Boston University in Jordan Hall, May 1, 2 and 5.

The film version of "Journey's End" wil be shown at the Tremont, beginning tonight.

British Labor Rule Termed Capital Aid

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The Labor Party in Great Britain is doing more than has been done in a generation to modernize, and therefore strengthen and entrench British capitalism, according to James G. McDonald, chairman of the Foreign Policy Association, in an address radiocast over the chain of the National Broadcasting Company April 21.

Particular significance was lent to Mr. McDonald's words by reason that they were almost coincident with the action of the British Independent Labor leaders in their conference in Birmingham, when they officially went over to the opposition and declared for a policy calling for new leadership of the party, recognized on a more socialistic basis than the present Government.

Mr. McDonald declared that the Labor Government "has gone further than any previous government in co-operation with the financial leaders in London in an ambitious program of rationalizing British industry." As a notable example of this policy, he cited the organization on April 15, through the initiative of J. H. Thomas, of the Bankers' Industrial Development Company to instrument the process. The inauguration by a Socialist Government of such a company, the directors of which include the Governor of the Bank of England and the heads or representatives of most of Britain's great financial institutions, was not so much an anomaly, Mr. McDonald declared, "as another indication of the British inherent good sense and stability."

"Mr. Thomas, no more than Mr. Snowden," he continued, "believes in penalizing private industry and private finance by punitive taxation. On the contrary, he would have the Government aid private financiers and industrialists in the task of rejuvenating British capitalism, so that it may compete more successfully with American and German capitalism through the world."

Novel Idea Offered for Motor Drivers

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—A school for automobile drivers, starting in Charlotte the first week in May and extending eastward to Wilmington, at which an animated film showing the workings of all parts of an automobile will be exhibited at afternoon meetings for the women, evenings for the men, and with a general session for Negroes, is a part of the plan announced by Coleman W. Roberts, general manager of the Carolina Motor Club, for safety activities in the immediate future.

Another plan is the recognition of careful driving by the formation of a gold star driver club, to which every driver who has not had an accident in a year is eligible, the membership cards to be renewed; a medal for five and ten years' driving without accident, and a gold medal for persons who have operated automobiles for 25 years without an accident.

Gov. O. Max Gardner has conferred with motor-club officials and given his unqualified support to the movement, promising the indorsement of the State Government in anything that will prevent accident and help lower the death toll from automobiles in the State.

MERGER OF POWER COMPANIES URGED

Consolidation of the Western Counties and Hampshire Electric Companies to secure better electric current supply for sparsely settled towns between Easthampton and the territory served by the Pittsfield and Lee Electric Companies was urged before the Public Utilities Commission, April 21.

If the pending petition is approved by the commission, speakers stated, the Western Counties Company will present a petition immediately for consolidation with the Lee Company. No opposition was presented.

VERMONT ORATOR WINS AWARD

BURLINGTON, Vt.—Floyd Kinsley of People's Academy, Morrisville, has been awarded first place in the third annual Vermont state oratorical contest, and will represent the State of Vermont in a regional contest against orators from six other northeastern States in May. He wins scholarships of $150 and $100.

McGARRAH MADE PRESIDENT OF THE WORLD BANK

Preliminary Steps Taken for Actual Opening of Institution

BASEL, Switz. (AP)—Gates W. McGarrah, New York financier, was elected, April 22, president of the Bank for International Settlements. Pierre Quesnay, French financial expert and a member of the French delegation to the Hague conference, was elected general manager of the bank.

Work of the bank set up under the Young Plan to handle the movement of German reparations payments commenced April 22 when 16 directors and nine financial and economic counselors met to take preliminary steps for actual opening of the institution's doors.

The meeting was held in the former ball room of the old Hotel Savoie et Univers which will be the bank's home for two years until the palatial historic mansion 150 years old which is being prepared for it, can be made ready.

The bank's staff will consist of from 80 to 100 persons chosen from the various nationalities represented on the management. They will be chosen particularly for their ability to speak the several languages involved.

The fact that Italy and Great Britain as yet have not ratified the Young Plan makes indefinite the date of the opening of the bank's doors, but it is expected this will be early in May.

The bank is set up under the provisions of the Young Plan to supersede the Reparations Commission and the Agent-General for Reparations, as intermediary between Germany and her reparations creditors. It is one of the last acts that will terminate the liquidation of the World War.

The principal rôle of the new bank will be to receive and distribute the reparations payable by Germany for damages done by the German armies during the war. It will also arrange the details of a loan of $300,000,000, which will be floated at an early date, $100,000,000 of which will go to Germany for internal requirements, while $200,000,000 will be distributed among the reparations creditors, France getting about $165,000,000 of the total.

The Bank for International Settlements, though primarily an instrument for the transfer of reparations payments, has the power to do a general banking business, under the control of the central banks of the principally interested countries. It may receive deposits other than reparations annuities and may discount paper for the central banks.

It is this branch of the activities that constitutes an innovation, and which, in the opinion of the authors of the scheme, is likely to make it an institution of the greatest utility in international exchanges.

Owen D. Young, who, in spite of his own wishes, gave his name to the new reparations payments plan, expressed the rôle of such an institution thus when he was in Paris: "The capitalists of the world must find some way to remedy a situation in which wheat is a drug on the market in some parts of the world while people are suffering from hunger elsewhere."

The Bank for International Settlements, serving as a link between the central banks of the great countries of the world, will be in a position largely to facilitate international exchanges, and may, finally, be instrumental in correcting the evil to which Mr. Young referred.

The capital of the bank is nominally $100,000,000, of which one-fourth is paid up.

Yale Hears First Bromley Lecture

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW HAVEN, Conn. — Although the press in America has become an industry and part of the business world, it cannot be controlled like other enterprises, said Henry R. Luce, editor of Time, in the first of the Bromley lectures on journalism at Yale University April 21.

Modern life has brought about new methods of journalism, he explained, to which great industrial and financial leaders are more closely related than were Watterson, Greeley and Godkin. The business world, he said, has changed its ideals of the press as a business proposition, and no longer are the physical plant and the job printing office a newspaper's chief assets.

Although the press, through advertising, has helped to establish the modern industrial age, its importance is out of all proportion to its size, he explained, since the "total amount of money spent for advertising during 1929 was a little more than $1,000,000,000, or less than the amount spent by the people of this country for gasoline."

The press, he concluded, is a part of the urbanization of American life, and in the large centers, the chief means employed to compel the average individual to discover "the intimate make-up of the other fellow."

SENATE INQUIRERS START INVESTIGATIONS

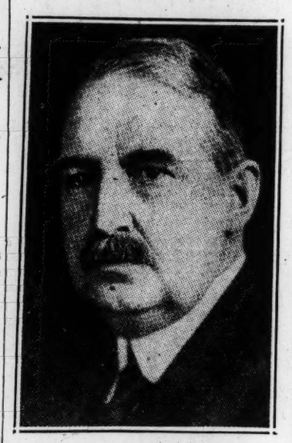
WASHINGTON (AP)—Secret agents of the Senate Campaign Funds Committee were ordered, April 22, to proceed to Illinois and Pennsylvania and investigate complaints of excessive campaign expenditures there.

In other cases, the committee does not intend to wait until formal complaints have been made before checking up on the disbursements of senatorial candidates, but will make a "searching inquiry" into every Senate contest and when circumstances warrant will hold public hearings.

PRISON OFFICIAL DISMISSED

CHESHIRE, Conn. (AP)—Dismissal of Thomas E. Kane, deputy superintendent of the Connecticut Reformatory here for many years, was made known today by Frederick M. Adler of New Haven, chairman of the directors. Two employees also have been discharged. Mr. Adler said that in each instance the reason for action was of a personal nature.

New York Financier to Head World Bank



GATES W. McGARRAH

LOCAL HANDLING OF UTILITIES IS RECOMMENDED

'Unfair Rates' Are Cited in Proposal Before Power Committee

Legislation to enable municipalities to compete with the State Department of Utilities in the gas and electric lighting business, in the event that these towns and cities declined state control of power and light, was advocated before the Legislative Committee on Power and Light today.

"If state-controlled gas and electric companies continue to maintain unfair rates," said Leo A. Birmingham, Representative from Brighton, "cities and towns should be permitted to protect themselves by handling their own service." He quoted rates in western cities much lower than those in Massachusetts. He then cited efforts to reduce the rates here by providing contracts between the State and the companies, whereby the latter would agree to abide by the findings of the state authorities.

Mr. Birmingham maintained that the activities of the power companies were not in the interest of the public and that state control had failed to bring the prices down to their proper level, after three years of effort. He advocated that the Public Utilities Department be forced by the Legislature to deal "justly with the municipalities."

Boston Seeks Fund for Tercentenary

Among plans going forward throughout Massachusetts to prepare historic points and set aside significant dates for observance of the tercentenary of the Bay Colony, there has recently appeared two "asides"—the first being the presentation to Governor Allen of the die proof of the commemorative tercentenary stamp, and the second the anneuncement that Boston will need to raise $350,000 by public subscription to "carry on" its plans.

Through the efforts of Frank Roe Batchelder, vice-chairman of the Tercentenary Commission, the die proof from which the printing plates for the tercentenary stamps will be made was obtained from the Post Office Department at Washington. This proof was presented to the Governor in the presence of members of the Tercentenary Committee. Governor Allen, in accepting the gift, expressed the hope that the stamps would be widely used.

It was stated April 21 at the City Hall that if the program outlined by the Boston Tercentenary Committee is to be successfully carried through, the public will have to cast financial bread upon the waters. John F. Fitzgerald, chairman of the committee, will appoint a finance committee at once, it was reported.

Mayor Curley told the gathering that Boston's celebration dates would include June 17; June 22, when Rear Admiral Byrd is expected; June 6, celebrating the settlement at Dorchester; July 4, which will be more elaborately observed than ever; Labor Day, to be celebrated as Boston Day, and perhaps others.

Irish College Gets Peace Chair Gift

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DUBLIN—A chair of international peace is to be established at University College, Dublin, this coming autumn. It will be endowed by the British manufacturing firm, Montagu Burton, Limited, who have already financed chairs of international peace in 12 British universities, including Edinburgh.

The only condition attaching to the gift is that it be known as the Montagu Burton chair. The amount of the endowment is understood to be some £35,000, a sum which, it is calculated, will be sufficient to maintain the professorship in perpetuity. The necessary bill to authorize the establishment of the chair is being drafted and is expected to be introduced in the Dail next session. The duties of the occupant of the chair will consist of lectures on subjects furthering the cause of peace and concord and attendance at international peace conferences, both at home and abroad.

There is no doubt that the innovation fills an urgent need for it provides a valuable medium through which the Irish Free State may be enabled to make its contribution to the world movement for maintenance of peace not merely in the negative sense of avoidance of armed conflict but by fostering ideals of peace and concord among nations in the minds of the younger generation.

QUINNIPIAC TRAIL OPENED

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—The Quinnipiac Trail, the first completed portion of the trail system of the Connecticut Forest and Park Association,

HOOVER WARNS AGAINST EXCESS APPROPRIATIONS

Letters to Leaders Again Ask Consideration of Budget Estimates

WASHINGTON (AP) — President Hoover has informed congressional leaders that re-examination of the budget shows a treasury deficit for the next year between $20,000,000 and $30,000,000.

In a letter to Wesley L. Jones, chairman of the House Appropriations Committee, the President warned "there is cause for real alarm."

The unusual procedure of writing a letter of warning to the congressional leaders in charge of the Nation's purse, indicated Mr. Hoover's concern over a situation which only a few days ago he spoke of optimistically. At that time he foresaw a surplus for next year of about $40,000,000.

The letter, which was dated April 18, follows:

"I thought you would like to know that a re-examination of our fiscal situation for the next year by the director of the budget shows that upon the indicated income of the Government and the expenditures to which the Government is already committed through budget proposals and legislation which has been completed, we are faced with a deficit of some twenty or thirty millions of dollars.

"This, of course, is not as yet a very material sum, but it is obvious that any further large amounts of expenditure will jeopardize the primary duty of the Government, that is, to hold expenditures within our income.

"Something over 125 acts have been passed by either the Senate or the House or favorably reported by different committees, which would authorize an additional expenditure of three hundred or three hundred and fifty million dollars next year.

"A good many of these proposals are, of course, for comparatively small funds, and some of them are necessary for the functioning of the Government; but I know you will agree with me that there is cause for real alarm in the situation, as we cannot contemplate any such deficit."

Mr. Jones had the letter read to the Senate at the outset of the session, April 22.

Canadian Workers Attend Universities

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LONDON, Ont.—Out of 1207 students registered at the University of Western Ontario, it is found that 245 are from homes of comparatively humble workmen in the industrial life of the district. Sons and daughters of laborers, skilled and unskilled, represent almost 25 per cent of the University enrollment.

Other students classified according to the occupation of parents, are: professional, 275; agriculture, 261. There have been increases during the last year in several of the classifications, including labor, an increase of 50 per cent; agriculture, 9 per cent; civil service, 10 per cent; and professions, about 50 per cent.

In connection with the extension of University work among the working classes, it is announced that a part of the Carnegie grant for the Workers Educational Association is to be made available for this area, and the University of Western Ontario and the Trades and Labor Council of London will co-operate to arrange a program. The University will likely appoint tutors for the class-work among students from the sphere of labor and industry in special extramural courses.

Ontario to Beautify Provincial Roads

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ST. THOMAS, Ont.—Dr. Frank E. Bennett of St. Thomas, internationally known as an amateur horticulturist, and whose work was largely responsible for making St. Thomas known as the Flower City, has been named a member of the committee of the Ontario Horticultural Society which is to work out a uniform plan for beautifying the highways of the Province.

Most of the paved highways in Ontario, particularly the "trunk" lines, have been built with the idea of cutting off distance rather than maintaining natural beauty. The result has been that there are many bare stretches of pavement between beauty spots, and it is now proposed to beautify these stretches by planting rows of shade trees and in some cases plots of shrubs. Action is being taken in various parts of the Province by county councils and there are beautification projects under way at many points.

There has been some criticism of the highways department for the alleged unnecessary destruction of native trees and shrubs in the building of highways, and the new committee of the horticultural society will wait on the Minister, George S. Henry, to see if co-operation cannot be given in preserving the plants when new roads are built.

Washington Press Hears Foreign View

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON — Speeches made by Wickham Steed, former editor of The Times of London, and André Geraud of the Echo de Paris, widely known as "Pertinax," before the American Society of Newspaper Editors on April 19, in which they bluntly advocated greater American participation in international enterprises for the advancement of world peace, were sharply challenged by William E. Borah (R.), Senator from Idaho, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee on the Senate floor.

The irreconcilable isolationist leader characterized the "advice" from the two eminent foreign journalists as contradictory and utterly unfair. He announced that he would discuss their views when he took the floor in the anticipated debate in May on the London Naval Pact.

"I read these addresses," Mr. Borah declared, "for the reason that we seldom find such modest, unselfish and self-effacing advice as is found in them. I read them further for illustration of the fact that the advice of one of these gentlemen makes the advice of the other absurd. I do not propose at this time to discuss what I conceive to be the utter unfairness of these statements, but at a later time we will find time to discuss them from the standpoint of facts."

The two world-renowned authorities on international affairs were the guests of the Editors' Association, coming to their annual convention in this city from the London naval conference particularly for the occasion. President Hoover was a guest of the association on the occasion of the appearance of Mr. Steed and M. Geraud and heard them criticize the American foreign policy in remaining aloof from the League of Nations and the World Court.

Better World Trade Conditions Reported

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK — Sounder international economic relations have been made possible by the release of international funds from the New York stock market and a general decline in interest rates throughout the world, as a result of the New York stock market irregularities of last October, Magnus W. Alexander, president of the National Industrial Conference Board, declares in the semiannual report on "World Economic Conditions" issued by the conference board on April 21.

A decline in business activity began last summer, he reports, the stock market crash having accentuated rather than initiated it, but the prevalence of "easy money" since those irregularities predicts an early revival in business. He denies that the irregularities marked the end of a decade of unprecedented prosperity in the United States.

While the rate of increase in manufacturing during the decade was greater than the increase in the previous years of the century, it was in many aspects irregular, and the recent irregularities of the stock market may be considered a part of this general irregularity, he holds.

Reports on conditions in 44 foreign countries from correspondents are included in the survey. As a whole, they indicate that most of the countries are entering 1930 with fair prospects for further recovery from the conditions which followed the World War.

SHAKESPEREAN WEEK STARTS IN ENGLAND

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—A Shakespearean festival began here and at Stratford this week. At the latter place it opened on April 21 with the presentation of "The Merry Wives of Windsor," followed by "Julius Cæsar" on April 22, and on the poet's birthday, the next day, "Othello."

Thereafter various Shakespearean plays will be presented at the temporary memorial theater till May 24. At London, "Old Vic" is preesnting "A Midsummer-Night's Dream," the whole of the current week and a special program of selceted scenes from other plays on April 23. On April 21 there was the first of a series of "all-star" matinees of "Hamlet," with Henry Ainley in the name part.

SHOES HOSIERY HOSKINS PROVIDENCE RHODE ISLAND

STYLE SHOES for Women HOSIERY

H. A. HOSKINS Incorporated 355 WESTMINSTER STREET

GASPEE 3444

Laura M. MacFarlane

Hair Cutting

MANICURING—MARCEL AND PERMANENT WAVING SHAMPOOING DRIED BY HAND

Room 502, Woolworth Building Westminster and Dorrance Sts. PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Louttit's Specialty Services

are such a help at housecleaning time!

A LOUTTIT representative will be glad to call and tell you about them. Just phone Gaspee 5300.

LOUTTIT LAUNDRY The Laundry That Satisfies

Broad, Pearl and Central Sts. PROVIDENCE Phone Gaspee 5300

Walk-Over Shoes and Quality Hosiery

Put that finishing touch to the carefully selected ensemble.

Walk-Over

342 WESTMINSTER STREET PROVIDENCE, RHODE ISLAND

British 'Tars' Find Safe Harbor at Apprentice Club of Boston

Often in Port There Is Not Much to Do and Time Hangs Heavy; But Not in the Home of the Bean! Here Are Ease and Comfort

A long ocean voyage, a landing in some unfamiliar land thousands of miles away from home and friends, and a British apprenticed seaman naturally clamors for a place to go—something to do.

But where to go? What to do? Not easy to figure on £10 (about $50) a year, his salary during the four years he signs for training in the mercantile service for an officer's ranking. He usually takes to trudging the streets.

But Boston. Ah! that is different. Well the families of these young seamen know it for they sigh a sigh of satisfaction when they hear that the boat their sons are on has docked in Boston. Each British mercantile vessel entering the harbor of Boston is greeted with a friendly invitation to officers, crew and apprenticed seamen to use the Boston British Apprentice Club as a port of refuge, where a sailor may "heave his anchor" among friends.

Home to a sailor is a place where he can lounge, read, be supplied with magazines and newspapers which he devours eagerly, be entertained, meet companions of his own nationality and feel himself an honored guest. For 12 years the Boston British Club at 33 Commonwealth Avenue has been developing this seafarer's concept of home. That it has met with success is attested to through letters received by the hostess, Mrs. James Chater, from seamen and their families all over the world.

"Yes, sir," one of the young apprentices exclaimed enthusiastically, "when we head for Boston we feel as though we were going home. The British club is as good as a league of nations!"

For the sailors' entertainment, the club is provided with free tickets to one of Boston's best theaters. Dances are held and a Christmas party is given every year, which is a special treat to the men who have to be away from home so much.

Those in charge of the club experience their greatest difficulty in obtaining reading matter of the best type. Magazines on board ship have a tremendous circulation. They are seldom destroyed until the last page is so far gone it ceases to be legible. They travel from sailor to sailor, ship to ship, around the world. It is a common thing for two vessels at the same dock to exchange their entire assortment of reading matter.

The club has cared for many British seamen in times of stress. It has aided some in getting back on their feet in various ways and has helped obtain employment for others. It is open from 7 a. m. to 10:30 p. m., with special hours of 3 to 10:30 p. m. Saturdays and Sundays.

Success of the club in Boston has caused the English Speaking Union to plan expansion along similar lines in Baltimore and Seattle, it was said. It was also thought that southern ports, such as Savannah and Charleston, where British traffic is particularly heavy, would soon possess British Apprentice clubs. Boston is the pioneer in the field.

SHERIDAN-POST BILL SIGNED BY ROOSEVELT

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ALBANY, N. Y.—The Sheridan-Post bill, giving the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court authority to initiate investigations of the conduct of inferior courts, was signed by Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt on April 17. The Governor said he felt the law would have a salutary effect and help to maintain public confidence in the courts.

The measure was proposed after the disclosures in New York City involving the official actions of a magistrate. Under the new law, the Appellate Division will be able to take immediate steps to correct improper conditions that may arise in the lower courts, and may exercise its powers of removal of offending jurists.

Gov. Roosevelt also signed the Baumes bill, providing that families of inmates may receive earnings of prisoners from prison labor.

HOSIERY

An extensive assortment of women's chiffon and service weight pure thread silk hosiery, priced consistently low.

Jones's Arcade Stores PROVIDENCE

Colonial Flower Shoppe Incorporated Providence, R. I.

Choice Cut Flowers and Blooming Plants for the Holidays and Always

16 Market Sq. and 1482 Broad St.

A Laundry Service for Every Individual and Family Need

Colonial Laundries

Tel. Connections— PROVIDENCE WOONSOCKET PAWTUCKET WARREN BRISTOL

Plants— 472 POTTERS AVE PROVIDENCE 482 PAWTUCKET AVE PAWTUCKET

Are You Hard to Fit?

Our coat and dress shops both have special sections where shorter women of fuller figure always find smart and youthful fashions cut to fit.

Cherry & Webb Co. Providence

REAL ESTATE INSURANCE MORTGAGES

GAMWELL AND INGRAHAM Incorporated 1904 1612 New Industrial Trust Bldg. PROVIDENCE, R. I.

PROVIDENCE

MILLINERY COATS & DRESSES SMART STYLES... Reasonably Priced

CLAYTON 196 WESTMINSTER ST PROVIDENCE

You Can Even Sleep in Style! in the new MANHATTAN PAJAMAS

Tailored with the same fine care, in every detail, that makes Manhattan Shirts the choice of the Nation.

Pull-Over or Coat Styles

$2.50 to $7.50

Kennedy's Westminster and Dorrance Streets PROVIDENCE

Shepard's PROVIDENCE

Preserve the Beauty of Your Furs

Because your furs are beautiful and valuable you desire to protect them from moths, fire, and theft. Let us store your furs in our dry cold storage vaults right here on the premises. They'll not only be safe, but will be freshened by this summer beauty sleep.

If repairing or remodeling is desired, our expert furriers will do the work now at special prices.

Write or phone (Dexter 7500). We will send for your furs.

What Price Hosiery?

When you buy Silk Stockings do you find yourself asking this question:

"Am I Buying Price or Quality?"

The Outlet Company has always placed QUALITY FIRST and PRICE LAST. That is why we can consistently say

"The Outlet Label On a Stocking Is a Guarantee of Promised Wear"

SERVICE WEIGHT CHIFFONS — SEMI-SERVICE WEIGHT SEMI-CHIFFON — REGULAR OR OUTSIZES

The Outlet Company STATION WJAR PROVIDENCE, R. I.

WATERWAY BILL SEEKS $111,000,000 APPROPRIATION

Connects Lakes and Gulf and Provides Work for Thousands of Men

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—All of the United States east of the Mississippi River will be an "island" under the tremendous engineering projects approved by the Committee on Rivers and Harbors and submitted with an $111,000,000 appropriation bill to the House.

The bill provides for the completion of the 65-mile "ditch" that is all that now separates the Mississippi River from the Great Lakes for navigation; and on the other end of the Great Lakes it provides for the federalization of the Erie and Oswego Canals. At the same time funds are provided to push construction on additional projects along the great coastal waterway which provides an "inside route" all the way from Boston to Galveston. S. Wallace Dempsey (R.), Representative from New York, chairman of the committee, said the present bill carried the most dramatic engineering provisions of any presented in his experience to Congress. In addition to this, the big appropriation will have an almost immediate effect in supplying jobs to unemployed and thereby aiding the Hoover program of accelerating business.

Prominent in public interest among approximately 170 separate projects is the appropriation of $7,500,000 to complete the Illinois waterway and final extension of the Chicago Canal from Lake Michigan to the Illinois River over the 65-mile stretch from Lockport to Utica. Chicago and the State of Illinois have spent $90,000,000 on the canalization project which the Federal Government will now take over. Quick completion of the gigantic ditch is expected with unanimous approval given in the committee, and two years is set by Mr. Dempsey as the time required before interior lake barges are coming down to the Gulf of Mexico.

The federalization of the Erie Canal would be brought about without initial cost to the Government with an estimated annual upkeep cost of $2,500,000. The present bill does not provide for the potential deepening of the Erie Canal, although New York members are advocating the step as a rival for the proposed St. Lawrence route.

In point of size the $29,266,400 provided for "Great Lakes connecting channels" is the biggest aggregate of items in the present bill. In effect this means deepening all those channels which interconnect the Great Lakes to between 25 and 26 feet and the widening of certain "bottle necks" in the lakes. The above amount is added to the $160,000,000 which has up to the present been spent on Great Lakes navigation to facilitate commerce handled on the great interior waterway, now valued at over $2,000,000,000 annually.

Other big items on the bill are $15,000,000 for the Mississippi River between Kansas City and Sioux City, Ia., $4,066,000 for the Caloosahatchee River in Florida, and for the Lake Okeechobee (Fla.) drainage areas; $3,555,000 for improving navigation on the James River, Va.; Mississippi River, between mouth of Missouri and Minneapolis, $3,058,000; Tennessee River and tributaries, $3,500,000; Oswego harbor, N. Y.; $3,568,000; Allegheny River, Pennsylvania, and Kanawha River, West Virginia, each, approximately $3,600,000; and many others.

Japan's Good Will Girls in New York

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Four young Japanese girls clad in bright colored kimonos and carrying cherry blossoms, arrived here from Philadelphia on April 20 for a short visit during a tour of the United States to express to the American Government and people a message of gratitude for the sympathy extended by them to Japan after the 1923 earthquake.

The party which includes Miss Sumiko Tokuda, daughter of a one-time paymaster in the imperial army; Miss Kimigo Ashino, daughter of a naval officer; Miss Yushiko Matsudaira, a cousin of Princess Chichibu, and Miss Keiko Nakamura, daughter of a Yokohama official, left Yokohama on March 18.

They have visited Honolulu, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Kansas City, St. Louis, Washington and Philadelphia. While in Washington they called on President and Mrs. Hoover. They will remain in New York until April 25, when they will proceed to Boston, stopping off at Northampton to call on Mr. and Mrs. Calvin Coolidge.

Miss Yoshito Sato, one of the group who traveled with the others to Los Angeles, is still on the Pacific coast. The trip is being sponsored by Jiji Shimpo, one of the leading newspapers of Tokyo.

NEW YORK CHILDREN WIN DRAWING PRIZES

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—A group of 288 children won prizes in the eighteenth annual drawing competition for school children conducted by Wanamakers on April 19.

In addition, 1000 children received honorable mention for the work they had done. More than 440,000 drawings were submitted in the contest. In the prizes there were 36 first place medals, 36 second place and 216 third place. These medals bore the likeness of Rutherford B. Hayes, nineteenth President of the United States.

5 'REDS' SENTENCED FOR PART IN RIOT

NEW YORK (AP)—William Z. Foster, Robert Minor, Israel Amter and Harry Raymond, found guilty of unlawful assembly in the "Red Thursday" riot of last month in Union Square, were sentenced April 21 to indeterminate penitentiary terms. Under the law the sentences may run anywhere from one day to three years, at the discretion of the State Board of Parole.

Joseph Lester, the fifth man convicted of unlawful assembly, was given a 30-day sentence. The sentences were imposed by Justices Max Salomon, James J. McInerney and Daniel F. Murphy of the Court of Special Sessions.

Poet Laureate Has Passed On

LONDON (AP)—Robert Bridges, Poet Laureate of England, passed on here April 21.

Dr. Bridges was a true and loyal son of Oxford, in whose halls he graduated and under the shadow of whose domes and spires he wrote the somewhat cold and formal, though singularly delicate verse for which he has become generally known.

When in 1913 it became necessary to appoint a successor to Alfred Austin as Poet Laureate, the public at large had never even heard of the scholar-poet, who in 1882 had forsaken the study of medicine and settled on a woodland hill near Oxford to devote himself to literature. It was popularly expected that the choice would fall upon Kipling, who had entered into the sentiments of Boer War days with satisfying zest. But when Mr. Asquith, then Prime Minister, announced the appointment of Bridges, it was admitted by high critics that the poet's claim to the honor was based on works of remarkable excellence, though mainly printed in limited and semi-private editions.

Bridges made no attempt to become a people's poet and some criticism was aroused because he had failed to be inspired by the various national events and celebrations attending the close of the World War. But the poet remained oblivious to the criticism and his fame as a poet rose in spite of all his critics. He wrote a number of war poems, some of them especially to America.

In 1920 he became conspicuous as a leader of the Oxford movement for reconciliation with Germany and Austria, and three years later he accepted an exchange lectureship at the University of Michigan.

The best-remembered achievement of his career, however, is no doubt his recent publication of a long philosophical work "The Testament of Beauty," a masterpiece displaying all the remarkable precision and peculiarities of rhythm as well as the depth of poetic meaning that the world has learned to associate with his muse.

Atlantic Ship Lines Co-operate to Save

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—More transatlantic vessels than the business warrants, is prompting a trend toward pooling of revenues and the staggering of schedules between competing lines of the same nations, and studies are being made of the possibility of further unification of the transatlantic steamship lines, it has been learned here.

The Cunard and the White Star Lines, the two leading British companies operating between the United States and channel and British ports, worked out a plan last winter whereby the sailings of the "big three" ships of each line, or such of these as were in service during the winter season, were scheduled in such a way as to avoid duplication of departure dates.

This arrangement, it was said, in shipping circles here on April 21, will be extended either to an actual pooling of services and earnings, or to a unification of interests such as achieved by two of the big German lines.

BRITISH LABOR LEFT WING BACK INDIANS' CLAIMS

Cleavage With Main Labor Group Widens at I. L. P. Conference

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BIRMINGHAM, Eng.—Cleavage between the left and right wings of the Labor group in the House of Commons, which came into prominence at the opening of the annual conference of the Independent Labor Party here on April 19, has become still more evident. Indeed one of the speakers, Allen Young, declared that the I. L. P. must face the possibility of being thrown out of the larger Labor movement within the next year or two and must be prepared to offer the working class entirely different leadership in the class struggle from that of the Labor Party.

Mr. Young charged the Government with having raised machinery which would strengthen capitalism and place control of the whole of capitalism in the hands of private financial institutions.

In the debate on Colonial questions, a resolution was passed upholding the claim of the Egyptian and Indian peoples for full right to determine their own form of government. Fenner Brockway declared the I. L. P. would support the claims of the Indian people if a clash came between them and the British Government, even though these claims finally took the form of insistence on absolute independence. Reginald Stamp, speaking for the London branch, gave general support to this viewpoint, but warned the Indian people that acts of violence would arouse the British public and make satisfactory settlement very difficult.

The conference unanimously re-elected as its leader, James Maxton, the extremist who has been responsible for the independent attitude adopted in Parliament by the 30 members it controls. On the other hand, Mr. Maxton, in his speech from the chair, indicated that he has no intention of playing into the Opposition's hands by bringing about any absolute Labor split.

Mr. Maxton said that the council of the I. L. P. desires to continue to work "whole-heartedly as affiliated members of the Labor Party." He went on, however, to demand that the Government's party executive should not "seek to enforce rigid discipline preventing freedom of action on matters of deep conviction." Mr. Maxton also indicated that he will weed out from the parliamentary section he controls all who do not hold with his policy. He continued: "I hope we shall get a group really anxious to get on with 'Socialism' in our time." The conference passed a resolution instructing the executive to reconstruct the party's parliamentary group.

As 200 Labor M. P.'s still nominally belong to the I. L. P., though they have hitherto regarded it as representing ideals which are not yet practical politics, this decision involves a challenge to the Cabinet, which, however, is not expected to be pressed.

GOVERNMENT CONTROL OF LIQUOR PROPOSED

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The National Temperance League, an organization which aims to nullify the Eighteenth Amendment by inserting the word "bootleg" before the term "intoxicating liquor" in the Amendment, has applied for incorporation papers in Delaware, it became known here on April 21. The incorporation application mentions as leaders of the league, William Cabell Bruce, formerly United States Senator for Maryland, and Edward A. Alexander, an attorney and author of the resolution for the repeal of prohibition which was presented to the United States Senate by Senator Edward I. Edwards of New Jersey, who was defeated for re-election in November, 1928.

The league proposes to sponsor a temperance plan drawn by Leonard Mason, provisional secretary, which would put the sale of liquor into the hands of the Federal Government, with local option.

Byrd Air Surveyor 'Lands' in New York

NEW YORK (AP)—Capt. Ashley C. McKinley, aerial surveyor of the Byrd Expedition, returned here April 20 with the negatives of an air map of 170,000 square miles of Antarctica and a vivid recollection of a "ticklish moment or two" on his flight with Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd to the South Pole.

He said that he used a 40-pound camera pointed from the windows of the trimotored monoplane, Floyd Bennett, to snap the south Pole at the moment Admiral Byrd dropped the American flag. He made a continuous pictorial record of the historic flight from the moment of the takeoff at Little America to the time of the return, when wireless towers loomed ahead and all danger had passed.

The "crisis" on the trip to the pole came, he declared, when the Floyd Bennett failed to gain altitude over the Axle Heiberg Glacier and food was dumped to enable Bernt Balchen, the pilot to lift the plane to a pass between towering montains.

SENATE REJECTS ORIGINS FORMULA ON IMMIGRATION

(Continued from Page 1)

undo by either shelving the measure when it reaches the House or defeating it there by sweeping revision.

As in the contest on the national origins issue a year ago when the Senate overruled the President it was the insurgent group which again advocated his views in this matter. That the President scored on the Norbeck amendment is largely attributable to the absence in London as a member of the American delegation to the naval conference of David A. Reed (R.), Senator from Pennsylvania.

It was Mr. Reed's zeal and persistence which were chiefly responsible for the defeat of the President on the national origins issue a year ago. This fact was twittingly commented on at the time by the insurgent group, who called attention to the fact that they, the usual bolters, were "upholding the hands of the President," while his own faction was opposing him.

Efforts by Henry J. Allen (R.), Senator from Kansas; Hugo Black (D.), Senator from Alabama, and Hiram Bingham (R.), Senator from Connecticut, to modify the Harris bill by changing its purport were decisively rejected by the Senate.

CHILEAN ENVOY REACHES PERU

LIMA, Peru (By U. P.)—Chilean Ambassador Conrado Rios Gallardo presented his credentials to President Augusto B. Leguia at the National Palace April 19 at an impressive ceremony witnessed by 500 people, including the diplomatic corps, government officials and socially prominent persons. Both President Leguia and Rios Gallardo spoke of the close relations existing between Chile and Peru

NINE NEW BUSTS TO BE ADDED IN HALL OF FAME

John Quincy Adams Leads List of Personages to Be Commemorated

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Nine busts of great Americans will be added to the 56 already pedestaled in the Hall of Fame colonnade on the campus of New York University at the annual unveiling ceremonies on May 8, it is announced by Dr. Robert Underwood Johnson, director, who will preside.

They will be the bronze likenesses of John Quincy Adams, sixth President of the United States; George Bancroft, historian; James Fenimore Cooper, author; James Russell Lowell, poet and critic; Patrick Henry, patriot and orator; Elias Howe, inventor; Horace Mann, educator, John Lothrop Motley, historian, and Joseph Story, Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court.

Representative groups from all sections of the United States have participated in raising funds to meet the cost of the busts, which are all by well-known American sculptors. Six of the memorials will be unveiled by direct descendants of the personages honored.

The bust of John Quincy Adams was sculptured by the late Edmond T. Quinn. The bronze of George Bancroft, done by Rudolph Evans, is the gift of officers of the United States Navy and members of the American Historical Association. Mr. Bancroft was also Secretary of the Navy under President Polk, when he founded the United States Naval Academy.

The bust of James Fennimore Cooper, who immortalized the American Indian in his romances, was sculptured by Victor Salvatora, by order of the Museum of the American Indian in New York.

The American Academy of Arts and Letters is the donor of the bust of James Russell Lowell, which is the work of Allan Clark. Lowell published many poems and essays and was a professor at Harvard University.

The bust of Patrick Henry, stanch and eloquent supporter of the American Revolution, is by Henry Keck and the gift of Frederic W. Scott of Richmond, Va.

Mr. Keck also sculptured Elias Howe, and the cost of this bust was met by admirers of the inventor's service to women in devising the sewing machine.

Horace Mann's bust, the work of Adolph Weinman, was given by the Horace Mann School of New York and the Horace Mann League. Mr. Mann was the president of Antioch College and has been called the father of the American public school system.

The bust of John Lothrop Motley, the historian of Holland, is by Frederick MacMonnies and the gift of the National Institute of Arts and Letters.

American jurists and lawyers gave the bust of Justice Story, whose works on law are ranked with the highest authorities. This was the work of Herbert Adams.

SUPREME COURT ENTERS WATER DECREE

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Supreme Court, on April 21, entered its decree to give effect to its decision of last Monday in the Lake Michigan diversion case. Under the decree the sanitary district at Chicago will be required to report twice a year on the progress made in carrying out the orders of the court to reduce the diversion to not more than 500 cubic feet per second by the end of 1938.

The decree also provides for the payment of the salary of Charles E. Hughes for his services as special master before he became Chief Justice.

Chief Justice's Wife Resigns From D.A.R.

MADISON, Wis. (AP)—Mrs. Marvin B. Rosenberry, wife of the chief justice of the Wisconsin Supreme Court, on April 21 submitted her resignation from the Daughters of the American Revolution. She said she could not abide by resolutions passed at the national convention last week.

Mrs. Rosenberry said her resignation was prompted by the action of the national organization condemning President Hoover's plans for world peace.

"It was quite in keeping with the dominant element in the organization," she said, "that meeting as it did in the capital of the Nation, it should there adopt resolutions which are a slap in the face of President Hoover, the greatest advocate of the greatest sane project for world peace."

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

W. T. McCullough, Indianapolis, Ind.
Mrs. Pauline C. Clayton, Los Angeles, Calif.
Albert B. Clayton, Los Angeles, Calif.
Mrs. Ethel L. McGaughey, Pasadena, Calif.
Mrs. Flora Williamson, Indianapolis, Ind.
Mrs. Norah Miller, Indianapolis, Ind.
Henry L. Charles, New York City, N. Y.
T. O. Fillette, Mobile, Ala.
Mrs. Mabel Fillette, Mobile, Ala.
Miss Ida M. Shocker, Providence, R. I.
E. Van L. Stivees, Providence, R. I.
Elizabeth B. Jamieson, New York City, N. Y.
Thomas S. Jamieson, New York City, N. Y.
Frances Townsend, Montreal, Can.
Charlotte Theall, Weston, Mass.
Mrs. Gladys I. Morphy, Northern Ireland.
Mrs. Jennie Fleming, Northern Ireland.
A. K. Ferris, Northern Ireland.
Mrs. H. R. Callender, Los Angeles, Calif.
Miss Virginia P. Callender, Los Angeles, Calif.
Mrs. Minnie K. Stoddard, Sioux City, Ia.
Mrs. V. Virginia B. Kelly, Chicago, Ill.

Reading Plans Unique Community Planting for Arbor Day, April 26

$1500 Voted for Reforestation and Road-Side Work—Citizens to Shoulder Spades, Shovels and Axes—20,000 Trees Already Purchased

With spades, hoes, shovels and axes slung over determined shoulders, crusaders against ugliness will march forth from Reading, Mass., on Arbor Day, April 26, to stage a unique "Community Planting Day"—its contribution to the efforts of state conservationists to build up a series of town forests and extensive road-side planting throughout the State.

At the annual town meeting in March Reading citizens signified their approval and support of the reforestation movement being advocated by private and civic organizations of Massachusetts, by voting $1500 for the purpose of starting a town forest, and the local committee on reforestation, which includes the fire chief, the tree warden and the chairman of the planning board, was authorized to begin work at once.

Ground has been cleared, fire lanes laid out, 20,000 trees purchased, and already, in response to invitations of the committee, various organizations have promised to send delegations to the "tree planting bee" to be staged on the 85-acre reserve on Arbor Day. Each group will be assigned to a section of the tract.

The first group to volunteer was the Board of Selectmen. The Boy Scouts were invited to take part in the event and readily accepted. The Girl Scout troop, not yet completely organized, will support the project as its first civic activity. Those who have volunteered intend to bring along their tree-planting tools and spend the entire day setting out trees under the direction of expert foresters and nurserymen.

A similar event took place here a few years ago when a few hundred citizens donned their working clothes and assisted with the construction of Memorial Park, the town's chief playground.

GUGGENHEIM FLIES TO U. S.

HAVANA (AP)—Harry F. Guggenheim, United States Ambassador to Cuba, left this city on April 21 for Washington aboard his private airplane. He was piloted by Lieut. Phillips Melville, aviation attaché at the Embassy.

Figures Are Our Business

Be she short, tall, thin, plump, high waisted or long waisted, we have expert fitters trained to give each woman the proper foundation garment best suited to her figure. The new styles have made certain radical changes in the type of corset every woman should wear.

Let us help you to select the one most becoming and comfortable at the price you wish to pay.

The CORA CHANDLER Shop
50 Temple Place. Boston, Mass. (Chandler's Corset Store)

WHITE AND COLORED
Hand Towels
Made of PURE LINEN
In white and four beautiful shades of solid colored Belgian Linen, rose, green, blue or tan 18" x 32". 1½-inch hemstitched ends, overedged sides. $3.25 dozen.

Dish Towels
Natural color overedged in green, red, blue, orange or orchid. Size 18" x 32". $2.50 per dozen.
State color. Mail orders filled.
Liberal commission paid agents. Write.
THE ART LINEN COMPANY
Dept. 1, Holyoke, Mass.

CLEMENT D. MEDEIROS Tailor
"My personal attention is given each patron to meet his desires for individuality in his garments."
206 Tremont Building
Tremont and Beacon Streets
BOSTON Phone Hay. 3646

The Co-ordinated Efforts
— of the Schervee staff of experienced decorators are concentrated in one direction—INTELLIGENT PLANNING.
— Without obligation you may call a member of our staff to a systematic study of your decorating problems—a study which will go deep into these problems and present unusual possibilities for the realization of that individualistic home artistry which is the dream of all home owners who are lovers of beauty.
— Schervee Studios are completely equipped to execute every phase of interior decoration—from the planning of woodwork and walls to the finished interior. Consult a SCHERVEE decorator—there is no charge for this service.
May we help you?
Interior Decorators OPP. PUBLIC LIBRARY
Schervee Studios Inc 665 Boylston Street BOSTON, MASS.
Portrait Photography TEL. KENMORE 6160

Modern and Antique Jewelry and Silverware
WATCHES—DIAMONDS
Repairing of All Kinds
Trefry & Partridge
formerly Trefry & Polley
Cor. Park and Beacon Streets, Boston
(Opposite the State House)

Filene's MEN'S STORE
BOSTON
"A smart store," so men say
Cape Cod Shirts . . . of Yankee ancestry
To ardent sponsors of protection to American industries, it is interesting that Men's Cape Cod shirts are a New England product from the carding to the sewing of the last button. The broadcloth is woven not a half-mile from the site of one of the first cotton mills in America. Near the factory where Cape Cod shirts are made . . . in tailoring, appearance and wear the most satisfactory shirt we know of at $2. Green, tan, helio, blue, sizes 14 to 16½; sleeves 33 to 35. White, 13½ to 20; sleeves 33 to 35, and in sizes 14½ to 17; seven sleeve lengths, 32 to 38. $2.
Cape Cod athletic shorts, $1. Pajamas, $3.

FLAGS CLEANSED

With Bostons Tercentenary May 30 June 17 July 4 flags will be in extra demand this year
We cleanse them thoroly restoring brightness of colors
Daily Collection and Delivery in Your Neighborhood
LEWANDOS
MIDdlesex 5700 Telephones BACk Bay 3900
"You Can Rely on Lewandos"
BOSTON

CARMOTE PAINTS VARNISHES AND ENAMELS
A PERFECT FINISH for EVERY SURFACE
CARMOTE FLOOR VARNISH AND VARNISH STAINS
THE ORIGINAL
Made in clear and eight stain colors . . . principally for use on floors and furniture, yet it is equally satisfactory for standing finish. Stains and varnishes with one application without hiding the grain. Dries quickly. Gives a tough, waterproof, durable finish withstanding hard wear and washing. Color card upon request.
We invite you to travel with the CARMOTE CARAVAN on Fridays
Tune in WBZ-WBZA at 8 P.M.
YOUR NEIGHBORHOOD CARMOTE DEALER CARRIES CARMOTE PRODUCTS. IF YOU DO NOT KNOW HIM ASK US FOR HIS NAME AND ADDRESS.
ESTABLISHED 1840
CARPENTER-MORTON CO.
Varnish Makers—Paint Grinders
BOSTON

We protect every Seiberling passenger car tire for one full year against further expense due to accident from any cause.
35% Deeper Tread
40% More Traction
35% Longer Wear
These are a few of the positive advantages offered you, the buyer, by the revolutionary new SEIBERLING SPECIAL SERVICE BALLOON.
Sharp, safe, non-skid gripping power long after other tires are worn smooth. A reasonable price that brings the height of tire luxury down to the level of real economy.
In equipping your car with these greatest of all Seiberling Tires, we should be glad to have you open a charge account—or buy your tires on our Budget Plan.
Davis Bros., Inc.
1286 BOYLSTON STREET, BOSTON KENMORE 3103-4
Near Fenway Ball Park

Weighing— Not Wanting
To the man whose suit is simply a suit, we have no especial appeal. But to the business or professional man who knows the value of unusual clothes, or to the young man "starting out," we offer a substantial smartness—quality, good fit and comfort—that remains unchallenged.
These facts are well worth weighing and preclude waiting to select your new suit for spring.
Men's Suits and Topcoats, $60 to $85.
Young Men's Suits and Topcoats, $45 to $60.
Tailored in our own Boston workroom.
Ready-to-wear.
Scott & Company LIMITED
336 to 340 Washington Street, Boston

Full Text of Five-Power Naval Treaty Signed by Nations' Delegates in London

LONDON (AP)—A treaty between the United States, France, the British Empire, Italy and Japan for the limitation and reduction of naval armament, was signed at London, on April 22, 1930.

The President of the United States of America, the President of the French Republic, His Majesty the King of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the seas, Emperor of India, His Majesty the King of Italy, and His Majesty the Emperor of Japan.

Desiring to prevent the dangers and reduce the burdens inherent in competitive armaments; and desiring to carry forward the work begun by the Washington naval conference and to facilitate the progressive realization of general limitation and reduction of armaments,

Have resolved to conclude a treaty for the limitation and reduction of naval armament, and have accordingly appointed as their penipotentiaries:

The President of the United States of America; Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State; Charles G. Dawes, Ambassador to the Court of St. James; Charles Francis Adams, Secretary of the Navy; Joseph T. Robinson, Senator from the State of Arkansas; David A. Reed, Senator from the State of Pennsylvania; Hugh Gibson, Ambassador to Belgium; Dwight W. Morrow, Ambassador to Mexico;

French Delegation

The President of the French Republic; Mr. André Tardieu, deputy president of the Council of Ministers, Minister of the Interior; Mr. Aristide Briand, deputy, Minister for Foreign Affairs; Mr. Jacques-Louis Dumesnil, deputy, Minister of Marine; Mr. Francois Pietri, deputy, Minister of the Colonies; Mr. Aime-Joseph De Fleuriau, Ambassador of the French Republic at the court of St. James.

His Majesty the King of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the seas, Emperor of India:

For Great Britain and Northern Ireland and all parts of the British Empire which are not separate members of the League of Nations, the right honorable James Ramsay MacDonald, M. P., first lord of his treasury and prime minister; the right honorable Arthur Henderson, M. P., his principal secretary of state for foreign affairs; the right honorable Albert Victor Alexander, M. P., first lord of his admiralty; the right honorable William Wedgewood Benn, D. S. O. D. F. C., M. P., his principal secretary of state for India.

For the Dominion of Canada: Colonel the honorable James Layton Ralston, C. C. M. G. D. S. O. K. C., a member of his privy council for Canada, his minister for national defense; the honorable Philippe Roy, a member of his privy council for Canada, his envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary in France for the Dominion of Canada.

For the Commonwealth of Australia: The honorable James Edward Fenton, his minister for trade and customs.

Dominion of New Zealand

For the Dominion of New Zealand: Thomas Mason Wilford, Esquire, K. C., high commissioner for the dominion of New Zealand in London.

For the Union of South Africa; Charles Theodore Te Water, Esq., High Commissioner for the Union of South Africa in London;

For the Irish Free State; Timothy Aloysius Smiddy, Esq., High Commissioner for the Irish Free State in London;

For India; Sir Atul Chandra Chatterjee, K. C. I. E., High Commissioner for India in London;

His Majesty the King of Italy; the Hon. Dino Grandi, Deputy, his Minister Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs; Admiral of Division, the Hon. Giuseppe Sirianni, Senator of the Kingdom, his Minister Secretary of State for Marine; Mr. Antonio Chiaramonte-Bordonaro, his Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at the Court of St. James; Admiral the Hon. Baron Alfredo Acton, Senator of the Kingdom;

His Majesty the Emperor of Japan; Mr. Reijiro Wawatsuki, member of the House of Peers; Admiral Takeshi Takarabe, Minister for the Navy; Mr. Tsuneo Matsudaira, his Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at the Court of St. James; Mr. Matsuzo Nagai, his Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to His Majesty the King of the Belgians, who having communicated to one another their full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed as follows:

Text of Treaty

PART 1

Article One—The high contracting parties agree not to exercise their rights to lay down the keels of capital ship replacement tonnage during the years 1931-1936 inclusive as provided in chapter 2, part 3 of the treaty for the limitation of naval armament signed between them at Washington on the sixth of February, 1922, and referred to in the present treaty as the Washington Treaty.

This provision is without prejudice to the disposition relating to the replacement of ships accidentally lost or destroyed contained in chapter 2, part 3, section 1, paragraph (C) of the said treaty.

France and Italy may, however, build the replacement tonnage which they were entitled to lay down in 1927 and 1929 in accordance with the provisions of the said treaty.

Article Two—1. The United States, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Japan shall dispose of the following capital ships as provided in this article: United States—Florida, Utah, Arkansas or Wyoming; United Kingdom—Benbow, Iron Duke, Marlborough, Emperor of India, Tiger; Japan—Hiyei.

Ships to Be Scrapped

(a) Subject to the provisions of sub-paragraph (b), the above ships, unless converted to target use exclusively in accordance with chapter 2, part 2, paragraph 2 (c) of the Washington Treaty, shall be scrapped in the following manner:

One of the ships to be scrapped by the United States, and two of those to be scrapped by the United Kingdom, rendered unfit for warlike service, in accordance with chapter 2, part 2, paragraph 3 (b) of the Washington Treaty, within 12 months from the coming into force of the present treaty. These ships shall be finally scrapped, in accordance with paragraph 2 (a) or (b) of the said part 2, within 24 months of the said coming into force. In the case of the second of the ships to be scrapped by the United States, and of the third and fourth of the ships to be scrapped by the United Kingdom, the said periods shall be 18 and 30 months, respectively, from the coming into force of the present treaty.

(b) Of the ships to be disposed of under this article, the following may be retained for training purposes: By the United States—Arkansas or Wyoming; by the United Kingdom—Iron Duke; by Japan—Hiyei.

Reduction of Ships

These ships shall be reduced to the condition prescribed in section V of annex 2 to part 2 of the present treaty. The work of reducing these vessels to the required condition shall begin, in the case of the United States and the United Kingdom, within 12 months, and in the case of Japan within eight months from the coming into force of the present treaty; the work shall be completed within six months of the expiration of the above-mentioned periods.

Any of these ships which are not retained for training purposes shall be rendered unfit for warlike service within 18 months, and finally scrapped within 30 months, of the coming into force of the present treaty.

2. Subject to any disposal of capital ships which might be necessitated, in accordance with the Washington Treaty, by building by France or Italy of the replacement tonnage referred to in article 1 of the present treaty, all existing capital ships mentioned in chapter 2, part 3, section 2 of the Washington Treaty and not designated above to be disposed of may be retained during the term of the present treaty.

3. The right of replacement is not lost by delay in laying down replacement tonnage, and the old vessel may be retained until replaced even though due for scrapping under chapter 2, part 3, section 2 of the Washington Treaty.

Article Three—1. For the purpose of the Washington Treaty, the definition of an aircraft carrier given in chapter 2, part 4 of the said treaty is hereby replaced by the following definitions:

The expression "aircraft carrier" includes any surface vessel of war, whatever its displacement, designed for the specific and exclusive purpose of carrying aircraft and so constructed that aircraft can be launched therefrom and landed thereon.

Aircraft Carriers

2. The fitting of a landing-on or flying-off platform or deck on a capital ship, cruiser, or destroyer, provided such vessel was not designed or adapted exclusively as an aircraft carrier, shall not cause any vessel so fitted to be charged to or classified in the category of aircraft carriers.

3. No existing capital ship shall be fitted with a platform or deck.

Article Four—1. No aircraft carrier of 10,000 tons (10,160 metric tons) or less standard displacement mounting a gun above 6.1 inches (155MM.) calibre shall be acquired by, or constructed by, or for, any of the high contracting parties.

2. As from the coming into force of the present treaty in respect of all the high contracting parties, no aircraft carrier of 10,000 tons (10,160 metric tons) or less standard displacement mounting a gun in excess of 6.1 inches (155MM.) shall be constructed within the jurisdiction of any of the high contracting parties.

Article Five—An aircraft carrier must be designed and constructed for carrying a more powerful armament than that authorized by article IX or article X of the Washington treaty, or by article IV of the present treaty, as the case may be, wherever in the said articles IX and X of the Washington treaty the caliber of 6.0 inches (152mm.) is mentioned the caliber of 6.1 inches (155mm.) is substituted therefore.

PART 2

Article Six—1. The rules of determining standard displacement prescribed in chapter 2, part 4, of the Washington Treaty shall apply to all surface vessels of war of each of the high contracting parties.

2. The standard displacement of a submarine is the surface displacement of the vessel complete (exclusive of the water in non-watertight structure) fully manned, engined, and equipped ready for sea, including all armament and ammunition equipment, outfit, provisions for crew, miscellaneous stores, and implements of every description that are intended to be carried in war, but without fuel, lubricating oil, fresh water or ballast water of any kind on board.

Each naval combatant vessel shall be rated at its displacement tonnage when in the standard condition. The word "ton," except in the expression "metric tons," shall be understood to be the ton of 2240 pounds (1016 kilos).

Article Seven—1. No submarine, the standard displacement of which exceeds 2000 tons (2032 metric tons) or with a gun above 5.1 inches (130MM) calibre shall be acquired by or constructed by or for any of the high contracting parties.

2. The high contracting parties may, however, retain, build or acquire a maximum number of three submarines of a standard displacement not exceeding 2800 tons (2845 metric tons); these submarines may carry guns not above 6.1 inches (155MM.) calibre. Within this number, France may retain one unit, already launched, of 2880 tons (2926 metric tons) with guns the calibre of which is 8 inches (203MM).

3. The high contracting parties may retain the submarines which they possessed on the 1st April, 1930, having a standard displacement not in excess of 2000 tons (2032 metric tons), and armed with guns above 5.1 inches (130MM.) calibre, as from the coming into force of the present treaty in respect of all the high contracting parties, no submarine the standard displacement of which exceeds 2000 tons (2032 metric tons) or with a gun above 5.1 inches (130 MM.) calibre shall be constructed within the jurisdiction of any of the high contracting parties, except as provided in paragraph 2 of this article.

Article Eight—Subject to any special agreements which may submit them to limitation, the following vessels are exempt from limitations:

(a) Naval surface combatant vessels of 600 tons (610 metric tons) standard displacement and under.

Naval Surface Vessels

(b) Naval surface combatant vessels exceeding 600 tons (610 metric tons), but not exceeding 2000 tons (2032 metric tons) standard displacement provided they have none of the following characteristics:

(1) Mount a gun above 6.1 inches (155MM.) calibre.

(2) Mount more than four guns above 3 inches (76MM.) calibre.

(3) Are designed or fitted to launch torpedoes.

(4) Are designed for a speed greater than 20 knots.

(C) Naval surface vessels not specifically built as fighting ships which are employed on fleet duties or as troop transports or in some other way than as fighting ships, provided they have none of the following characteristics:

(1) Mount a gun above 6.1 inches (155mm.) calibre.

(2) Mount more than four guns above three-inch (76mm.) calibre.

(3) Are designed or fitted to launch torpedoes.

(4) Are designed for a speed greater than 20 knots.

(5) Are protected by armor plate.

(6) Are designed or fitted to launch mines.

(7) Are fitted to receive aeroplanes on board from the air.

(8) Mount more than one aeroplane-launching apparatus on the center line; or two, one on each broadside.

Launching of Airplanes

(9) If fitted with any means of launching aeroplanes into the air, are designed or adapted to operate at sea more than three aeroplanes.

Article Nine—The rules as to replacement contained in annex on to this part two are applicable to vessels of war not exceeding ten thousand tons (ten thousand, one hundred and sixty metric tons) standard displacement, with the exception of aircraft carriers, whose replacement is governed by the provisions of the Washington Treaty.

Article Ten—Within one month after the date of laying down and the date of completion respectively of each vessel of war, other than capital ships, aircraft carriers and the vessels exempt from limitation under Article VIII, laid down or completed by or for them after the coming into force of the present treaty, the high contracting parties shall communicate to each of the other high contracting parties the information detailed below:

(a) The date of laying the keel and the following particulars: The classification of the vessel; standard displacement in tons and metric tons; the principal dimensions, namely, length at water line, extreme beam at or below water line; mean draft at standard displacement; the calibre of the largest gun.

(b) The date of completion together with the foregoing particulars relating to the vessel at that date.

The information to be given in the case of capital ships and aircraft carriers is governed by the Washington Treaty.

Article Eleven—Subject to the provision of article II of the present treaty, the rules for disposal contained in annex II to this part II shall be applied to all vessels of war to be disposed of under the said treaty, and to aircraft carriers as defined in article III.

Retaining Special Vessels

Article Twelve—1. Subject to any supplementary agreements which may modify as between the high contracting parties concerned, the lists in annex III of this part II, the special vessels shown therein may be retained and their tonnage shall not be included in the tonnage subject to limitation.

2. Any other vessel constructed, adapted or acquired to serve the purposes for which these special vessels are retained shall be charged against the tonnage of the appropriate combatant category, according to the characteristics of the vessel, unless such vessel conforms to the characteristics of vessels exempt from limitation under article VIII.

3. Japan may, however, replace the minelayers Aso and Tokima by two new minelayers before 31st December, 1936. The standard displacement of each of the new vessels shall not exceed five thousand tons (five thousand, and eighty metric tons); their speed shall not exceed twenty knots, and their other characteristics shall conform to the provisions of paragraph (b) of article VIII. The new vessels shall be regarded as special vessels and their tonnage shall not be chargeable to the tonnage of any combatant category. The Aso and Tokima shall be disposed of in accordance with section I or II of annex 2, to this part II on completion of the replacement vessels.

4. The Asama, Yakumo, Izumo, Iwate and Rasuga shall be disposed of as stated in section I or II of annex two this part II, when the first three vessels of the Kuma class have been replaced by new vessels. These three vessels of the Kuma class shall be reduced to the condition prescribed in section V, sub-paragraph (b) 2 of annex II to this part II, and are to be used for training ships, and their tonnage shall not thereafter be included in the tonnage subject to limitation.

Article Thirteen—Existing ships of various types which, prior to the 1st April, 1930, have been used as stationary training establishments or hulks, may be retained in a non seagoing condition.

ANNEX I

Rules for Replacement

Section I—Except as provided in section 3 of this annex and annex 3 of the present treaty, a vessel shall not be replaced before it becomes "over age," a vessel shall be deemed to be "over age" when the following number of years have elapsed since the date of its completion:

(A) For a surface vessel exceeding 3000 tons (3048 metric tons), but not exceeding 10,000 tons (10,160 metric tons), standard displacement:

(I) If laid down before the first January, 1920; 16 years.

(II) If laid down after the 31st December, 1919; 20 years.

(B) For a surface vessel not exceeding 3,000 tons (3,048 metric tons) standard displacement;

(I) If laid down before the 1st January, 1921; 12 years.

(II) If laid down after the 31st December, 1920; 16 years.

(C) For a submarine; 13 years.

The keels of replacement tonnage shall not be laid down more than three years before the year in which the vessel to be replaced become "over age," but this period is reduced to two years in the case of any replacement surface vessel not exceeding 3,000 tons (3,048 metric tons) standard displacement.

The right of replacement is not lost by delay in laying down replacement tonnage.

Section II—Except as otherwise provided in the present treaty, the vessel or vessels, whose retention would cause the maximum tonnage permitted in the category to be exceeded, shall, on the completion or acquisition of replacement tonnage, be disposed of in accordance with annex II to this part II.

Section III—In the event of loss or accidental destruction a vessel may be immediately replaced.

PART 3

The President of the United States of America, His Majesty the King of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions Beyond the Seas, Emperor of India, and His Majesty, the Emperor of Japan, have agreed as between themselves to the provisions of this part 3.

Article Fourteen—The naval combatant vessels of the United States, the British Commonwealth of Nations and Japan, other than capital ships, aircraft carriers and all vessels exempt from limitation under article VIII. shall be limited during the term of the present treaty as provided in this part III, and in the case of special vessels, as provided in Article XII.

ANNEX II

Rules for disposal of vessels of war. The present treaty provides for the disposal of vessels of war in the following ways:

(I) By scrapping (sinking or breaking up).

(II) By converting the vessel to a hulk.

(III) By converting the vessel to target use exclusively.

(IV) By retaining the vessel exclusively for experimental purposes.

(V) By retaining the vessel exclusively for training purposes. Any vessel of war to be disposed of, other than a capital ship, may either be scrapped or converted to a hulk at the option of the high contracting party concerned.

Vessels, other than capital ships, which have been retained for target usages, experimental or training purposes, shall finally be scrapped or converted to hulks.

Section 1

Vessels to be scrapped: (a) A vessel to be disposed of by scrapping, by reason of its replacement, must be rendered incapable of warlike service within six months of the day of the completion of its successor, or of the first of its successors if these are more than one. If, however, the completion of the new vessel or vessels be delayed, the work of rendering the old vessel incapable of warlike service shall, nevertheless, be completed within 4½ years from the date of laying the keel of the new vessel or of the first of the new vessels; but should the new vessel, or any of the new vessels, be a surface vessel not exceeding 3000 tons (3048 metric tons) standard displacement, this period is reduced to 3½ years.

(B) A vessel to be scrapped shall be considered incapable of warlike service when there shall have been removed and landed or else destroyed in the ship:

(1) All guns and essential part of guns, fire control tops and revolving parts of all barbettes and turrets;

(2) All hydroelectric machinery for operating turrets;

(3) All fire control instruments and range finders;

(4) All ammunition, explosives, mines and mines rails;

(5) All torpedoes, warheads, torpedo tubes, and training racks;

(6) All wireless telegraphy installations;

(7) All main propelling machinery or alternatively the armored conning tower and all side armor plate;

(8) All aircrafts cranes, derricks, lifts and launching apparatus. All landing-on or flying-off platforms or alternatively all main propelling machinery;

(9) In addition, in the case of submarines, all main storage batteries, air compressor plants and balor pumps.

(C) Scrapping shall be finally effected in either of the following ways within 12 months of the day on which the work of rendering the vessel incapable of warlike service is due for completion.

(1) Permanent sinking of the vessel.

(2) Breaking the vessel up; this shall always include the destruction or removal of all machinery boilers and armor and all deck side and bottom plating.

Section 2

Vessels to be converted to hulks, a vessel to be disposed of by conversion to a hulk shall be considered finally disposed of when the conditions prescribed in section (1) paragraph (B) have been complied with, omitting sub-paragraphs (6), (7), and (8), and when the following have been effected:

(1) Mutilation beyond repair of all polishing shafts, thrust blocks, turbine gearing or main propelling motors, and turbines or cylinders of main engines.

(2) Removal of propeller boxes.

(3) Removal and breaking up of all aircraft lifts, and the removal of all aircraft cranes, derricks and launching apparatus.

The vessel must be put in the above condition within the same limits of time as provided in section (1) for rendering a vessel incapable of warlike service.

Section 3

Vessels to be converted to target use.

(A) A vessel to be disposed of by conversion to target use exclusively shall be considered incapable of warlike service when there have been landed or rendered unserviceable only, the following:

(1) All guns.

(2) All fire control tops and instruments and main fire control communication wiring;

(3) All machinery for operating gun mountings or turrets;

(4) All ammunition, explosives, mines, torpedoes and torpedo tubes.

(5) All aviation facilities and accessories.

The vessel must be put into the above condition within the same limits of time as provided in section 1 for rendering a vessel incapable of warlike service.

(b) In addition to the rights already possessed by each high contracting party under the Washington treaty, each high contracting party is permitted to retain, for target use exclusively, at any one time:

(1) Not more than three vessels (cruisers or destroyers), but of these three vessels only one may exceed 3000 tons (3048 metric tons) standard displacement.

(2) One submarine.

(C) On retaining a vessel for target use, the high contracting party undertakes not to recondition it for warlike service.

Section 4

Vessels retained for experimental purposes.

(a) A vessel to be disposed of by conversion to experimental purposes exclusively, shall be dealt with in accordance with the provisions of section 2 (a) this annex.

(b) Without prejudice to the general rules, and provided that due notice be given to the high contracting parties, reasonable variation from the conditions prescribed in section 2 (a) this annex, in so far as may be for the purposes of a special experiment, may be permitted as a temporary measure.

Any high contracting party taking advantage of this provision is required to furnish full details of any such variations and the period for which they will be required.

(c) Each high contracting party is permitted to retain for experinental purposes exclusively at any one time:

(1) Not more than two vessels (cruisers or destroyers) but of these two vessels only one may exceed 3000 tons (3048 metric tons) standard displacement.

(2) One submarine.

(d) The United Kingdom is allowed to retain, in their present conditions the monitor Roberts, the main armament guns and mountings of which have been mutilated, and the seaplane carrier Ark Royal, until no longer required for experimental purposes. The retention of these two vessels is without prejudice to the retention of vessels permitted under (c) above.

On retaining a vessel for experimental purposes the high contracting party undertakes not to recondition it for warlike service.

Section 5

Vessels retained for training purposes.

(A) In addition to the rights already possessed by each high contracting party under the Washington treaty, each high contracting party is permitted to retain for training purposes exclusively the following vessels:

United States: One capital ship (Arkansas or Wyoming);

France: Two surface vessels, one of which may exceed 3000 tons (3048 metric tons) standard displacement;

United Kingdom: One capital ship (Iron Duke);

Italy: Two surface vessels, one of which may exceed 3000 tons (3048 metric tons) standard displacement;

Japan: One capital ship (Hiyei), three cruisers (Kuma class).

(B) Vessels retained for training purposes under the provisions of paragraph (a) shall, within six months of the date on which they are required to be disposed of, be dealt with as follows:

Capital ships: The following is to be carried out: (1) Removal of main armament guns, revolving parts of all barbettes and turrets; machinery for operating turrets; but three turrets with their armament may be retained in each ship;

(2) Removal of all ammunition and explosives in excess of the quantity required for target practice training for the guns remaining on board;

(3) Removal of conning tower and the side armour belt between the foremost and altermost barbettes;

(4) Removal or mutilation of all torpedo tubes;

(5) Removal or mutilation on board of all boilers in excess of the number required for a maximum speed of 18 knots.

Cruisers retained by France, Italy and Japan:

(1) Removal of one-half of guns, but four guns of main caliber may be retained on each vessel;

(2) Removal of all torpedo tubes;

(3) Removal of all aviation facilities and accessories;

(4) Removal of one-half of boilers.

(C) The high contracting party concerned undertakes that vessels retained in accordance with the provisions of this section shall not be used for any combatant purpose.

Article Fifteen—For the purpose of this part III the definition of the cruiser and destroyer categories shall be as follows:

Cruisers: Surface vessels of war, other than capital ships or aircraft carriers, the standard displacement of which exceeds 1850 tons (1880 metric tons) or with a gun above 5.1 inches (130MM.) calibre.

The cruiser category is divided into the following sub-categories:

(A) Cruiser carrying a gun above 6.1 inches (155MM.).

(B) Cruiser carrying a gun not above 6.1 inches (155MM.) calibre.

Destroyers: Surface vessels of war, the standard displacement of which does not exceed 1850 tons (1880 metric tons) and with a gun not above 5.1 inches (130MM.) calibre.

Article Sixteen—1. The completed tonnage in the cruiser, destroyer and submarine categories which is not to be exceeded on December 31, 1936, is given in the following table:

Categories	U. S.	U.K.	Japan
Cruisers — (A) With guns of more than 6.1 inch (155mm) caliber	*180,000 †192,680	146,800 140,145	108,400 110,134
(B) With guns of 6.1 inch (155mm) caliber or less	*143,500 †145,796	192,200 195,275	100,450 102,057
Destroyers	*150,000 †152,400	150,000 152,400	105,450 107,188
Submarines	*52,700 †53,543	52,700 53,543	52,700 53,543

*Tons.
†Metric tons.

(2) Vessels which cause the total tonnage in any category to exceed the figures given in the foregoing table shall be disposed of gradually during the period ending on December 31, 1936.

3. The maximum number of cruisers of sub-categories (A) shall be as follows:

For the United States, 18; for the United Kingdom, 15; for Japan, 12.

4. In the destroyer category, not more than 16 per cent of the allowed total tonnage shall be employed in vessels of over 1500 tons (1524 metric tons) standard displacement. Destroyers completed or under construction on April 1, 1930, in excess of this percentage may be retained, but no other destroyers exceeding 1500 tons (1524 metric tons) standard displacement shall be constructed or acquired until a reduction to such 16 per cent has been effected.

5. Not more than 25 per cent of the allowed total tonnage in the cruiser category may be fitted with a landing-on platform or deck for aircraft.

6. It is understood that the submarines referred to in paragraphs 2 and 3 of Article VII will be counted as part of the total submarine tonnage of the high contracting parties concerned.

7. The tonnage of any vessels retained under Article XIII or disposed of in accordance with Annex 2 to Part II of the present treaty shall not be included in the tonnage subject to limitation.

Article Seventeen—A transfer not exceeding 10 per cent of the allowed total tonnage of the category or sub-category into which the transfer is to be made shall be permitted between cruisers of sub-category (B) and destroyers.

Article Eighteen — The United States contemplates the completion by 1930 of 15 cruisers of sub-category (A) of an aggregate tonnage of 150,000 tons (152,400 metric tons). For each of the remaining three cruisers of sub-category (B) which it is entitled to construct the United States may elect to substitute 15,166 tons (15,409 metric tons) of cruisers of sub-category (B). Subject to this option the 16th unit will not be laid down before 1933 and will not be completed before 1936; the 17th will not be laid down before 1934 and will not be completed before 1937. The 18th will not be laid down before 1935 and will not be completed before 1938.

Article Nineteen—Except as provided in Article XX, the tonnage laid down in any category subject to limitation in accordance with Article XVI shall not exceed the amount necessary to reach the maximum allowed tonnage of the category or to replace vessels that become "over age" before December 31, 1936.

Nevertheless, replacement tonnage may be laid down for cruisers and submarines that become "over age" in 1937, 1938 and 1939, and for destroyers that become "over age" in 1937 and 1938.

Article Twenty—Notwithstanding the rules for replacement contained in Annex I to Part II:

(A) The Frobisher and Effingham (United Kingdom) may be disposed of during the year 1936. Apart from the cruisers now under construction, the total replacement tonnage of cruisers to be completed, in the case of the United Kingdom, prior to Dec. 31, 1936, shall not exceed 91,000 tons (92,456 metric tons).

(B) Japan may replace the Tama by new construction to be completed during the year 1936.

(C) In addition to replacing destroyers becoming "over age" before Dec. 31, 1936, Japan may lay down, in each of the years 1935 and 1936 not more than 5200 tons (5283 metric tons) to replace part of the vessels that become "over age" in 1938 and 1939.

(D) Japan may anticipate replacement during the term of the present treaty by laying down not more than 19,200 tons (19,507 metric tons) of submarine tonnage, of which not more than 12,000 tons (12,192 metric tons) shall be completed by Dec. 31, 1936.

Article Twenty-One—If, during the term of the present treaty, the requirements of the national security of any high contracting party in respect of vessels of war limited by Part II of the present treaty are in the opinion of the party materially affected by new construction of any power other than those who have joined in Part 3 of this treaty, that high contracting party will notify the other parties to Part 3 as to the increase required to be made in its own tonnages within one or more of the categories of such vessels of war, specifying particularly the proposed increases and the reasons therefor, and shall be entitled to make such increase. Thereupon the other parties to Part 3 of this treaty shall be entitled to make a proportionate increase in the category or categories specified; and the said other parties shall promptly advise with each other through diplomatic channels as to the situation thus presented.

PART 4

Article Twenty-Two—The following are accepted as established rules of international law:

(I) In their action with regard to merchant ships, submarines must conform to the rules of international law to which surface vessels are subject.

(II) In particular, except in case of persistent refusal to stop on being duly summoned, or of active resistance to visitor search, a war ship, whether surface vessel or submarine boat may not sink or render incapable of navigation a merchant vessel without having first placed passengers, crew and ships papers in place of safety. For this purpose the ships boats are not regarded as a place of safety unless the safety of passengers and crew is assured, in the existing sea and weather conditions, by the proximity of land, or the presence of another vessel which is in a position to take them on board.

The high contracting parties invite all other powers to express their assent to the above rules.

ANNEX III

SPECIAL VESSELS

United States

Name	Type of Vessel	Displacement Tons
Aroostook	Minelayer	4,950
Ogalala	Minelayer	4,950
Baltimore	Minelayer	4,413
San Francisco	Minelayer	4,083
Cheyenne	Monitor	2,800
Helena	Gunboat	1,392
Isabel	Yacht	938
Niagara	Yacht	2,600
Bridgeport	Destroyer tender	11,750
Dobbin	Destroyer tender	12,450
Melville	Destroyer tender	7,250
Whitney	Destroyer tender	12,450
Holland	Submarine tender	11,570
Henderson	Naval transport	10,000
Total		91,496

France

Name	Type of Vessel	Displacement Tonnage
Castor	Minelayer	3,150
Pollux	Minelayer	2,461
Teste	Seaplane carrier	10,000
Aisne	Dispatch vessel	600
Marne	Dispatch vessel	600
Ancre	Dispatch vessel	604
Scarpe	Dispatch vessel	604
Suippe	Dispatch vessel	604
Dunkerque	Dispatch vessel	644
Laffaux	Dispatch vessel	644
Bapaume	Dispatch vessel	644
Nancy	Dispatch vessel	644
Calais	Dispatch vessel	644
Lassigny	Dispatch vessel	644
Les Eparges	Dispatch vessel	644
Remiremont	Dispatch vessel	644
Tahure	Dispatch vessel	644
Toul	Dispatch vessel	644
Hainaultal	Dispatch vessel	644
Lievin	Dispatch vessel	644
Net layer		2,293
Total		28,644

British Commonwealth of Nations

Adventurer	Minelayer (U. Kingdom)	6,740
Albatross	Seaplane carrier	9,000

Australia

Erebus	Monitor (U. Kingdom)	7,200
Terror	Monitor (U. Kingdom)	7,200
Marshal Soult	Monitor (U. K'gd'm)	6,400
Olive	Sloop (India)	2,021
Medway	Submarine depot ship (U. Kingdom)	15,000
Total		49,561

Italy

Name	Type of vessel	Displacement tons
Miraglì	Seaplane carrier	4,880
Faa Dibruno	Monitor	2,800
Monte Grappa	Monitor	605
Montello	Monitor	605
Monte Cengio	Ex-monitor	500
Monte Novegno	Ex-monitor	500
Campania	Sloop	2,070
Total		11,960

Japan

Name	Type of Vessel	Displacement Tons
Aso	Minelayer	7,180
Tokiwa	Minelayer	9,240
Asama	Old cruiser	9,240
Yakumo	Old cruiser	9,010
Izumo	Old cruiser	9,240
Iwate	Old cruiser	9,240
Kasuga	Old cruiser	7,080
Yodo	Gunboat	130
Total		61,430

PART 5

Article Twenty-three—The present treaty shall remain in force until the 31st December, 1936, subject to the following exceptions:

(1) Part IV shall remain in force without any limit of duration;

(2) The provisions of articles III, IV, and V and article II, so far as may relate to aircraft carriers shall remain in force for the same period as the Washington Treaty.

Unless the high contracting parties should agree otherwise by reason of a more generally known agreement limiting naval armaments to which they all become parties, they shall meet in conference in 1935 to frame a new treaty to replace and to carry out the purposes of the present treaty, it being understood that none of the provisions of the present treaty shall prejudice the attitude of any of the high contracting parties at the conference agreed to.

Article Twenty-four—1. The present treaty shall be ratified by the high contracting parties in accordance with their respective constitutional methods and the ratification shall be deposited at London as soon as possible. Certified copies of all the proces verbeaux of the deposit of ratification will be transmitted to all the high contracting parties.

2. As soon as the ratification of the United States of America, of His Majesty the King of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the seas, Emperor of India. In respect of each and all of the members of the British Commonwealth of Nations as enumerated in the preamble of the present treaty, and of his Majesty, the Emperor of Japan, have been deposited, the treaty shall come into force in respect of the said high contracting parties.

3. On the date of the coming into force referred to in the preceding paragraphs, parts 1, 2, 4 and 5 of the present treaty will come into force in respect to the French Republic and the Kingdom of Italy if their ratifications have been deposited at that date; otherwise these parts will come into force in respect of each these powers on the deposit of their ratifications.

4. The rights and obligations resulting from part 3 of the present treaty are limited to the high contracting parties mentioned in paragraph 2 of this article.

The high contracting parties will agree as to the date on which and the conditions under which, the obligations assumed under the said part 3 by the high contracting parties mentioned in paragraph 2 of this article, will bind them in relation to France and Italy; such agreement will determine at the same time the obligations of France and Italy in relation to the other high contracting parties.

Article Twenty-five—After the deposit of the ratifications of all the high contracting parties, his Britannic Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom, Great Britain and Northern Ireland will communicate on their behalf, the provisions inserted in part 4 of the present treaty to all governments, inviting them to accede thereto definitely and without limit of time.

Such accession shall be effected by a declaration addressed to his Britannic Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom, Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

Article Twenty-Six—The present treaty, of which the French and English texts are both authentic, shall remain deposited in the archives of his Britannic Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom. Duly certified copies thereof shall be transmitted to the governments of all the high contracting parties. In faith whereof the above named plenipotentiaries have signed the present treaty and have affixed thereto their seals.

Done at London, the 22nd day of April, 1930.

ESTABLISHED 1874
Wetzel
2 East Forty-Fourth Street New York

THE keenest minds in business and social circles choose WETZEL to interpret their ideals of good taste in clothes.

Your children will enjoy a KRE-MEL dessert party . . . . . .

Kre-Mel—America's New Dessert—is not only a smooth, tempting, delicious dessert but a real nutritious food as well! Kre-Mel is rich in Dextrose, a food element especially suitable for growing children.

Kre-Mel is the result of years of experiment—a rare blend of the finest ingredients.

Prepared in less than 5 minutes—costs but 5c a package and comes in 4 different flavors—Chocolate, Vanilla, Caramel, Coffee. Your grocer sells Kre-Mel.

KRE-MEL is made by the makers of Mazola Salad Oil and Karo Syrup.

4 FLAVORS

5¢

Women's Enterprises and Activities

A Moving Day Executive

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
New York

"ISN'T it time that someone came to the rescue of the business executive on moving day?" It may sound like a humanitarian's plea. In the beginning it probably was. But in the end, it turned out to be the keynote of a new vocation for the woman who said it.

The woman, Miss Mildred Courtney, was impressed by the difficulties confronting the business firm on the first day after moving into new offices. The telephones that were't connected; the floor coverings that didn't fit; the desk that looked too small in the new room for directors; the generally forlorn aspect of the occupants.

Why couldn't someone gently eliminate, for the persons who move, all this discomfort of moving day? Why couldn't someone make it her business to have everything right for the new tenant on that occasion?

With these thoughts she established her calling, which is that of equipment engineer and office planner. She and her staff work at odd hours to suit their clients. They work evenings, Saturday afternoons, holidays, at almost any time when they won't "be in the way."

Everything in Order

Like the fairy housewives some of us longed for as children, who would whisk away the dishes while we slept, wash them and have them in shining order on the proper shelves for us when we awoke, Miss Courtney and her workers succeed in leaving behind them only the glamour of improvement after these hours of hard work.

The business man sits down to a telephone that works. His favorite waste basket is at his knee. Sash curtains are at the window. The storeroom, in good order, is at his disposal.

"Everything, in fact, that an efficient maid-of-all-work does to make home life happy has been done to make that first day in the new office comfortable," Miss Courtney declared. "And if the routine of business can't proceed without a break, we don't feel that we have done a good job," she added.

There are two reasons why this young woman believed she could undertake the work which she is now carrying on successfully.

Gauging Necessities

The two reasons cover two periods of her career. One was that which permitted her to keep track of the actual financial progress of those who employed her. She held various positions, such as accountant, record clerk, manager of a file index, and organization expert. From this experience she gained an insight into how a firm can estimate its chances for expansion, and decide whether or not to expand. This knowledge is a great help to her at present.

"When a business firm decided to move, it is necessary first of all to see whether it needs more or less space than is now occupied. Sometimes the records point to retrenchment, but often there is every indication of tremendous growth ahead, and we have strongly to advise moving into larger quarters than were originally planned, so as to save a second move in a brief period."

The other side of the picture is the artistic. Miss Courtney prepared herself for the work of making the business office attractive, by taking a minor job in the establishment of an interior decorator.

Acquiring Art Experience

"This was, naturally, a radical change for me," she said. "My entire experience from the time of winning a test for speed and accuracy sponsored by the Equitable Life Insurance Company, which got me the first position I ever held, had been with the dollars-and-cents side of the business world.

"But a change was necessary. As sometimes happens, I wanted to break into something that would give my imagination a fresh start. I thought of someone I knew who was an interior decorator. And although it meant slipping back to a salary much lower than I had been getting for years, I took a minor job."

By piecing these two chapters of experience together, she realized that she had the background to offer a new type of service, which she has since developed.

"Judging from the way most men sit back with relief and let us go ahead, o-kaying almost anything we suggest, I think we have hit upon a welcome idea," she said. "Sometimes they hardly bother to discuss details with us. One of the things they appreciate is the time we save them in interviewing salesmen. The salesmen come to us with their samples of office equipment instead of to the head of the firm that is moving. The task of talking and comparing prices is ours. If it happens to be a long-drawn-out one before the best value in filing cabinets or leather sofas can be obtained, so much the better for our client. He is being spared all that.

"Sometimes it takes me two weeks just to list the articles that need to be replaced and those that need to be added. Our final plan looks something like this, usually."

She exhibited an architect's drawing. On it were pasted little squares and oblongs of thin cardboard, labeled "Desk" or "Chair" or "Typewriter Table." These had been placed in advantageous positions, so that the head of the company about to move could see exactly what Miss Courtney proposed doing, and give his consent before the final steps were taken.

Speed Secures Comfort

Given sufficient time to make plans and purchases, her staff doesn't require much time for installing the equipment.

Miss Courtney told of a business firm that wanted to be moved between Saturday noon and Monday morning. They had quickly outgrown their present office and wanted to move into a larger loft in the same building.

"Accordingly, we went to work as soon as the employees had left for their half-holiday on Saturday. We worked over the week-end. By Monday morning everything was ready for them. What was desired of the old equipment had been moved up; telephones and extensions were working; the added spaces were filled with whatever new furniture was needed. Business went on as usual.

"And the terrors of May First had vanished!"

Matrix, a Club of Critics

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Chicago

THE girl, a young writer, had an hour before her prospective employer could see her. An hour on a cold, rainy day, and no place to spend the time. "Could I sit in your outer office?" she asked Mrs. Dibelka, the head of the journalistic register that had found this position for her.

This was but one case among dozens, and Susan Shafer Dibelka, looking at a room that had just been vacated next her office, decided that there ought to be a comfortable place where young writers and editorial aspirants could rest, meet others of their craft and work out their problems together. The employment register was the outgrowth of a college journalistic sorority, so there was all ready to hand a fitting nucleus for the plan.

In March of 1927 Mrs. Dibelka called together a group of young writers and outlined her ideas. So enthusiastically were they adopted that within a few weeks Matrix was born. With courage many an older group would not have shown, about 20 young women, nearly all in journalistic positions, underwrote the rental of a large room and called on members for donations of old furniture and china. They sublet part of the space to the Journalistic Register, thus insuring a responsible person on the premises and the use of a telephone all day. A few older women, established as authors, were invited to join in order to give the benefit of their experience, but the main group of members were young in their profession and under 30 years of age

Inside of a couple of months the room was attractively furnished, old pieces being lacquered and reupholstered by the members, and enough dishes and kitchenware being donated to make entertaining possible. An electric hotplate was obtained and, by use of a couple of big thermos containers for hot foods, a supper for 60 was served to members and their friends.

Remunerative Work Essential

One of the first by-laws enacted declared that three years without income-producing writing or editing would automatically drop any member from the club, thus forestalling the accumulation of "deadwood," that bane of most press clubs. Nor did the club propose to waste its time on formal programs and long speeches. Except when it gives a party its meetings are confined to round tables, where members bring their work for criticism. The first Monday each month is devoted to publicity and advertising writers under the leadership of Elizabeth Leitzbach, who is publicity chief for the local Y. W. C. A.; another Monday the feature and poetry writers gather with Dahy Barnett, a feature writer; the third Monday of the month Mrs. Mary Dickerson Donahey, author of a dozen or two books, leads the fiction round table. A manuscript is taken from the box where they have been deposited and is read aloud. Then the group begins to criticize, suggesting the strengthening of some phase of the work, the shortening or eliminating of another, changing the order here and using a different word there. Debate waxes hot, but out of it all come a number of suggestions that are useful to others as well as the writer of the particular work under discussion. The fourth Monday each month sees some well-known writer, head of a publishing house or syndicate come for an informal chat with Matrix members, and attendance at these "Cat and King" nights is always big.

Besides these regular meetings, half a dozen members may be seen dropping in at noon with sandwich and fruit, making themselves a hot drink, and holding an informal conference. Board meeting nights a number gather for supper beforehand, and again the kettle boils on evenings when members drop in between business and social engagements to pass the zero hour of seven to eight, when dinner is over and theaters not yet open.

Membership has always been restricted to 60, and when the small dues threatened to be insufficient, instead of lowering the standards, the club partitioned off part of its big room into two tiny offices which they sublet to some of their own members who wanted a down-town office for odd-hour work. As a result: Matrix now has a bill of only about $20 a month for its pleasant headquarters room, cooking facilities, and use of a telephone. It publishes a monthly multigraphed sheet, Imprints, that tells of needs of various publications, and gives news of members.

They are active workers, these Matrix members, young and enthusiastic, and a number of them are making enviable reputations for their output. More than one has turned a weak story into one that reached publication, by using the Monday night criticisms. Many a journalistic aspirant is invited to make use of the club room and attend meetings. Then, when she is firmly established in a paying position, she may be asked to join the club. Meantime, a lonely girl has been given an opportunity to meet congenial friends and find herself in her chosen profession. Distinctly, Matrix is for those who have "the will to achieve."

Señorita Rosalmira Colomo, Young Mexican Feminist, Who Has Assisted the Inter-American Commission of Women on Behalf of Equal Rights.

Women's Organizations

AT THE symposium mentioned in this column last week, where the subject was club programs, most of the presidents who spoke said that the programs which had been most thoroughly appreciated had been those for which the club members had themselves been responsible. Outside speakers, it seemed, had been an occasional stimulus, literary and musical talent had been enjoyed, but the programs from which the members had derived the most benefit and the deepest pleasure had been those for which they had done research work or had exerted their best literary and musical talents.

One club, in a town which is known for its splendid school system had, last year, a speaker from the State Board of Education. He had taken for his topic "What's Wrong With Our Schools?" This had spurred the members to investigate their schools, to become better acquainted with the teachers, supervisors and superintendent. This year they presented a delightful program which was called "What's Right With Our Schools?" Members told of their happy experiences while studying the subject, the superintendent and some of the teachers spoke, the high school orchestra furnished music. Since this is a New England club the occasion was taken to give a tercentenary touch to the program by showing some of the advances which have been made in educational methods in the past 300 years. The three r's were demonstrated by classes in "'ritin', readin', and 'rithmetic," using both old-time and modern methods of teaching.

Everyone left this meeting with a real sense of pride in the school of the town and a feeling of personal responsibility for its continued success.

Another program with a tercentenary flavor was presented by the Woman's Club of Danvers, Mass. This consisted of depicting four episodes of the progress of New England women. The first showed the interior of a colonial home with a mother in colonial costume singing an old-time lullaby as she rocked a quaint cradle. The second dealt with the early education of young women, including the social graces. The minuet was danced in this episode. The third introduced the women who worked for the emancipation of women, Lucy Stone, Julia Ward Howe, Elizabeth Cady Stanton and others appearing. The last episode was modern, but did not deal with social or political affairs. Instead it displayed a modern kitchen as the place in which it was felt the most had been accomplished toward giving women a greater freedom and leisure. Modern equipment in all its beauty and utility was shown, and in the midst of it a young woman moved, turning on and shutting off the different appliances as she went about her daily duties.

One president told of a neighborhood entertainment in which eight clubs from near-by towns took part. Each club furnished a 10-minute program, endeavoring in that time to feature the one subject in which that particular club was most interested. The hostess club furnished refreshments and there followed a "get acquainted" hour.

The art committee of one club presented an Oriental rug bazaar. The platform was decorated to represent an Oriental market and a local rug dealer furnished the rugs and gave a talk on the people and customs of the countries from which they had come. The music for the occasion was Oriental in character.

One Woman's Work in China

By KATE KERBY

IN THE fascinating city of Peking—now Peiping—in the pleasant Hsin Kai Lu of the Huo Shen Miao quarter, is a rambling semi-Chinese house set in a well-kept small garden and flagged court where ancient stone dogs of fierce aspect keep guard. It is not seen from the street, which, however, is merely a neatly swept, narrow, winding lane, with just room enough for two rickshas to pass comfortably. It has hard paving, and a lantern at the sharp corners of the high wall on each side. At intervals a red door with a brass knocker and nameplate indicates a residence; there is also a bell which summons an attendant from the house. You state your business and presently when your appearance is passed upon, Number One boy who speaks English appears. If he knows you he politely invites you to enter. If not, he returns to "Missie" to learn her pleasure.

The Missie, who is the heroine of this story, is a cheery Australian woman with a genuinely kindly smile that one feels has been growing for some 30-odd years. Having been left quite alone several years ago, with a small income, she looked around for something to do with it where it would accomplish most good. With a motherly instinct and capable housekeeping ability, she decided to come out to China, this far-away and little understood country, and devote her life to the care of the poor women and children.

An Independent Worker

Under no missionary board, she carries on all the work herself always keeping her expenses well within her budget. After first learning the Chinese language of this part of China, which is essential for anyone who wishes to be of service there, she next searched for a suitable home and secured this sunny cheerful spot. As it was much larger than she required, her practical eye looked to the future, when with some alterations, such as adding bathrooms, telephone and heat, it would be possible to rent rooms to foreign visitors and thus add to the fund for her chosen work.

The next step was to put up a separate building in the rear, install seats and desks, a tiny organ, a blackboard and window boxes of flowers. Partitioned off is a small kitchen with a modern cook stove and simple equipment, and a large order of staple groceries filling the long shelves. Here "Ma Cheao Shih," as she is known to her Chinese women, although she is Miss E. M. Crow to the post office and foreign friends, spends each day planning to bring comfort and happiness to many sad and desolate lives.

Exploring the outskirts of her neighborhood it took no time to discover a number of deserving poor women with large families needing help, and by a sympathetic appeal through their own language she won their confidence and affection and very soon she had small groups coming every day to her home. Finding out what they most needed she organized the work accordingly. But for all, the day begins with a simple service, a short chapter from the Bible, several hymns and a short prayer. The story of the Gospels is made so simple they soon understand and accept it. The Golden Rule and many other of our chosen texts they have known from the time of Confucius, and to learn the happiness of the modern Christian life brings joy and hope into their dull drab lives. They try to follow the teachings of Jesus literally, and are keen to see if foreigners do also.

Diverse Activities

As soon as the older children are off to school or work the mothers pick up the littlest ones and hurry to the home of Ma Cheao Shih. Here they learn to laugh and sing first of all, then some go to the kitchen to make biscuits or plain cake for the luncheon. This is a great treat because rice takes the place of all bread with the Chinese. They learn quickly, being able to concentrate, and regarding the cooking of rice and fish they can teach the world. Others sew for the children, garments of flannelette or muslin, which is provided for them; still others, longing for a peep at the outside world, are learning to read and write in English. The babes are bathed and fed and then roll around on the spotlessly clean floor, as happy as possible. There are no outside assistants, the teacher moves around from one group to another cheery and helpful, showing them how to help each other; the room buzzes with cheerful chatter like a happy family gathering. This group consciousness is a valuable part of the training, for usually the hard-working Chinese woman sees and knows little outside her own family.

After luncheon they hear stories of the outside world by fine writers, translated into Chinese; all sorts of questions come up; the problems of their individual lives are discussed privately and advice given. At 3 o'clock the big room is set in order, the floor washed, everything is put in place for the next day, and at 4 they go home refreshed in body and thought to their poor little cabins, soon made brighter and cleaner as a result of their contact with a better way of living.

Perfect Service

At the larger house six or eight transient guests are taken care of; the rooms are simply furnished but bright and comfortable. The dining room with its long oval table and large buffet suggests the well-to-do family home of some years ago. The cottage windows all along the south side are daintily draped with light Shantung silk, to which blooming flowers lend color and fragrance. Chinese curios fill odd niches and corners. The food is good and well served, but simple and the rates are very reasonable. A room and four meals—for tea is served if one is in—cost $4.50 a day, which is just half that amount in American money.

One may not see the hostess for several days at a time, but everything goes on like clockwork. The Number One Boy manages it all, goes to market, pays all the bills, sees that the other boys—there are always three, often five—do their work and is absolutely responsible and reliable. If a guest is taking an early train, Number One calls him at exactly the right moment, then presently returns with a breakfast tray. He comes in softly in a long white coat and announces that the ricksha runner is on hand. Housekeeping is very easy in China, and this perfect service adds to the joy of living there, so though foreigners go to teach the Chinese a better way of life, they, too, have much to learn from them.

HOSIERY
Pure Silk
45 Gauge
3 Weights—
Chiffon, Service and Heavy
3 Pairs for $4
Full Fashioned, Silk or Lisle Top. If you can purchase this quality under $1.85 a pair I will refund money anytime. Every pair guaranteed. All the newest colors, or send sample to be matched.
SEND NO MONEY. We will gladly mail to subscribers of this newspaper one box (3 pairs) for free examination. If you wish to retain them, send check for $4; otherwise return them at our expense.
DOROTHY HARGREAVES
271 Harvard Street, Brookline, Mass.

WAX-VAC
cleans carpets . . . waxes and polishes floors
A bright polish on your hardwood floors protects their finish and sets off the beauty of your fine rugs. And now you can have glistening, polished floors as easily as you have clean, dirt-free rugs . . . with the Westinghouse Wax-Vac. It is a vacuum cleaner with super-suction cleaning power. And it is a floor waxer and polisher that gives a lasting finish to your hardwood floors and linoleum.
Ask your dealer about this easy, new cleaning convenience that Wax-Vac gives you. The price is satisfactorily low.
Westinghouse Electrification
The Sign of a Westinghouse Dealer
Westinghouse WAX-VAC

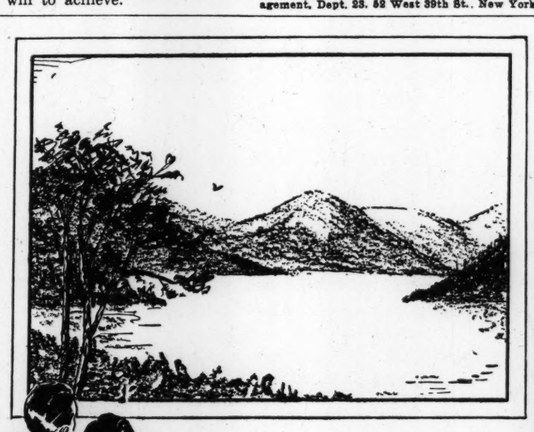
REAL MONEY for You making CAKE and CANDY Our NEW WAY

We teach you to earn real money as we do—making the many delicious "Iricor" cakes and candies. You, too, can win happiness and independence this pleasant, easy way. Age and location no hindrance. No previous experience necessary—my sister and I succeeded without it—so can you.
WOMEN—Send for FREE BOOK
Read how many of our graduates make up to $200 weekly. FREE BOOK tells how you can start business in home, shop, store counter, etc. Our special course includes free personal advisory service. Equipment furnished.
Candy-Making Kit Yours at Start
Act now, and CANDY-MAKING KIT will be included free—start earning worth-while money at once with our methods. Send for FREE BOOK and limited offer TODAY. Address personally Iris F. Leonard, The IRIDOR SCHOOL (Suite 2), 669 Lexington Avenue, New York City.

HAVE you renewed your subscription to the Monitor? Prompt renewal insures your receiving every issue, and is a courtesy greatly appreciated by The Christian Science Publishing Society.

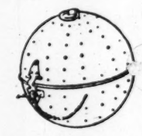
Mothers
When your babies are about six months old
They should have Strained Vegetables to supplement the milk diet
Now is the time to find out why babies love Clapp's Strained Vegetable Baby Foods, which increase the supply of desirable food elements.
Why they save mothers 24 hours a week cooking and kitchen time, and are prescribed by over 5,000 specialists.
Write today for booklet, "Strained Vegetables for Infant Feeding," telling about the preparation of these foods and their distribution in glass jars through a local agency whose name we will send.
HAROLD H. CLAPP, INC.
1345 University Avenue
Rochester, N. Y.

Clapp's STRAINED VEGETABLES BABY FOODS
Baby Soup, Wheatheart Soup, Liver Soup, Seven Different Vegetables and Three Fruit Pulps



Famed Lakes
interest the traveler in Europe
For ages the lake regions on the Continent and in England, Ireland and Scotland have inspired artists and poets. If you are going abroad this year you will probably visit many of these famed beauty spots. You will marvel at their loveliness and find new interest in the history of their romantic past.
Now, while you are planning your trip, don't fail to make use of the advertisements in the Monitor from England and Continental Europe. They inform you of modern hotels, homelike pensions and reliable shops in many cities, which extend a welcome to Monitor readers. Many travelers have told us that their trips have been made more enjoyable by patronizing Monitor advertisers.
When in Europe, you are invited to enjoy the information service afforded by the European Bureaus of the Monitor.
Monitor Information Bureaus
LONDON
2, Adelphi Terrace
Tel. Temple Bar 1364
FLORENCE
11, Via Magenta
Tel. 23.406
PARIS
3, Avenue de l'Opéra
Tel. Gutenberg 42.71
BERLIN
59, Unter den Linden
Tel. Merkur 6523
The Christian Science Monitor
A Daily Newspaper for the Home

From 'THE HOUSE OF FINE HOUSEWARES'
Everything from wonderful aids in preparing food to the latest household utilities are here.



Tender, Fluffy Rice
In this ball, rice cooks to suit connoisseurs. Each grain becomes deliciously tender and flaky, and is drained fluffy dry when ball is lifted out and hung up. Of aluminum, 6 in. diameter.....$2.25
Mail Orders Filled
Hammacher Schlemmer
145 East 57th St.
New York, N. Y.

Run a Tea room
Managers Wanted
Prepare yourself in spare time for well paid position or to open your own tea room. Graduates trained by our practical new methods in demand everywhere. Our methods are enabling others to earn handsome incomes every year. Tea room work offers you a real opportunity. Free booklet. Address Ware School of Tea Room Management, Dept. 23, 52 West 39th St., New York.

More than a SILVER POLISH
Not only silverware, but, glassware, porcelain, nickel, enamel, white painted woodwork and automobile duco finish as well, respond quickly to the brightening touch of Wright's and it *actually benefits your hands* . . . used universally for its safety and cleanliness.
AMERICA'S *Largest Selling Silver Polish*
Sold by leading grocery, hardware, jewelry, drugs, housefurnishings and department stores . . .
Tune in "WRIGHT MOMENTS"
WABC New York . . . WJAS Pittsburgh
WDGY Minneapolis . . . KRLD Dallas
Mondays 11:00 a.m.
WCAO Baltimore . Wednesdays 11:00 a.m.
WJJD Chicago . . . . Mondays 11:15 a.m.
WMBC Detroit . . . Mondays 11:30 a.m.
c. s.
WRIGHT'S SILVER CREAM
J. A. WRIGHT & CO., Inc.
38 Emerald Street Keene, N.H.

What Will He Catch?
There may be disappointment while fishing where chance or luck rules, but there is none when you buy Monarch Quality Foods.
THERE is sure satisfaction in trading with an independent dealer whose store is equipped the Monarch Way.
Monarch Display Jars enable you to see the delicious fruits and vegetables that are in the tin cans on the shelves. You can judge size, quantity, appearance, style. You see it in glass, buy it in tin. And save money.
The Monarch Trade Mark is a guarantee of purity and flavor with a 77-year record of satisfaction giving.
More than 250 items, including:
Catsup Chili Sauce Spices Baking Powder
Flavoring Extracts Canned Fruits Canned Vegetables
Canned Fish Canned Meats Salad Dressing Soups
Cereals Preserves Jellies Cooked Spaghetti
Yankee Beans Cake Flour Evaporated Fruits
Olive Oil Mustard Jelly Powder Chow Chow
Pickles Peanut Butter Grape Juice Orange Marmalade
Ripe Olives
AND THE MONARCH TEENIE WEENIE SPECIALTIES
Toffies Peanut Butter Sardines Pop Corn
Wheathearts Sweet Pickles Mixed Pickles
Sweet Chow Sweet Relish Asparagus Sweet Corn
Stringless Beans Lima Beans Sweet Peas
Early June Peas Diced Carrots Diced Beets
Sold Only Through Independent Merchants

QUALITY FOR 76 Years
SEE WHAT YOU BUY
MONARCH FOOD.. PRODUCTS
REID, MURDOCH & CO. (Established 1852)
Chicago New York Boston Pittsburgh Wilkes-Barre
Tampa Jacksonville St. Louis Los Angeles

EDUCATIONAL

The Camp Counselor

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
St. Louis, Mo.

BEFORE taking up the work of a counselor at camp, one should have some definite understanding of the duties and requirements of camp life. Satisfactory service means happiness, growth and development for the campers; and there are certain mental qualities that are desirable, and to a degree necessary in the counselor in order to bring about these results.

The happiness which comes from wholesome living, sincere motives and high ideals is, broadly speaking, the objective of camp life. This sense of freedom and joyousness comes through training and direction, through desires and activity aroused by loving and intelligent guidance. Camp days are long days of leisure, but mere idleness has no place in a camp day. Leisure wisely and profitably spent promotes the unfoldment and development of mind and body. The summer camp has been called the new school of natural training, and perhaps it is the hills and woods, the sky and the water that are the teachers; the counselor has only to make sure that the response is beautiful and cultural, that the impressions are those of health and happiness, that the lessons are conducive to wise restraint, right impulse and self-discipline.

Sympathy and understanding are key words, and belong first on the list of desirable qualities in a camp counselor. With these there are few, if any situations which cannot be rightly discerned, and quietly measured and met. The personnel of a camp group can be understood only through sympathy, consideration and discrimination. And the counselor who is endowed with these qualities will be able to discern attitudes and ideals, and to give right consideration to them, to repress or draw out, suppress or encourage, as the case may require, with tact and sympathy.

The Art of Discovery

Camp life discovers a child's attitudes and abilities, and talents, if there be such. Here one is brought face to face with the real self, and gains an understanding that may develop into a concrete vision, where before there was only a vague and shadowy outline. The counselor has many opportunities to gain an insight into the child's real life. This may come from some fleeting glance beyond the casual, some revelation of moods and attitudes; it may come through games and sports, through work or study, and a good that can scarcely be estimated may be brought about in a simple, unassuming way. This insight and revelation may come from some story or incident around the campfire. Or it may be a last quiet word dropped at the close of day, that sympathetic hour when activities are over, and problems put aside, the relaxed, quiet, receptive mood which precedes the coming of sleep.

If the counselor knows the child, this simple, informal effort may arouse and inspire latent desires, or out of vague unexpressed desires and aspirations a vision may be shaped. In camp life little things are significant, the innumerable little things that the days bring forth. The daily constant adjustments in the round of camp life are the measure of the camp's vitality and strength.

Whatever else the summer camp, with its wealth of opportunities, its open spaces and sunshine, its hills and lakes and woodland trails, does for those who come to it, it has failed in one great essential unless campers as well as counselors have learned to think less in terms of getting, and more in terms of giving. When on duty counselors should expect to give their time without reservation, to give absolutely, willingly and gladly. They should give their interest, and for the time have no other interests. There need never be a dull moment in a camp day. Camp life is broad and full, and its possibilities are limitless. From the time reveille sounds in the morning, challenging new interests, new explorations and adventures, to the final hour of taps, bringing peace and quiet, there should never be a suggestion of dullness or boredom. But to bring about this end demands the constant unselfish giving of the counselors.

Children are impressionable; by nature they are imitators, and their sense of detection is strong and keen. And it is almost axiomatic that unselfish counselors make unselfish campers. The counselor gives best who has no reservations, but gives real heart interest and friendship, essentially a leader, yet cleverly following in the direction the campers have been inspired to go.

Sportsmanship at Camp

The test of good sportsmanship is to do at all times the best one can do, and to do it with the best possible spirit. A good sportsman wins with modesty, and loses with equanimity and good temper. Sportsmanship relates not only to games and sports, but to work as well as to play, and to all the details of camp life. To be willing to go about finding a good place for the camp fire, to gather the wood and prepare the meal is no less a test of sportsmanship than is a matched game of tennis, or a fancy dive from a springboard. To do one's part in dramatics is good sportsmanship, and so is putting the room in order after the play, or washing up a mess of dishes, if necessary. A good sportsman is happy and content with the things at hand, not longing for distant pastures, not believing that another's place is better, or another's opportunities more desirable. The counselor who is a good sportsman will inevitably influence the campers, and encourage in them the desirable traits of an all-round good sportsman.

Friendship at Camp

The ideal condition would be for every camper to be on equally friendly terms with every other camper. But there are conditions which tell against this, and they should be carefully considered and handled. Perhaps two campers come from the same town, or the same school and are very good friends. The tendency will be for these two to be satisfied with each other's society, to the exclusion of other campers, and in so doing it is inevitable that the greater harm will be to themselves. Many desirable friendships are formed at camp, and the more desirable friends a child has the broader and fuller will be the experiences of his life.

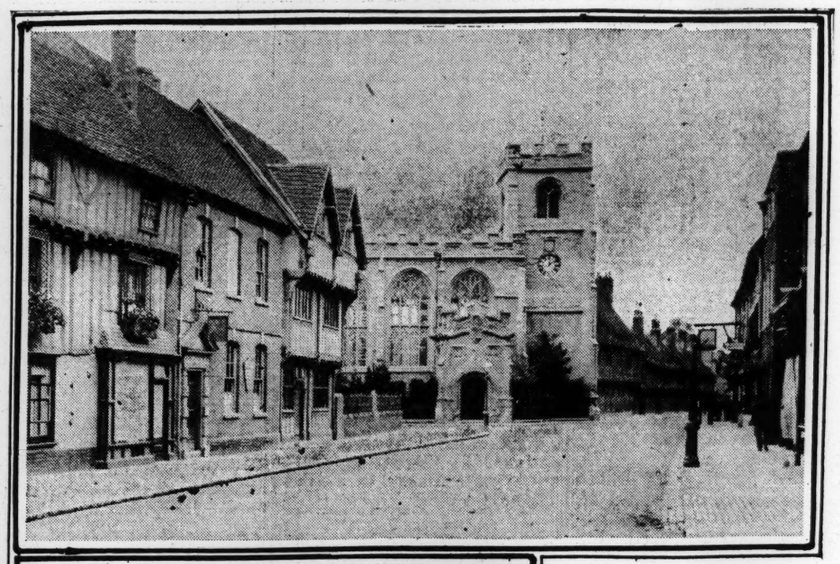
Again sometimes an isolated, apparently unattractive child will under right influence and encouragement reveal a nature well worth knowing. But the counselor must bear in mind that the choosing of friends, the process of selection is a part of the child's individuality and should be touched only with utmost gentleness, insight and consideration. And if there need be interference in order to break up undesirable tendencies, the work should be as nearly as possible general and impersonal, rather than specific and coercive. The appeal should be to camp spirit, unselfishness, a good all-around camper. The counselors should watch for an opportunity to help the campers to a bigger sense of friendship, and a broader camp experience. It may be well to add that the counselors themselves should so handle this question of camp friendship that they will become bright and shining examples.

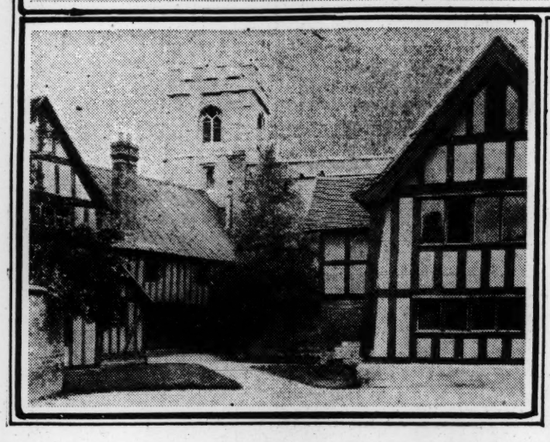
Social Aspects

The camp is a social unit, and it interprets life in its social and pleasure-giving aspects. Because the camp is located far from city or town, is no reason why the finer issues of life should be in any way overlooked or slighted. There is no condition of life, barring none, that demands better table manners than camp life, and no place where the cultural side of life—by this meaning the true instinctive culture—should be better displayed than in the camp group.

The social side of life is developed and augmented by intelligent, constructive thinking. The counselor who knows how to think constructively, considerately and helpfully is an object of delight, and greatly to be desired. There are untold possibilities in a bright, new, original thought. And the camper who learns through the days of sunshine and joyousness to think systematically, intelligently and rationally will register as a bright and shining mark. And if to this the counselors have been able to instill in the campers a graciousness and thoughtfulness of manner, their own crowns will be well dotted with stars.

C. H. B.





Keystone

Street View and Inner Court View of the Old Grammar School in Stratford-on-Avon Which Shakespeare Is Supposed to Have Attended.

Grass Fields for City Schools

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
London

THE children attending the elementary schools of England and Wales are all to be provided with playing field facilities. That is the upshot of a letter in the form of a pamphlet which has been sent out by the Board of Education to all local authorities. Hitherto, the only playing space for most of these children has been an asphalted school yard. There is now good prospect of grass fields being made available for all schools, a reform the inestimable benefits of which will permeate all departments of national life.

The moment has been well chosen by the board for the issue of the pamphlet. The school-leaving age is shortly to be raised to 15 and schools are being reorganized into senior and junior departments. Further, the Government has consented to make a grant of 50 per cent of the cost of all fields and equipment purchased during the next three years. In addition, the National Playing Fields is creating a strong sentiment helpful to the proposal to secure school fields. So that the Board of Education is justified in pressing local authorities, and in pointing out to them that unless children, while still at school, acquire the habit of playing games, they are unlikely later to enjoy the wholesome use of leisure which games afford.

The pamphlet makes out a complete case for the reform, and gives helpful advice. A carefully planned scheme of organization and supervision, it points out, will be necessary. The help of games experts is essential, and no scheme, of course, can function without the active co-operation of the teachers.

The board makes an important point, and one which has in the past been overlooked, when it urges that facilities should be provided equally for boys and girls, according to their separate needs. Preferential treatment for boys is still not uncommon, and is sometimes excused on the ground that girls make less use of playing fields, at any rate in the winter. But where provision is made for games for which a playing field is necessary, the grounds appear to be fully used.

Classrooms on Playing Fields

It will frequently be impossible to secure fields close to the schools. In such cases transport is to be provided by means of motor omnibuses. But sometimes the fields are so far away from the schools that even this method is impracticable. These schools are usually in the poorest and most congested districts and their children are in special need of the benefits which flow from activity in open surroundings and from the pleasure and discipline of keenly contested and cleanly played team games. The only way in which their urgent need can be met is by providing classrooms for them on the playing fields so that classes may spend an entire school day on the field, and may receive instruction in ordinary lessons for such time as they are not actually playing games. Some education authorities are making this experiment, and their experience should be of great value. For example, a certain authority has built on a field a pavilion with four classrooms with lavatory and washing accommodation. The rooms are electrically lit and heated by slow combustion stoves. Arrangements are made to supply hot drinks in the middle of the day, and the children bring their own food with them.

Among other valuable advice is the recommendation concerning the choice of games. These need not always be the traditional football and cricket. There are a number of simpler team games which can usefully lead up to and supplement them. These can be brought to a high pitch of skill, and provide opportunities for team combination and tactics similar to football, hockey, cricket, rounders and netball. The simplest games of chase, begun as soon as a child comes to school, will lead to easy circle and group games with balls, which will teach the elements of the more advanced games. By degrees skill will be gained in throwing, catching, bowling, passing, and ball-handling and control of every description. Young players of both sexes brought up on these games have a better understanding of major games when they begin to play them.

Coaching

On the important matter of coaching and supervision the wise remark is made that the justification for the provision of playing fields and for their use in school hours lies in the benefits, physical, moral and social, which children can derive from their use, but these benefits will not be obtained unless the children are taught how to play games with zest and some measure of skill. "Coaching" should help the children to play correctly and encourage them to persevere and to put forth their best efforts. There is technique to be learned; team tactics to be discussed and put into action, and not least important the conception of playing for the "team" or the "school" to be instilled. These are the points that make the games worth while, and in helping the children to play them in the right spirit the teacher's part is an active though unobtrusive one. The best arrangement for this purpose is that under which the children are taught and coached by their own teachers under the supervision of the organizers who follow the children from their own districts so that progress can be carefully noted.

With the help of many other hints connected with the layout and upkeep of the grounds the local authorities are put into a position to be able to bring the many and profound advantages of games in the open air into the lives of even the poorest of school children.

A Public School That Is Homelike

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Milwaukee, Wis.

Gay groups hurrying eagerly; girlish laughter and chatter in the corridors; sunlight streaming through charmingly curtained windows; "comfy" corners to read in; bright pillows! A public school? Yes, but with the atmosphere of a home. This is the School of Women's Work which started two years ago with 50 in attendance and now carries on with an enrollment of 400.

It began as an educational experiment. It has grown into an educational adventure with inspiring possibilities. Situated in a section of Milwaukee where both boys and girls of a family start earning as soon as possible, this institution offers prevocational guidance for girls of 12 to 16 years. The curriculum includes the academic courses of the seventh through the ninth grades with special time and emphasis given to home economics in all its fascinating branches: cafeteria work, sewing, millinery; also the industrial arts and business training.

The life of the whole enterprise, however, is built around the nursery school and kindergarten department. From it radiates the "home-y" atmosphere which makes this world of little women unforgettable.

"We have about 100 enrolled in our kindergarten," remarked Miss Ruth Hurlbut, principal of the school. "About 40 of these form the nursery school—the three to five-year olds, who are brought by their big sisters from homes where "mother works." They stay all day and have dinner at noon prepared by the girls who are carrying on the cafeteria. Then, they have their naps and later go outdoors to play."

Clubs of All Kinds

A bell rings. Joyous hurrying to and fro. Tall girls, small girls, blonde hair, black hair. Girls representing 19 different nationalities, all on tiptoe for something.

"Oh, this is club day," explains Miss Hurlbut. "Our clubs meet once a week and how the girls do love them. Through these, through our student assemblies, and through our self-government system we aim constantly at self-direction instead of teacher direction. There is the glee club, the dramatic club, the nature study club, the newspaper club, which furnishes the school with a monthly newspaper; the hostess club, where the girls learn to make and serve dainties for parties; the toymaking club, where playthings are constructed for little brother and sister, and the colonial club, where hooked rugs and patchwork quilts come into being. The things-for-home club is a sewing society.

Mayor and Wards

"We try to make this place as attractive and as homelike as possible," continues the principal, "and to show by our example here how fine a place home can be and how little it costs to make it lovely."

The idea of discipline somehow never occurs to the visitor at the School of Women's Work. There is a mayor elected by ballot. The "residents" of various "wards" vote according to regulations posted at election time. Two cadets, a housekeeper and librarian chosen from each of the 10 groups into which the enrollment is divided are also elected along with a fire chief and a supervisor. These officials form the council which "sits" once a month to decide problems of law and order. There are no police officers in this "city."

What the Cosmopolitan Club Does

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Cleveland, Ohio

WITH the first whiff of spring, foreign students on the American campus think of international nights. Have you ever attended one? They are popular affairs, and are most entertaining. They are escorted travel at perfection. Guided by native men and women of culture, one literally takes a trip round the world. You hear the music of China, Hawaii, the Philippines and Latin America. You learn of the culture, tradition, customs of people of distant lands via song, dance, music, speech, dress.

International nights, which are annual affairs, are unquestionably a far-reaching influence toward international appreciation. That is necessarily so, for their prime mover is the Cosmopolitan Club, recognized as the only fraternity on the American campus dedicated to peace. It was a Chinese student who originated the bright idea of holding international nights, but it was a quiet lad from Brazil who got the Cosmopolitan clubs started.

That was in 1902, some 28 years ago. He was a student at Cornell. One day he noticed that there were a few foreign students on the campus, and that they all kept to themselves, talked their own language, and had little chance of mingling with Americans and learning American ways and thoughts.

What a beautiful idea, the Brazilian lad mused, if we had a club where students from other lands may meet for social and friendly association, and, in this way, promote international fellowship. The more he looked at the idea, the more he was attracted by its possibilities. Summoning courage, he sought his professors, and talked it over with them.

"That's a good idea," they encouraged. "It's just the sort of thing the campus needs, and you young men with visions and ideals can really contribute something worth while to our life."

Today, 15,000 foreign students are enjoying the fruits of that idea. The Cornell Club was, perhaps, the first Cosmopolitan chapter in America, and is today still one of the leading and most active in the country. Prof. Charles A. Ellwood of the University of Missouri provided the Cosmopolitans with their motto: "Above All Nations Is Humanity."

The Cosmopolitan Club, which has taken a firm root in college life, is a movement of greater international significance than its campus attachments indicate. As an agent working toward international peace and good will, it commands increasing influence, for the young people who crowd the college rooms of today will surely fill positions of responsibility tomorrow. There are some 40-odd chapters in America.

The Cosmopolitan Club movement is closely allied with the Association of Corda Fratres which was founded in Rome as far back as 1898. It was inaugurated at the Hague Congress in 1909 when it was joined by the Association of Cosmopolitan Clubs of American in 1902.

The Cosmopolitan Club provides an outlet for both social and intellectual activties among foreign students. Socially, it provides its foreign members a chance to meet Americans on intimate footing, and intellectually, it is a meeting ground for the discussion of all questions that confront the world as a whole. Campus leaders are invariably found on Cosmopolitan Club roll calls, and many professors enjoy their keenest intellectual recreation in some corner of the club's building.

During the Thanksgiving recess and Christmas holidays, the club generally takes the lead in organizing special dinners and entertainments for the overseas students. Notable among the many festive occasions of this sort held during the last year were those at the universities of California, Cornell, Illinois, Johns Hopkins, Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska, and Washington. In Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Chicago, Sunday evening suppers have been conducted regularly—these in conjunction with the "Y."

At the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, the University of Colorado, the University of Michigan, and a few other institutions, the president has invited all foreign students to spend an evening in his home. Chicago gives a yearly banquet to the foreign students of all schools and colleges in the metropolis, and recently Detroit held its first such dinner to foreign student guests.

No single feature of Cosmopolitan Club activities brings so encouraging results as the speeches and talks made by members before churches, high schools, and men and women clubs. The spare time of the ablest Cosmopolitan members of all lands has been recruited to this valuable educational service. With commendable frankness, they have pointed out the weakness of American life and cited instances of discrimination and insult.

If a single word is needed to indicate the policy of the Cosmopolitan Club, it is this: the building up of a world consciousness. This means a higher loyalty to ideals than to persons or places.

The liberating influence of the Cosmopolitan Club in campus life is reflected in an increasing number of college papers openly advocating world consciousness. The Lantern of Ohio State University has declared that the "most important function of the university is as an agency in the direction of international good will and justice, and in making us aware of the world in which we live. The world's object should be 100 per cent international patriotism."

The peace consciousness on the campus of today, reflected by such activities as World Court assemblies, miniature Leagues of Nations, and others, has been due primarily to the patient pioneer work of the Cosmopolitan Clubs which have been toiling for almost three decades for international appreciation and understanding among American college men.

That student from Brazil who started the movement, unknown, forgotten today, is really a peace hero.

A. A. Y.

A Formula for Asking Favors

When recently a woman was falteringly asked to grant a simple favor, she gently replied, "Here's a formula I apply when I need help: I ask myself whether or not I should be happy to do this for someone else. If I should, I don't hesitate to ask. So, thank you for giving me this pleasure."

The Parent

We are glad to hear from readers of this column and to publish letters that contain ideas of interest or of help to parents. Please write on one side of the paper and be sure to include full name and address. We are also glad to forward letters to correspondents whose letters have been printed. Simply address your envelope as fully as you can, with initials, town and state, stamp it or include stamps, and send it to us in a second envelope. Many parents have discovered happy and enriching friendships through the printed correspondence of this column.

May we again remind the fathers that their letters to the column have been gratefully read by both fathers and mothers near and far. But you do not need to be a parent in order to have your letter welcomed by the Parent column. Some of the most helpful and interesting letters that have been printed were written by men and women who had no children of their own—The Editors.

* * *

Calumet City, Ill.

Dear Friends:

I wish that more parents would write to the Parent Column, so I am going to start to fulfill that wish.

In the first place, I wish to tell the world in a line or two that the Monitor means more to me than I could possibly write in one letter, and, if it were possible to say so much, it has doubled its interest for me since Christian Scientists of this vicinity have started their group meetings. It is almost as good as going back to school because of the education we get from hearing the news and articles read by different members of the group which we ourselves have not had the time to read.

I have six children, four girls and two boys. Five of these children attend Sunday school regularly, and oh, what a privilege! I would be glad to exchange experiences with any parent who would have the time to write me. We are a modern Christian Science family living in a small town. Many and varied are our experiences and we find the Parent Column very helpful. (Mrs.) H. W.

* * *

Los Angeles

Dear Editors:

I should like to express my appreciation for the Monitor. It is a friend whose coming is eagerly anticipated each day. I feel that our newspaper is a great blessing, bringing nothing but authentic news plus the many features that other papers seldom print.

My three daughters, the eldest of whom is 20, have 13 correspondents gained through the Mail Bag. The letters they write are very interesting and informative, coming as they do from Europe as well as America.

I would be glad to exchange letters with anyone who might care to have a correspondent in California, and shall endeavor to answer any questions I can concerning my part of the United States. (Mrs.) L. V. K.

* * *

Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Editors:

In reading about the boy's yard that became his farm, I was reminded of some pleasant experiences which we had several years ago when our boys were five and seven years of age. We had lived in a large city since their birth and they knew little or nothing about how vegetables or fruit grew, and as we had purchased a little home because of the yard space for the children, we decided to let them have a garden.

They first planted peanuts, as they were so fond of them. This proved a very interesting experiment. The peanuts have to be shelled and planted in hills or rows which have been hilled up, and as the litle yellow blossoms appear, the blossom has to be covered with the soil; they used a little coal shovel, and would throw a shovel of soil over each blossom as they appeared day after day for quite some time. Then when frost comes, and the leaves begin to turn yellow, the plants can be pulled up and will be found with many roots hanging on them and peanuts on the end of each root.

They also enjoyed the crook-necked squash. They are quickly grown, and seem to thrive even in poor soil. We left three or four plants in each hill. They have very large leaves and enormous yellow blossoms which open early in the morning and close during the day. Early in the morning it was a beautiful picture, a mass of yellow and green reminding one of water lilies on the pond. As the squash forms, the blossoms dry up and in a week or so you have a full-grown squash. The boys took great pleasure in giving their friends squash that came out of their very own garden.

(Mrs.) M. S. McA.

* * *

Berkeley, Calif.

Dear Friends:

I have long enjoyed the many helpful and beneficial features of the Educational and Household Pages, and now feel that the time has come for me to express my thankfulness and perhaps to pass along an idea or two that might help some other mother or housekeeper.

I agree with the Alberta Farm Woman that the small army can be made very useful in the housekeeping, if the mother is alert to the possibilities. My army consists of a two-year-old boy. As I desire to make my correction constructive if possible, I have worked out the following things among others:

I found that the young idea interfered with my washing by turning the motor off on the washing machine. I curbed that tendency by asking him to turn it on and off when necessary, and I try to make as many occasions to do so as I can. I soon found that if the breakfast table was not cleared in a hurry, things were spilled and dishes broken. I stopped that by standing at the sink and having the boy bring me the things he could handle, which is nearly everything. Now his chief delight is to put the napkins, mats and tablecloth in the drawer for me. At the same time I taught him to collect the scraps and give them to the dog.

Another little service the child is learning to render is to take one of the milk bottles out. He also puts all the bedroom slippers in the closet, and is now in the process of learning to set them in straight, with heels against the wall. I intend to hang up shoe bags soon and teach him to use them.

The dog I mentioned was two years old when the boy arrived. When the boy was nearly two years, the dog had some puppies. We found that it was far better for a little child to have a grown dog to play with than little puppies. The dog was old enough to know how to defend herself and how to teach the boy what to do and what not to do to an animal, whereas the puppies were helpless against the dire effects of an affectionate but ignorant handling. A busy housewife has something else to do beside train boys and puppies when both are extremely young. A bigger boy can be shown how to care for dogs very easily.

I find that by serving my lunch and the boy's on trays at opposite sides of the breakfast table, I did away with the necessity for getting out table linen and a lot of dishes, just for a small lunch.

If anyone has any other ideas for teaching the little folks, I should be glad to hear about them.

(Mrs.) L. L. P.

SCHOOLS—European

Avalon — WEST KIRBY, CHESHIRE, ENG. Preparatory School for Girls & little Boys. Boarders taken. On Dee Estuary, facing Welsh Hills, 9 miles from Liverpool. Pupils prepared for Entrance Examinations to Public Schools. Qualified Staff. Principal MISS M. STEPHENS, Higher Cert. N. F. U.

SCHOOLS—Pennsylvania

KiskiA school of 200 boys in the mountains of Western Pennsylvania. Training the individual boy. Endorsed by all American colleges and universities. Reports on 1929 Kiski graduates in 26 colleges show a 100% success. Tuition $1100. Send for "The Kiski Plan." KISKIMINETAS SPRINGS SCHOOL, Box 946, Saltsburg, Pa.

Illinois

THE Boyesen School, 4815 Drexel Boulevard, CHICAGO, ILL. Boarding and Day School for Girls and Boys. Primary, Intermediate and Grammar Departments. Phone Drexel 6081. ADDRESS PRINCIPAL

SCHOOLS—California

THE Harriet Potter School, in "Beautiful Santa Monica by the Sea". Boarding and Day School open throughout the year to girls and boys from nursery age through High School. 516 San Vicente Blvd. Phone 22914, SANTA MONICA, CALIF.

Berkeley Hall School, Founded 1911, BEVERLY HILLS, CALIFORNIA. A school for boys and girls from Kindergarten to Tenth Grade. Music, Dancing, French, Art, Dramatics. Boarding Department. Applications now being received for Spring Term. 300 N. Swall Drive, Tel. Oxford 6814. This advertisement appears only in The Christian Science Monitor

Seattle

The Cornish School, Drama—Music—Dance. NELLIE C. CORNISH, Director. A school for serious students demanding high standards. Courses in Drama, Music, Dance, Dalcrose Eurythmics, Art, Normal Course for Teachers. Summer Session June 23rd to August 2nd, SEATTLE, WASH.

SCHOOLS—England

The Gateway, A School for Girls 4-11 Years and Little Boys. FULLY CERTIFIED TEACHERS. Home Atmosphere. ST. GEORGES ROAD, WALLINGTON, SURREY, ENG.

SCHOOLS—New York

A SCHOOL THAT MEETS YOUR NEEDS — Houghton School, Coeducational, KINDERGARTEN—ELEMENTARY. 433 West End Avenue, Phone Susq. 1543, NEW YORK CITY. There are a few vacancies in the pre-school and kindergarten departments. VISITORS WELCOMED. Folder on Request

SPEEDWRITING LEARNED in 72 HOURS. New Shorthand written in A B C's—costs less, easier to learn, more accurate. Day, Evening or Home Study. Write for FREE booklet. SPEEDWRITING, Inc., Dept. 111, 200 Madison Avenue, New York City

PRATT SCHOOL. Business and Secretarial Training. Individual Instruction. References Required. Day and Evening Sessions. Students under sixteen not admitted. 62 West 45th St., New York. Vanderbilt 0896, Murray Hill 7765

Oregon

Behnke-Walker, Business College — is the officially recognized leader of America's 10,000 business colleges, for typewriting efficiency. Every graduate is placed in a paying position. Free Success Catalogue. Enroll ANY TIME for Day or Night School, 11th and Salmon, Portland, Ore.

Baldwin Secretarial School, (SMALL EXCLUSIVE), Gregg—Speedwriting. PERSONAL ATTENTION, REGISTRATION LIMITED. Platt Bldg., Park St., Between Washington and Alder, PORTLAND, OREGON

SCHOOLS—England

Castlemere, Rustington, Sussex, England. HOME SCHOOL for GIRLS. Separate Branch for Boys with Resident and Visiting Masters. Large houses, good grounds, close to sea. Principal: MISS BARNES. Telephone: 138 Rustington

Challoner School, 71 & 72 Queen's Gate, London, S. W. 7, Telephone Kensington 1223. A Boarding and Day School for Girls. Boys are admitted to the Lower School. The School has been founded, maintained and endowed to advance the cause of education, and all income is devoted to that purpose.

ST. MICHAELS, UCKFIELD, SUSSEX, ENGLAND. Preparatory for the Public Schools and Royal Naval College, Dartmouth. Situated midway between Brighton and Tunbridge Wells, and about 40 miles from London.

Sherbrook School, BUXTON, Derbyshire, England. THIS BOOK tells the story of a Boarding School for girls, away in the green hills above the spa of Blue Waters. SHERBROOK SCHOOL IS DIFFERENT and the parents of three present pupils have recorded their impressions of the School in this book, accompanied by many photographs and etchings. A book of deep interest to parents. Copy sent post free by request. The Secretary, Sherbrook School, Northwood, Buxton, England. Telephone 767. Principal—Mrs. Dorothy G. Greaves (nee Miss Hardy). This School advertises in The Christian Science Monitor only.

Froebel Kindergarten and Preparatory School, Queens Rd., Guernsey, C. I. BEAUTIFUL GROUNDS. We take entire care of children who have lived abroad. They find the mild, sunny climate and good sea bathing pleasant. Special arrangements also for younger children.

Clear View, 264 SOUTH NORWOOD HILL, LONDON, S. E. 25, ENGLAND. Girls' School for Boarders and Day Scholars. For full particulars apply to the Principal. Tel. Sydenham 2688.

Missouri

A SCHOOL and college founded and administered with the conviction that right education can be built only upon a moral foundation; chartered as a non-profit institution "to provide opportunities for truthful education and the unfoldment of real manhood and womanhood."

Junior College Lower School Upper School Summer Camp

Coeducational

The PRINCIPIA, Founded 1898, ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI

[SUMMER CAMP IN NORTHERN NEW MEXICO]

THE HOME FORUM

Bolters, Chewers, and Wild-Goose Chasers

THERE are two marked types of readers of books, apart from that large number of those who only read to pass the time or to send themselves to sleep. If you will pardon my inelegance, I will call my two types the "bolters" and the "chewers," as the analogy between reading and eating is so obvious and familiar. Do we not talk of "mental pabulum" and of "inwardly digesting" the Scriptures that were written for our learning? And when we speak of a "literary epicure" we mean, not an Epicurean philosopher, but one who is dainty and fastidious in his reading as an epicure is a "gourmet" in his food. Now of the "bolters" of books Napoleon is the most famous example. I do not know where I first came across it, but I never forget the picture of Napoleon driving across Europe on one of his meteoric campaigns with his coach full of books, which he read one after another and flung out of the window as soon as done with. Of course Napoleon was "always in extremes," and, in spite of the Code Napoleon, a highly destructive individual. Not all bolters throw away a book as soon as they have swallowed the contents. They do not even all sell them off secondhand, though I suspect that they supply the secondhand bookshops more regularly than the "chewers." But I know one bolter who has a very large and ever increasing library. I suppose that from time to time he, or perhaps more likely his wife, does clear out a few shelves to make room for some of the heaps of books which threaten to leave no table or chair available for food or flowers. There is no room to put up any more shelves in the house, and, as it is, he has built on a library. In fact, his problem is very much that of the Bodleian, on a private scale. Of another bolter of my acquaintance, a distinguished public man, it used to be said that he merely smelt a new book and knew what it had to say. Of course a gift like that is very useful, as it avoids the practice of bolting.

From these remarks you will have already guessed, dear Reader, that I range myself with the chewers. Of course, I do not mean to say that I never bolt a book. One has to, sometimes, just as one has to bolt a meal to catch a train. Sometimes it is necessary to acquire a knowledge of the main gist of a book, of its style and even of much of its detail, in a very short time: and by severe concentration I can do it. But I do not like doing it. If I find a book worth reading at all, I confess I like to taste each mouthful. It is very much a matter of habit, and by no means to be claimed as a merit. It leads to my spending more time upon some books than they deserve; or perhaps I should rather say than I can afford to spend on them; for they may deserve minute study from others to whose major interests they are more germane.

And, what is worse, from the point of view of a methodical use of time, this habit of attending to the details in reading a book leads me to a great deal of desultory reading. I am always finding myself arrested by some turn of a phrase, some literary allusion, or very likely some association of ideas of which the author was quite unconscious, which sends me off to some other book, just to verify my impression or simply for the pleasure of reviving some old acquaintance or exploring some newly suggested field. All of which is sadly irrelevant to my purpose in reading the particular book from which I started. In fact, sometimes the original book is almost forgotten and lies neglected for days or even weeks, open probably at the page where I started off upon some excursion or wild-goose chase. No! I do myself an injustice there. It does not often lie open for days. I usually remember it soon enough to turn back and slip an old envelope or other scrap of paper between the pages to mark my place, and close the volume before I return to the ardors of the chase.

But how pleasant these diversions are! What an agreeable spectacle is presented at this moment by my desk at the Bodleian where this habit of pausing over the details of a book has led me from Clutton-Brock's delightful "Shelley, The Man and the Poet" to O. W. Campbell's "Shelley and the Unromantics," and a quotation in this sent me to look up again one of Macaulay's best essays, that on Moore's "Life of Byron," and then I got to that queer follower of Boswell, Thomas Medwin, and actually had the curiosity to inspect his amazing translation of the "Agamemnon" of Æschylus. Amazing it is, not exactly as a translation, for although Medwin wrote very inferior poetry his verse is not worse than that of a good many translators, nor the general sense often misunderstood; but the light-hearted way in which he discusses difficulties and the absurd misprints which he allowed to stand in his notes are amazing to anyone brought up to modern standards of scholarship.

Yet are those modern standards going to last? "Stands Scotland where it did?" One wonders. For about a century—roughly from the days of Porson—classical scholarship in this country attained to ever increasing degrees of accuracy and refinement—with enormous effect, be it noted in passing, on scholarship in other studies, particularly that of English literature. But the fine flower of classical scholarship in England was only the best of a vigorous and widely spread classical culture. The work of Carrington and Munro, of Jowett and Jebb, was offered to the judgment of educated men in general; for there were few educated men whose culture was not founded in the Greek and Latin classics. Now, however, the whole direction of education has changed. While interest has increased a thousandfold in archæology and the history of Greek art and Greek thought, the study of the Greek and Latin languages and of their literatures, as such, has become more and more confined to specialists; and one wonders how long it will be possible to produce specialists in a subject which is cut off from the main stream of educational studies. And meanwhile the semi-educated public, athirst for knowledge and culture, is very much at the mercy of charlatans, who, to do them justice, are often unaware of their own insincerity in pretending to teach what they have never learnt. But I am on the verge of a thorny subject and, before I get caught in it, I must return from this particular "divagation," send back Medwin and Macaulay to their shelves, and get back myself to Clutton-Brock. But before I go, let me leave with you one "plum," dear Reader, as a reward for your kind patience with my garrulity. It is from Mr. Birrell's latest book "Et Cetera" and recalls the delight with which I read his "Obiter Dicta" as a boy in the eighties. Writing of Macaulay's notorious treatment of Boswell he says: "It is foolish to attempt to move Macaulay on. There he is, and there he will remain, blocking up the landscape, and at the same time adorning it." N. S.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by MARY BAKER EDDY

An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily, except Sundays and holidays, by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass.

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR EDITORIAL BOARD

If the return of manuscripts is desired, they must be accompanied by a stamped and addressed envelope, but the Monitor Editorial Board does not hold itself responsible for such communications.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year....$9.00 Three months $2.25 Six months...$4.50 One month ... 75c Single copies, 5 cents

Member of the Associated Press

The Associated Press is exclusively entitled to the use or republication of all telegraph and local news credited to it or not otherwise credited in this paper.

All rights of republication of special dispatches herein are reserved to The Christian Science Publishing Society.

The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

Those who may desire to purchase the Monitor regularly from any news stand where it is not on sale are requested to notify The Christian Science Publishing Society.

Cost of remailing copies of the Monitor is as follows:

	Domestic and Foreign
14 pages	2 cents
16 to 22 pages	3 cents
24 to 30 pages	4 cents
32 pages	5 cents

Remailing to Canada and Mexico. 1 cent for each 2 oz. or fraction.

NEWS OFFICES:

WASHINGTON: 1281-1287 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.
EASTERN: 270 Madison Ave., New York City.
CENTRAL: Room 1058, 332 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
PACIFIC: 625 Market St., San Francisco
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA: 210 West Seventh Street, Los Angeles.
EUROPEAN: 2, Adelphi Terrace, London.
PARIS: 3, Avenue de l'Opéra.
BERLIN: Unter den Linden 59.
GENEVA: 9, Place de la Fusterie.
ROME: 23, Via Fontanella di Borghese.
VIENNA: Ferstelgasse 4.
AUSTRALASIAN: Perpetual Trustees Buildings, 100-104 Queen Street, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.

BRANCH ADVERTISING OFFICES:

New York.....270 Madison Avenue
Detroit.....442 Book Bldg.
Chicago.....1058 McCormick Bldg.
St. Louis..1775 Railway Exchange Bldg.
Kansas City, 405 National Fidelity Bldg.
San Francisco.....625 Market Street
Los Angeles...1210 West Seventh Street
Seattle.....350 Skinner Bldg.
London.....2, Adelphi Terrace
Paris.....3, Avenue de l'Opéra
Berlin.....59, Unter den Linden
Florence.....11, Via Magenta

Advertising rates given on application. While endeavoring to accept only reliable advertisements, The Christian Science Publishing Society will not be responsible to the public for advertisements and the right to decline or discontinue any advertisement is reserved.

Published by
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Publishers of
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE JOURNAL
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SENTINEL
LE HERAUT DE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
DER HEROLD DER CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
THE HERALD OF CHRISTIAN SCIENCE (Scandinavian Edition)
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY

White-Throat

I am waiting, waiting for sign of spring:—
Not leafing bud or unfolding flower
Or flood of sun, or the darker hour
Of promised rain that Aprils bring:—

I am listening, listening for a song:
Three wild clear notes with sudden start,
One for the ear and two for the heart,
And the two will be brief, and the one be long.

O magic bird with snowy throat,
Under whose drift three notes are rolled,
Like petals waiting to unfold,
Like close-furled sails of silver boat—

I am listening, listening for your song:
Three notes that hold the hills apart,
That haunt the ear and thrill the heart!
And two are brief, and one is long.

MARION E. BEECHER.

Evening in Africa

As blue as sapphire rocky Gsoom
Is fading in a rosy sky,
Hills I've imagined had no gloom
More grand than this one seen with eye.

Westward of Djebal Hamra sink
The rays, and all Sahara's blue
Bursts into little waves of pink
That fade as dreams at morning do.

And cliffs, unseen before, shine steep
On the horizon bright and long,
As cities only seen in sleep
And only spoken of in song.

Like sparks these glories I have known
Shall flash, though faintly, from my pen
What was not given for me alone
Shall shine for years for many men.

—From "Fifty Poems," by LORD DUNSANY.

Conversation Pieces

THE recent exhibition of "Conversation Pieces" at the house of Sir Philip Sassoon was a unique event in London's art activities. A school of painting came to light which so far is scarcely represented in the national collections, but which had evidently found many admirers among Britain's distinguished ancestry. Many of these superb works, so little known, proved to be typically British masterpieces.

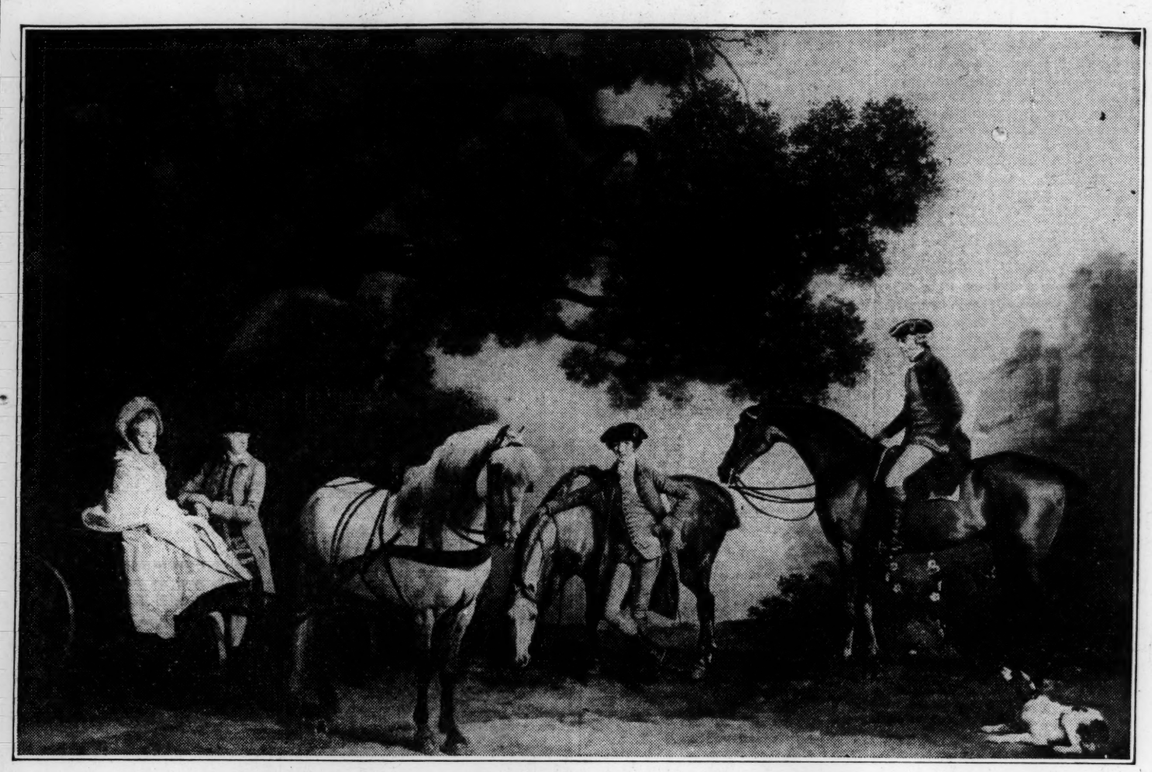
The "Conversation Piece" was the description first given by Hogarth to his portrait groups which were smaller than life-size, in which the sitters were depicted either talking or engaged in domestic occupations. The description was applied later to sporting scenes and such illustrative works as Hogarth's "Rake's Progress." The exhibition thus presented a variety of works of which the public hitherto had little knowledge. The artists acted as the photographers of their day in the service of the aristocracy, producing pictorial records of their families and their habits and customs. There is, of course, no comparison between these works and the snapshot records of the camera. Such painters as Zoffany, Davis and Stubbs, came into their own alongside Gainsborough and Hogarth, and no doubt have established themselves permanently as masters of no little importance.

George Stubbs, the painter of this group, showing Lord and Lady Melbourne and family, has been described as the "Reynolds of the Horse." Although there exists some evidence of unpopularity with the Royal Academy, Stubbs was certainly much sought after as the painter of equine aristocracy. His knowledge of the anatomy of the horse was so thorough that his pictures often appeared harsh with overemphasis upon the structure of animals. He wrote a book on the anatomy of the horse which is considered his monumental work, occupying him through several years' of ceaseless research.

After completing the drawings for his book he went to London in search of a publisher, but he could get nobody to undertake the engraving so he resolved to do this work himself. Not having any knowledge of engraving Stubbs prevailed upon a local house painter in Liverpool to give him some lessons. His first attempt was made on a coin, and it was this which was submitted as a specimen and approved by a publisher. Like all distinguished artists, he was a tireless experimenter and suffered disappointment in consequence. In order to obtain a maximum of brilliance in his color he sometimes painted with enamel pigments on earthenware panels. This resulted in his pictures being relegated to inconspicuous places in the galleries because they were too bright.

The Melbourne picture displays a graceful arrangement in line and mass. The gently swinging curves of the horses' bodies are echoed in the rhythmic lines of the tree branches. The geometrical plan of the group is perfectly conceived with the figures looking inward from the other side and masses of light and dark balanced skillfully with emphasis placed upon the lady on the left, carrying the eye gradually across to the right side of the canvas.

There is only one work by Stubbs in the National Gallery in London and this was presented as recently as 1920. Maybe others will follow as a result of the Sassoon exhibition.



The Melbourne and Milbanks Family Group. From a Painting by George Stubbs. The Property of Lady Desborough.

Tradition

It was to Dixie that grandma first came to join the family, bringing the flaming torch of tradition from way down East. For two joyous, carefree years they had reveled in Negro cookery, fried hominy, turnip greens, country sausage and the endless variety of corn breads.

To grandma, whose every week had been brought to a close with the steaming beans and fruity brown bread of Saturday night, the weeks seemed to have no proper beginning nor end without this ritual. With her encouragement, however, Saturday became once again the important day of the week; and no longer just the gay, carefree day when one ran off to Richmond for a bit of shopping and the football game.

The beans must be ready for the oven by ten in the morning, and as no thrifty New England housewife would heat her oven an entire day for the beanpot alone, it behooved her to take the occasion for her weekly baking. Two pies might be popped in—they would keep till Monday; a pudding for luncheon the kind that takes long hours of baking; some apples to bake and a coffee cake for Sabbath breakfast. Every inch of space must be filled. Such devastating odors issued from the little white cottage on the edge of the campus as drove the hungry students coming out of Chemistry Lab' on their way to a boarding house luncheon, to a concerted raid upon it.

War years came, and a blur of changes. The little Virginia home was left behind for furnished rooms near a great encampment. One does not bake beans to eat alone. Saturday had no individuality in languid Florida.

But now the curtain rises on a foreign scene. In a stone mansion on the banks of the Rhine, a large German hausfrau and a small American wife share the spacious, orderly kitchen and learn from each other new ways of feeding the family.

The foreigners took kindly to the substantial German dishes. It was fun for the little ones to watch the rolling out of noodles to paper thinness; to help hang the thin sheets of dough over a towel on a chairback to dry out. So jolly later to watch Louisa cut them into finest threads for the soup. How they loved the war-time black bread, thickly spread with sweet butter! How delicious were the many varieties of "wurst" and crispy "lebkuchen!" But Saturday was American day gastronomically. Mother came home from her early morning marketing with a big chunky piece of salt pork for the beans, which she prepares herself, then sets the bread to rise for hot biscuits for supper. There have to be ever so many, for some homesick or lonely members of the American Army of Occupation were sure to come in, knowing the family custom of "open house" on Saturday nights. All day long delicious familiar odors of pastry and fresh bread permeated the stately mansion in place of the habitual smell of thick soup and sauerkraut, and in the hearts of a small New England family, far away from dear familiar places, there sang a sort of refrain: "It's Saturday, Saturday," happy ending of a happy week; tomorrow Sunday's peace and a fresh start on a new week.

Three adventurous years slipped quickly by. The Army of the Rhine went singing, laughing back home, but the family moved on to the new Republic of Czechoslovakia, to answer there a call to service. This time it was rosy-cheeked Agnes in the kitchen who showed the way to roast goose and forty varieties of fat dumplings. It would be absurd to cling to griddle cakes or sausage in old Prague where one finds the tempting poppy-seed rolls and the crusty ones with caraway and salt a-top. There is no better fun in the world than marketing in Prague.

There one finds an endless variety of mushrooms; choice fruits and vegetables from the great farmlands of Slovakia, sold by picture book folks in peasant costumes; the radish women with their white and scarlet wares, and the chatty peasant dames who sell red rose hips for jelly making. Then there is the fat and jolly little old one who sits before her steaming kettle selling small juicy frankfurts to be eaten with grated horseradish and a soft fresh roll while marketing. But Saturday, in a little Bohemian villa where dwelt four stanch New Englanders, yes, Saturday was still sacred to beans baked in a pot.

Now it is faithful Anastasia, a dark-eyed refugee from Asia Minor, who presides over the tiled kitchen and the charcoal "ojak." On her table by the wide casement window overlooking the sapphire Bay of Saloniki with snowy Olympus in the distance, are piled high the colorful vegetables of the Orient. There are long, glistening, purple eggplants and large, firm cauliflower from Egypt, shipped out from Alexandria; the ripe figs from Smyrna; nuts and fruits from the hills of Thessaly, and the tender green "kolikethia" and heavy ripe tomatoes so dear to Greek cooks.

It is always fun to help in the kitchen, especially if one may have a small crisp carrot to munch, but there is nothing quite like Saturday morning when Nana comes to make the bread and mother prepares the beans for the oven. Already boiled, they are as tender and good as chestnuts. It is fascinating to watch the seasoning of the layers of beans and one wonders vaguely what would happen if the shiny pork was put in the bottom of the pot or on top, by mistake, instead of just exactly in the center.

Now it is a pie in process of making—strips of pastry left over for the children; apple dumplings in their little dough blankets. If a fellow's hands are very clean, even small boys with aprons on can help to wrap them. A cup custard for the baby and a potato scrubbed clean to bake in its jacket. Every inch of the great wood even must be utilized, and how delightfully toasty warm and sweet smelly is the kitchen on wintry Saturday mornings when the wind blows cold from the Vardar River—though the snow never does come down from the mountains.

Will there ever be anything nicer than Saturday morning in the kitchen when the beans are baking, though the kitchen may be anywhere in the far places of the earth.

Comme un petit Enfant

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette page

QUAND Jésus appela un petit enfant et le mit au milieu de ses disciples, disant: "Si vous ne changez et si vous ne devenez comme de petits enfants, vous n'entrerez point dans le royaume des cieux," il donna une leçon non seulement à ses disciples immédiats, mais une leçon fondamentale et radicale à l'humanité entière. Jésus montra nettement en plusieurs occasions que la qualité semblable à celle de l'enfant est indispensable à l'état de vrai disciple. Il dit des petits enfants: "Leurs anges, dans les cieux, voient sans cesse la face de mon Père, qui est dans les cieux."

Mais la question se pose: Que faut-il faire pour devenir comme un petit enfant? Nous pourrons reconnaître les qualités attrayantes et belles des enfants qui nous les rendent chers, et faire un effort sincère pour manifester ces qualités dans notre vie quotidienne, et cependant, il nous manquera peut-être de cette joie, de cette spontanéité, de cette docilité et de cette confiance qui caractérisent l'enfant. Quelles sont donc ces qualités du petit enfant, qu'il est si nécessaire de cultiver, ainsi que le considérait Jésus? Ne sont-elles pas l'affranchissement d'un sens erroné du moi, une dépendance pleine de confiance? La liberté de l'enfant qui n'a ni souci, ni anxiété, ni responsabilité, parce qu'il sait que sa mère et son père le soignent, rend son point de vue heureux et joyeux. Avons-nous le même sentiment au sujet des soins de Dieu, notre Père céleste?

Un petit enfant faisait seul un voyage assez long. Un voyageur plus âgé lui ayant demandé s'il n'avait pas peur de faire un si long voyage seul, le petit répondit: "Non, je n'ai pas peur du tout. Vous savez, c'est mon papa qui fait marcher le train." Quelle belle image de confiance paisible et heureuse! Ne pouvons-nous de la même façon sentir en voyageant que Dieu prend soin de nous, et que toutes choses sont gouvernées par Sa sagesse omnipotente?

"Ayez foi en Dieu," dit Jésus. Mais jusqu'à ce que la Science Chrétienne nous fasse comprendre la vérité que Dieu est Tout, et que le témoignage des sens matériels est faux et irréel, l'humanité pourra être tentée de sentir qu'elle n'a guère de raison scientifique pour avoir la foi, la confiance ou l'assurance en Dieu. Mrs. Eddy déclare dans *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Écritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures*, p. 368): "La confiance qu'inspire la Science repose sur le fait que la Vérité est réelle et que l'erreur est irréelle." Par conséquent, l'erreur ne peut avoir aucun rapport avec l'origine et la nature des enfants de Dieu. Les enfants de Dieu sont toujours comme des enfants. Ils n'ont jamais été séparés de Lui. "La Science explique que l'existence en dehors de la divinité est chose tout à fait impossible" (*ibid.*, p. 522). La seule évidence qui nous fasse croire que l'homme et l'univers sont matériels, repose sur l'évidence des sens matériels, dont le témoignage, dit Mrs. Eddy (*ibid.*, p. 269), "n'est ni absolu ni divin."

Or, si l'humanité avait réellement compris et suivi les enseignements de Jésus et de ses apôtres, elle n'aurait jamais perdu de vue l'esprit et le pouvoir des enseignements du Maitre qui se manifestèrent en tant que guérison du péché et de la maladie. La qualité semblable à celle de l'enfant ne permet pas à l'orgueil de la séparer de l'amour de Dieu. Elle voit sans cesse la face de notre Père, et demeure dans la conscience parfaite du bien ou du ciel. Elle sait ce que sait le Père, elle aime ce qu'aime le Père, et se glorifie de la liberté et de la perfection de Sa sollicitude affectueuse et constante.

La qualité spirituelle de l'enfant n'a ni crainte ni sens du mal, car elle demeure consciemment sous les ailes protectrices du Tout-Puissant. La connaissance de Dieu s'étend et se perfectionne en elle; elle ne perd jamais la vivacité et l'éclat de la jeunesse de l'Entendement éternel. Elle n'est jamais comme l'enfant prodigue, parce qu'à tout moment elle est soutenue par la beauté, l'amour et la tendresse du Principe divin tout-sage, qui l'entoure complètement. Ses desseins ne sont jamais faibles ni infirmes, car elle se glorifie de la volonté et du but salutaires de l'Amour infini et rédempteur. Son bonheur, son charme et sa spontanéité sont perpétuels; car la qualité semblable à celle de l'enfant est toujours consciente de quelque nouvelle idée de l'Entendement, et atteint par conséquent à des jouissances et à des inspirations toujours nouvelles.

Comme l'enfant David, qui, sur les collines de Bethléhem, veillait sur ses pensées de Dieu, aussi bien que sur les troupeaux de son père, la qualité semblable à celle de l'enfant entonne son chant quotidien de gratitude et de louange, un chant qui éloigne les bêtes de l'envie, de la convoitise et de l'ingratitude. Elle chante avec le Psalmiste: "L'âme est rassasiée de joie en ta présence; Il y a des délices à ta droite pour toujours!"

On pourra obtenir des renseignements sur les publications de la Science Chrétienne dans cette langue en écrivant à La Société de Publications de la Science Chrétienne (The Christian Science Publishing Society).

Gray Morning

Morning of gray rain and snow-wet grass
Ice bound the winter yard.
Where are the birds?
Who can look higher than his head
On such a day shall be rewarded.
There, through the gleaming pane
Breathes the warm glow of cyclamen flowers,
Pink butterflies poised high in flight
Vibrant with their reflected light
Promise of sunny hours.

ELIZABETH WHARTON.

As a Little Child

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WHEN Jesus called a little child and set him in the midst of the disciples and said, "Except ye be converted, and become as little children, ye shall not enter into the kingdom of heaven," he gave a lesson not only to his immediate disciples, but a fundamental and radical one to all humanity. That the quality of childlikeness is essential to true discipleship, Jesus made plain on several occasions. Of little children he said, "Their angels do always behold the face of my Father which is in heaven."

But the question arises, How is one to become as a little child? One may recognize the attractive and beautiful qualities of children that endear them to us, and can make an honest effort to bring out these qualities in his daily life; and yet there may be something lacking of the joy, spontaneity, teachableness, and trust which characterize the child. What, then, are the qualities of a little child which Jesus considered so necessary for us to cultivate? Are they not freedom from a false sense of self, and trustful dependence? The child's freedom from care, anxiety, and responsibility, because it knows that its mother and father are taking care of it, keeps its outlook happy and joyous. Do we feel the same about the care of God, our heavenly Father?

A little child was taking rather a long journey by train alone. Asked by an older traveler if he was not afraid of traveling alone on so long a journey, the little one replied: "No, I'm not a bit afraid. You see, my daddy drives the train." What a beautiful picture of calm, happy confidence! Can we not in the same way feel that God is taking care of us as we journey, and that all things are controlled by His omnipotent wisdom?

"Have faith in God," said Jesus. But until Christian Science brings home to us the truth that God is All, and that the testimony of the material senses is false and unreal, mankind may be tempted to feel that it has little scientific ground for faith, trust, or confidence in God. Mrs. Eddy states in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 368), "The confidence inspired by Science lies in the fact that Truth is real and error is unreal." Hence, error cannot have anything to do with the origin and nature of the children of God. The children of God are always childlike. They have never become separated from Him. "Existence, separate from divinity, Science explains as impossible" (*ibid.*, p. 522). The only evidence to make us believe that man and the universe are material, rests upon the evidence of the material senses, whose testimony, says Mrs. Eddy (*ibid.*, p. 269), "is neither absolute nor divine."

Now, had humanity really understood and obeyed the teachings of Jesus and his apostles, they would never have lost the spirit and power of the Master's teachings as manifested in the healing of sin and disease. Childlikeness allows no pride to separate it from the love of God. It always beholds the face of our Father, and abides in the perfect consciousness of good or heaven. It knows what the Father knows, loves what the Father loves, and glories in the freedom and perfection of His loving, constant care.

Spiritual childlikeness has no fear, no sense of evil, for it consciously abides under the sheltering wings of the Almighty. It grows in the wider, fuller knowledge of God, and never loses the buoyancy and brightness of Mind's eternal youth. It is never a prodigal, because every moment it is held by the beauty, love, and tenderness of the all-wise, all-encircling divine Principle. It is never weak or infirm of purpose, for it glories in the saving will and purpose of infinite, redeeming Love. Its happiness, charm, and spontaneity are perpetual; for childlikeness is always conscious of some new idea of Mind, thus attaining to ever fresh enjoyment and inspiration.

Like the child David, who, on the hillsides of Bethlehem, tended his thoughts of God, as well as his father's sheep, childlikeness sings its daily song of thankfulness and praise, a song which keeps far away the beasts of envy, lust, and ingratitude. It sings with the Psalmist, "In thy presence is fulness of joy; at thy right hand there are pleasures for evermore."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

The Express

She comes! I hear her whistle mount the air
High o'er the howling storm, and down the black
Gulf of the station, where the level track
Shoots into night, I see her headlight flare!
The swaying bell rings out its wild beware,
The long, low smoke is trailing from her stack,
The chill draught strikes—the crowd is pressing back,
She comes, she stops—how terrible and fair!

Would mine her swift night in the windy gorge,
O'er trestles shaken with a mountain roar,
O'er snow-swept plain, by factory and forge,
By lights of cities on the inland shore,
And island beacons!—O would mine her hour.
Of large experience and splendid power!

—WILLIAM ELLERY LEONARD, in "A Son of Earth."

Most Beautiful Miles

No part of our journey from Hingham was so new, so exhilarating, so varied and beautiful as on the red, unwinding trail out of Las Vegas over the lofty mesas and meadows which seemed equally of earth and sky.

We gained these higher levels immediately upon leaving Las Vegas, where we found ourselves swinging up and around a heaving world of wooded heights, as spacious as heaven and as clean and full of color, only green and white instead of blue and white, the red road tying us here and there to the earth and our earthly course.

The sky was clear—amazingly clear! The sun struck and splintered upon every mountain head and shoulder, but gathered into shimmering pools at the bottoms of the high valleys which swung between the crests, the thrilling light, unspeakably translucent, darkening the pine and cedar forests to a bronzy black against the snow.

These wooded areas were native forests, but they left you feeling that you were riding through the most beautifully kept of parks. The low bushy trees stood on plotted slopes that were constantly mixed by the scythe of the sun, and so raked by the winds that, where the snow had melted and left the bare ground free, you saw neither underbrush nor slashings, but only broken rock and boulders strewn about the clean-swept lawns. . . .

And here for the first time on the journey we had a warm day and signs of spring: patches of tender green close against the sun-touched boulders, spicy, resinous odors from the evergreens, and flocks of birds—juncos, stellar jays, and Rocky Mountain bluebirds. Only those who have seen the blue of this bluebird can conceive of it as belonging to the earth, so ethereal is it, so bodyless does it seem to float along. Had this been my first vision of the bird (I had seen him the winter before in the California desert), our trip for the day had ended where that little flock crossed our trail.

Daphne declared again and again that these were our most beautiful miles. I argued the point feebly, for I knew she was right. Not the strangest, not the wildest, not the hardest, not the grandest, but the most beautiful miles between Hingham and Santa Barbara.

So many things conspired to make the winding panorama a wonderment and glory: the contrast in weather and a dry, gravel road, itself a gracious shock; the strangeness of the landscape, together with its freedom and illimitable extent; the greeting of the Western birds, new but not strangers to me; the altitude with its riant, lilting stir.—DALLAS LORE SHARP, in "The Better Country."

SCIENCE AND HEALTH With Key to the Scriptures

By MARY BAKER EDDY

PUBLISHED BY THE TRUSTEES UNDER THE WILL OF MARY BAKER EDDY

The original, standard and only Textbook on Christian Science Mind-healing, in one volume of 700 pages, may be read or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

It is published in the following styles and bindings:

Cloth	$3.00
Ooze sheep, vest pocket edition, India Bible paper.	3.00
Morocco, vest pocket edition, India Bible paper....	3.50
Full leather, stiff cover, same paper and size as cloth edition	4.00
Morocco, pocket edition, black or blue, Oxford India Bible paper	5.00
Edition de luxe, blue levant, heavy Oxford India Bible paper, wide margins	8.50
Levant, heavy Oxford India Bible paper	8.50
Large Type Edition, leather, heavy India Bible paper	11.50

FOR THE BLIND
In Revised Braille Grade One and a Half
Five Volumes $12.50

FRENCH TRANSLATION
Alternate pages of English and French

Cloth	$3.50
Pocket Edition, cloth	4.50
Pocket Edition, morocco	7.50

GERMAN TRANSLATION
Alternate pages of English and German

Cloth	$3.50
Pocket Edition, cloth	4.50
Pocket Edition, morocco	7.50

Where no Christian Science Reading Room is available the book will be sent at the above prices, express or postage prepaid, on either domestic or foreign shipments.

The other works of Mrs. Eddy may also be read or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms, or a complete list with descriptions and prices will be sent upon application.

Remittance by money order or by draft on New York or Boston should accompany all orders and be made payable to

HARRY I. HUNT
Publishers' Agent
107 Falmouth Street, Back Bay Station
BOSTON, U. S. A.

MARKET TRIPS YEAR LONG FOR AMAZONIANS

(Continued from Page 1)

It is impossible to propel the rafts back against the current, and towboats are few on the Amazon.

Yet a large amount of inland commercial traffic from Brazil and Peru is by these native rafts. The Amazon is navigable for upward of 3000 miles. Its average depth is 132 feet; there are spots in its channel that no man has plumbed. Once a month a river steamer resembling an American excursion boat makes a trip to the Peruvian river port of Iquitos. This city of 25,000, and Manaos, 1000 miles from the mouth of the Amazon, are the largest cities one sees after leaving the Marijo Narrows.

Americans associate Brazil primarily with crude rubber, but it should be remembered that from its interior come great shipments of mahogany. This wood floats and as a result the Amazon each year bears millions of feet to the mills built along the banks from Iquitos to Para.

Although the Amazon is more than 150 miles wide at the sea, river steamers creep through the narrow channel between the mainland and the island of Marijo, skirting its southern shore. The steamers, like old Mississippi River boats, burn wood instead of coal or oil. Consequently on the journey there were frequent halts to replenish our fuel. One thousand sticks of dried firewood (natives carry it aboard on their shoulders) produce the same energy that a ton of coal will. And wood is more accessible here than coal.

Sand Bars Change Course

Because of its size, one would expect the Amazon to be easy to navigate. Yet it abounds in constantly changing sand bars, so the channel one sails through today may be gone a week hence, filled with shifting silt.

"That is why we have six pilots on each boat," Mirhana told me. This wealth of helmsmen mystified me until the first night. Our vessel continued to nose into the darkness, not a light showing, with only the inky line of the jungles to indicate where the river swished against the shore.

"Don't we ever have lights?" I asked the captain.

"What for? The pilots feel their way better in the dark," he replied. "The lights would only attract night creatures and insects."

Pilots Feel Their Way

It is a literal fact that Amazon pilots "sense" their way through the night. It takes three years to learn the river; in that time the natives develop this peculiar ability to "feel" their way through its whirlpools and flats. They do it by listening.

"Hear that swishing? Shallow water. Bad." Mirhana pointed off our starboard rail. I could hear absolutely nothing, and told him so. Yet daylight would have revealed a sharp bend in the river with a point of land jutting out to clutch the keels of unsuspecting and less expertly guided craft.

The steamers are of sturdy construction. Built almost exclusively in Holland, they ply the stream for years, attaining that longevity found in all river boats.

Our first stop of importance was Manaos. Here is the Memphis of Brazil, largest inland city, a roaring, busy spot in the heart of wildest South America! Here the lumber business rolls down to meet fishermen while the rubber industry joins both in a prosperous whirl that has had its counterpart only in the gold rushes of California and the Yukon.

Pioneer Days Recalled

Living conditions here are primitive. Adventurers who would revive the days of '49 or '98 should journey to Brazil and Peru! Some already are there, "sour doughs" who migrated south of the Equator from Dawson, pioneers of the new El Dorado who crossed the Andes or took the Amazon trail.

The famous floating dock at Manaos is interesting. Because the river rises 40 feet during flood periods, the dock could not be stationary. Engineers designed a massive structure which, operating as a float, rises or drops according to the river's mood.

Floods are a serious factor in the Amazon country. Six months of the year it rains. And such rains! One lives in rubberized poncho and boots. An engineer told me he had not slept out of his boots in three months, and for five he had been operating surveyors' instruments from a boat.

During this period the jungle becomes a thriving, sprouting expanse, seemingly alive. To penetrate, one must cut a path, but in the wet season the journey is risky. Progressing at no more than a mile a day through the dense growth, at the end of a week should one seek to return, the quickly grown vegetation has closed the path again. Parties have been actually imprisoned in vegetation and compelled to hew the trail anew.

Wild and Woolly Friends

A hunter gave me an exciting account of his adventures and topped it off by insisting I carry a small menagerie with me on my return home. When I reached New York I had several denizens of the Amazon River country to many a puzzled immigration officials. In the shipment were an Emperor boa constrictor, two razorbill currasows, an ocelot, cebus, two woolly and two spider monkeys. During the trip north one of the woolly monkeys became quite attached to me. They have an almost human expression and betray great indignation if, once their confidence is gained, they are left to their own devices.

Leaving Manaos, we came to numerous fishing villages where natives eagerly greeted the steamer and put aboard cargoes of salted pirucu, a species of Amazon fish. There are in all about 2000 known varieties of fish in this river, not the least of which are the dreaded piranhas. These tiny creatures are in such multitudes in certain places the water fairly "boils" with their presence. Teeth like razor blades make them extremely formidable.

Passports Disappear

Reaching the border between Brazil and Peru, difficulties began. An impressive array of customs, immigration and shipping officials of the Peruvian Government came aboard and demanded and kept our passports. Upon reaching Iquitos, they were not returned; we were told to call later. Two visits failed to restore the passports and no explanation was forthcoming. I was told that it might take eight or nine days to straighten out my papers, but after vigorous protest my passport was restored.

There never has been an explanation of this custom which all travelers experience in Iquitos. Someone suggested the many minor officials in Peruvian Government had to be kept busy. The examination of passports may be a method of providing something to do.

Inca Customs Survive

Iquitos, with all its raw newness and frontier habits, still clings to the Old World marketplace. New business methods may encroach but one finds customs surviving from the Inca dynasties.

There is, for instance, the old woman and her basket of grubs. These fat, white, pulpy things are the choicest delicacy in Peru. Natives go into the forests, listen at the trees and, when they hear the grubs, dig them out and carry them in bags made from leaves to market.

I did not push further than Iquitos, although it is possible to follow the Amazon some distance beyond. The return trip to Para was considerably faster, the current favoring us. I had my hands full with my "traveling companions." The biggest thrill with them, however, was to come not in the Brazilian jungle, but in the traffic morass of Manhattan, several weeks later. I crossed New York with my boa, monkeys and birds in a truck. When I finally reached the Pennsylvania station I concluded the Amazon was by comparison a safe and quiet thoroughfare.

NEW RADIO BILL AIMED DIRECTLY AT MONOPOLIES

(Continued from Page 1)

in exchange for $100,000,000 worth of the latter's securities, is retained, and re-worded.

The lengthy new communications bill provides a new system for allocating radio stations. The five-zone system is abolished and a state system established. Stations shall be allocated according to three bases: 25 per cent of the total radiocast facilities shall be divided among the states even by number; 25 per cent shall be pro-rated among states in accordance with their individual area; 50 per cent shall be allocated in proportion to the population of the individual states.

Three types of channels are classified: cleared channels, regional channels, and local channels, and the resolution assigns comparative units of value to these types of stations with the idea of distributing the three types on a unit basis, with a "quota" for each state. No state shall have more than 50 per cent of any one kind of these three classifications of stations.

Clears Way for Small Stations

A new provision is that any number of 100-watt stations may be set up if more than 50 miles beyond the limits of cities of 100,000 or more. To compensate western states for the reduction of radio facilities implied in the proposed change, Rocky Mountain States would have their "quotas" increased arbitrarily by 15 per cent, and west coast states by 25 per cent, This provision, inserted by Mr. Dill, is based on the fact that states in the West do not interfere seriously with those in the middle or eastern part of the country.

The new resolution is just as comprehensive in provisions dealing with communications as with radiocasting. These provisions bring telegraph and telephone and cable under the commission.

One clause provides a judicial process by which cases may be appealed from the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia to the United States Supreme Court. Another requires broader equality of facilities for all political discussion. An important provision is written into the clause dealing with valuations of the communications company. This is an outgrowth of the recent Baltimore street car case decided by the Supreme Court. In that case the court held that the law allowed the street car company to include the value of its "easement" (or right to use the municipal streets) in fixing value for rate-making purposes. A section of the new resolution bars the value of franchises or easements from consideration in valuation.

The Couzens committee will take up discussion of the new resolution in executive session immediately, and it is understood the chairman expects to get a committee report before Congress adjourns.

SIAM BUYS DIESEL ENGINES IN DENMARK

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

COPENHAGEN—During the summer of 1929 the Minister of Traffic for Siam, Prince Purachatra, visited Europe for the purpose of making inquiries as to the use of Diesel motor locomotives. Those used by the Danish State Railway were tried, and tenders were asked for from Sulzer Bros. of Switzerland and from Frich's Company of Aarhus (Denmark) with the result that a trial order for seven Diesel motor locomotives was placed with the Frich Company, and smaller ones with Sulzer Bros.

Those to be built in Denmark are from 900 to 1400 horsepower and will be the largest yet built in Europe, those used on the Danish State Railway being 450 horsepower. The locomotives will be used on the Bangkok-Penang Line, for express trains, on about 1000 kilometers of line over the mountains.

SIGNAL LIGHT CONTROL PLANNED FOR LONDON

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Ludgate Circus, which is the hub of five busy streets carrying heavy traffic much of which is still horse-driven, is to have mechanical control in the near future. Four sets of double signals will be placed at the main entrance to the Circus which will be controlled by a policeman in a kiosk at one of them. Three colors will be used, placed vertically over each other, red on top, then yellow, and green below. White lines on the roadway will indicate the stopping place for vehicles.

The idea is to increase the safety of the streets for vehicles and pedestrians, to produce an easier and more regular flow of traffic with consequent reduction and delay, and to effect economy in the number of constables required.

SOAP, MATCHES LOW IN RUSSIA, SAYS OBSERVER

(Continued from Page 1)

several cards with black buttons and packets of needles. In the middle of the box lay three steel forks. The shelves were practically empty. There were a few bottles of lemonade and a red drink made out of cranberries. The other half of the shop was filled with empty wooden boxes, bags, tin pails and kettles, and in the far corner stood a large tank of paraffin.

I asked for water and was offered a bottle of lemonade. The manager brought me a small tumbler and gave me his chair. My entrance had evidently interrupted an interesting conversation.

"Well, and what happened then?" asked the manager. An old man, sitting in the [illegible] group, who obviously had been holding forth before I came in, looked at me first and then went on in a monotonous voice: "So he just said to them, 'Very well, I'll pay the fine in three weeks' time,' and he went home, told his old woman to pack the things and got the house sold, sold the remaining hay, but even then it was not enough—you know how much the Government pays for the things—so he had to sell the horse and the cow. . . .

"Goodness!—the Cow!"

"Goodness," sighed the woman in the corner—"the cow!" "Yes, the cow and the horse," the speaker's voice sounded tragic. One of the peasants interrupted him: "And all this because he sold some of his hay to a private merchant without the permission of the authorities? His own hay, mind you!"

"Of course his own hay," continued the old man. "Then he took the money, 340 roubles in all, and came to the court again and his old woman came with him too. 'Here,' he says, 'is the money for the fine and here is my old wife. Take her and feed her now, I have nothing left, no house, no horse and no cow—not a kopeck to my name'; and then he walked out. Just like that." The old man sighed. "Yes, and they took the money, but they would not keep the old woman, gave her back to him."

Someone laughed. "What did the old woman say to that?" "She said nothing, of course, and now they are both begging on the streets, I saw them the other day in town. . . ."

The manager took a handful of sunflower seeds out of a bag and began to crack them. The door opened and a boy of about 14 came in carrying a dirty tin.

The Paraffin Can

"Two gallons of paraffin, and be quick about it," he said, and put the can on a bag of flower. The can was wet and smelled strongly of paraffin; no one, however, seemed to pay any attention to that, and the boy joined the group of listeners.

"Have they closed down the church in the village where your father-in-law lives?" asked one of the peasants, addressing the manager. "They have. . . . Father Alexei was over 30 years in that church and then they came to him and told him to clear out and closed the church!"

The boy who came for paraffin said suddenly: "All that is nonsense; we don't want any churches. The priests are all counter-revolutionaries. The teacher said so the other day at school!"

There was a short silence.

Again the Can

"Where is your can?" asked the man behind the counter. "Give it here!" Then he saw it standing on the flour bag. "What do you mean putting your filthy can on the flour. How do you expect people to eat bread made with that flour, I ask you? Get out of here and tell your sister to come for the can; get out, you bandit!" The protesting boy was pushed out on the street, but came back in a second, opened the door and threw a lump of mud on the counter. One of the men got up and walked out and we heard screaming voices on the street.

The woman in the corner said: "That is the way they grow up now; they know everything; they don't want any church and the priests are all counter-revolutionaries. What will they do when they are old?"

The manager turned to me and asked where I came from. "Because, you know," he smiled apologetically, "we are talking here friendly like and perhaps you are a Communist?" I explained who I was and, apparently satisfied with my explanations, he turned to two new customers who came in at that moment. One was a girl who asked for soap.

No Soap Today

"Haven't any soap; come on Saturday."

"But you told me to come today!" protested the girl.

"Well, it is not my fault; they promised to send it and I'm still waiting for it."

"Give me matches, then."

"No matches."

The other girl asked for a reel of cotton. The manager got quite indignant. "Where do you come from? Don't you know that we have no cotton here; have not seen it for a month!" The girl seemed confused and tried to explain: "Auntie was in town and said that they had cotton there, so I thought perhaps you received it here, too."

"Received, received, we can't expect to receive anything here; of course, if we had a collective farm it would be different, but as it is . . ." he stopped and looked at me. I asked what they got for the co-operative from the distributing center? "Practically nothing now," he replied. "Of course, we get the bread ration, a quarter of a pound a day—for the members of the co-operative only—and last week we had salted herrings, also for the members!"

"But what about the others?"

"Well, they do what they like!" The manager obviously wasn't inclined to continue the conversation. I paid for my lemonade and went out. It was still raining and the village looked gray and empty. I thought of the coming winter and the bare shelves of the co-operative and wondered: "Is there a limit to the patience of a Russian peasant and what will he do when that limit is reached?"

RUSSIAN MOTOR SHIP PUTS IN AT BREMEN

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BERLIN—The Jan Rudzutak, the second of the new Russian motorships, recently called at Bremen, the Alexis Rykoff having put in at Bremen a short time before. Both these vessels were built at Leningrad at the Severney Yards. Each has a tonnage of 3500 gross regular tons and is fitted with a six-cylinder motor of 2200 horse power build at the Leningrad Diesel Works, giving the ship a speed of 12 knots. The vessels are equipped to carry some 64 passengers and are provided with cooling chambers for freight transport.

Four more ships, of somewhat bigger tonnage and with a speed of 14 knots are to be put in commission in the spring. They will run from London via Bremen to Leningrad and are partly intended to carry American tourists.

EUROPEAN HOTELS - RESORTS - TRAVEL

Italy

ON THE ROAD TO PARADISE
TUSCANY
FI-REN-ZE È CO-ME UN AL-BE-RO FIO-RI-TO
(FLORENCE IS LIKE A FLOWERING TREE)
G. PUCCINI "GIANNI SCHICCHI"
STORNELLO DI RINUCCIO

VIAREGGIO
February-March
Famous Carnival Races, Tennis and Swimming Matches, Grand Automobile Gathering.
June
Opening of the bathing season. One of the most aristocratic international beaches.

MONTECATINI
Spring—Autumn
Baths of Imposing Roman Style between marvelous parks. Celebrated mineral spring waters. 500 hotels and pensions. One hour distant from Florence, Pisa and Lucca.
Season 1st of April to 30th November.

FLORENCE
29 May-5 June — Classic Performances in the Roman Amphitheatre of Fiesole. Performance of Tancia Comedy of Michael Angelo Buonarotti the Youth, with music and dancing of the period.

The Most Beautiful Galleries in the World

19 April: Scoppio del Carro (Easter Car). 27 April: Football playing in Mediæval Costume. 10-12 May: Assembly of Italian Singers and Dancers in characteristic ancient costumes. 14 May: Concert of the Philharmonic Symphony Society of New York directed by Arturo Toscanini. May-June: Grand Lyric Season of Opera with the most celebrated world singers.

ALL THE AMUSEMENTS, ALL THE SPORTS

For all free information apply to Information and Travel Bureau of the Tuscan Federation for the Tourist Traffic, Florence. Via Vecchietti 6. Tel. 21.968—21.445.

Hotel Volta
COMO
LAKE OF COMO, ITALY
COMFORT EXCELLENT CUISINE

CERNOBBIO
Grand Hotel Villa D'Este
Cernobbio, Lake of Como
18-Hole Golf Course
DOMBRE, Director

MILAN

HOTEL MAJESTIC DIANA
Fac simile American Hotel E. Zammeretti

Germany

FRANKFORT ON MAIN
Carlton-Hotel
Near Station—Rooms RM 7.- upwards, with Bath RM 11.- upwards
ENGLISCHER HOF
Near Station—Rooms RM 7.- upwards, with Bath RM 11.- upwards
FRANKFURTER HOF
Centrally located—Rooms RM 8.- upwards, with Bath RM 12.- upwards
PARK-HOTEL
Near Station—Rooms RM 7.- upwards, with Bath RM 11.- upwards

BADEN-BADEN
Bad Hotel — Zähringer Hof
First Class Family Hotel in own large picturesque park

London

MAYFAIR
HOTEL WASHINGTON
CURZON STREET, LONDON, W.
Every modern convenience, running water and telephone in every bedroom ✓ Beautiful suites of rooms ✓ Magnificent Restaurant ✓ Suitable for a long or short stay.
THE HONYWOOD HOTELS
WASHINGTON HOTEL, Curzon St.
BATT'S HOTEL, Dover St.
CARTER'S HOTEL, Albemarle St.
RAVEN HOTEL, Shrewsbury
COUNTY HOTEL, Malvern
BALMER LAWN HOTEL, Brockenhurst
GLOUCESTER HOTEL, Weymouth
QUEEN'S HOTEL, Cheltenham
ANGEL HOTEL, Cardiff
PUMP HOUSE HOTEL, Llandrindod Wells
Telephone: Grosvenor 2460 LADY HONYWOOD, Managing Director

VISITORS TO LONDON will find at
HOTEL RUBENS
Buckingham Palace Rd., facing Buckingham Palace

HOTEL REMBRANDT
South Kensington, S. W., facing the Victoria and Albert Museum.
Every modern convenience in refined surroundings WITH LOWEST CHARGES for
TWO OF LONDON'S MOST SELECT HOTELS
All rooms are heated and have hot and cold running water, etc. Bedrooms with Private Bathroom.
REMBRANDT ROOMS
with own imposing entrance for Weddings, and other Social functions.
Tariff on Application to Manager
OPPOSITE THE BRITISH MUSEUM

THACKERAY HOTEL
GREAT RUSSELL STREET
LONDON, W. C. 1
First Class Temperance Hotel
200 Rooms. Modern Arrangements
COMFORT, REFINEMENT
Hot and Cold Water and Electric Fires in All Bedrooms
Bedroom, Breakfast and Attendance from 8/6 per night
Inclusive Terms on Application
TELEGRAMS: THACKERAY, LONDON

HOTEL Great Central
MARYLEBONE ROAD
N. W. 1, LONDON
Quiet and refined—providing the best in English home life. Bedrooms with hot and cold water. Telephones. Numerous Private Suites. Ideal and convenient location. Highly recommended for extended stay. Write for illustrated tariff.

Alexandra Hotel
Hyde Park Corner, London, S. W. 1
Recently reconstructed, redecorated, refurnished and under new management. 140 bedrooms with hot and cold water, telephone, gas or electric heating, and in many cases private bathroom. Inclusive terms from a guinea a day. Brochure free on request. Telegrams: "Alexotel, Knights, London." Phone: Sloane 4521.

Hotel Belgravia
GROSVENOR GARDENS
VICTORIA, LONDON, S. W. 1
HIGH-CLASS FAMILY HOTEL
All bedrooms (250) and suites fitted hot and cold running water, telephone, heating.
FREE GOLF
RESTAURANT
Open to the public and famous for its cuisine and service, combined with a Moderate Tariff

Oddenino's Hotel
54-62 Regent Street, London, W. 1.
Most modern comforts, every room with Bath, Hot and Cold Water and Telephone.
YE OLDE GAMBRINUS
International Cookery

Air Travel

K. L. M.
Come to Holland and fly over Europe.
ROYAL DUTCH AIRLINES
Multi-engined FOKKERS
NEW YORK: Netherlands Chamber of Commerce.
LONDON: Wm. H. Müller & Co., Ltd., 66/68 Haymarket, S. W. 1.

London

CURZON HOTEL and RESTAURANT
CURZON STREET, MAYFAIR
LONDON, W. 1, ENGLAND
Under Entirely New Management
Half a minute from a Christian Science church. One of London's premier hotels peacefully situated within a stone's throw of principal shops and amusements. Real luxurious comfort without ostentation. MODERATE TERMS. Telephone in all rooms. Write for full particulars and illustrated tariff.
Phone Grosvenor 2600 (6 lines)
Telegrams "Curzon Hotel" London

London West End Hotels
HOTEL SOMERSET. Adj. Selfridges, Orchard St. W. (200 rooms & Suites).
HOTEL QUEBEC. Marble Arch (100 rooms). Hyde Park.
THE SEYMOUR, 15 Seymour St. (150 rooms), Portman Sq. W. 1.
Also Huntsmoor Park Mansion Hotel, Iver, Bucks.
Proprietor. O. Picton Davies

England

There are within a radius of fifty miles of HARROGATE
In the Heart of Lovely Yorkshire
no fewer than 60 stately English homes, 61 ancient castle ruins, 29 famous battlefields, 16 old Roman camps, 52 Monastic Buildings, and 90 of the dales and valleys for which England is famous.
Pullman and Fast Restaurant Car Trains Daily from King's Cross Station, London.
Illustrated Brochure No. 5 (gratis) from F. J. C. Broome, The Royal Baths, Harrogate, England, or from any L. N. E. R. Agency.

HOTEL MAJESTIC
Finest Hotel in Harrogate
Ten acres Private Grounds overlooking Royal Baths. En-Tout-Cas Tennis, Putting Greens. Winter Garden, Ball Room. Garage. Choice Cuisine.
Tariff on application.

GRANBY HOTEL
HARROGATE
Reputed for its comfort and refined atmosphere.
Delightful situation. No music or dancing. Unrivalled cuisine and service. 16 tennis courts. Garage. 200 rooms. Tariff from
A. V. CROSSMAN, Manager

"Old Court" Hotel
AVONCLIFF (Via Westwood), BRADFORD-ON-AVON
A Residential Hotel with delightful surroundings and gardens.
Write for Booklet and Tariff or inquire for them at Information Bureaux of The Christian Science Monitor.

Ye Olde Flushing Inn
RYE SUSSEX

Old World Hotel with modern improvements. Comfortable. Attractive. Good English Cooking.
Tel. No. 42 Rye

Torquay Hydro Hotel
DADDY HOLE PLAIN
Modern Garage.
Hot and cold water throughout.
Telephone 2207 'Grams: "Hydrotel"
Write for Illustrated Brochure.

Paris

PARIS, FRANCE
Grand Hotel de Bretagne & d'Orleans
23, rue de Richelieu (Opéra), Paris
A quiet, modern, family Hotel centrally located. Single room from 30 frs. Suites of two rooms, bathroom, etc. from 80 frs. Tel. Louvre 27-85. Cable address: Bretagnotel-Paris.

Austria

VIENNA
Hotel Bristol
The leading house.
Hotel Hammerand
Distinguished family hotel.

Switzerland

Crans s/ Sierre Switzerland Alt. 5000 ft.
ALL SPORTS
Golf 18 holes. Modern Beach.
Hotels: Golf. Carlton. Beau Sejour. Eden. Bristol. Royal. Savoy-Alpina. Pas de l'Ours. Institut Rhodania.

Viktoria Hotel
Oberhofen (Lake of Thoune) Near Interlaken
Comfortable Family Hotel in own garden overlooking lake.
Running water. Private bath.

European Travel

Something Unique for Travel in 1930!!!
Great Western Railway
LAND CRUISES
By RAIL and ROAD
WEEKLY
FROM MAY 5 to SEPTEMBER 22
First Class Rail, Motors, Hotels, Sightseeing Fees and Gratuities
SIX DAY TOURS . . 12 GUINEAS
TOUR No. 1
Oxford, Wye Valley, Cambrian Coast, Vale of Llangollen, Shrewsbury, and Shakespeare Country, etc.
TOUR No. 2
Torquay, Dartmoor, South Devon, Land's End, Cornish Riviera, Plymouth, etc.
TOUR No. 3
Cheddar Gorge, Bath, Wells, Exmoor, "Lorna Doone" Country, Westward Ho, Torquay, etc.
A REPRESENTATIVE OF THE G. W. R. WILL PERSONALLY CONDUCT EACH TOUR
An ideal way of seeing the BEST OF BRITAIN
The Great Western Railway of England General Agent for the U. S. A. and Canada, Mr. G. E. ORTON, 505 Fifth Avenue, New York, or the Superintendent of the Line, G. W. R., Paddington Station, London, W. 2, will send folder with full information to any address upon application.

PARIS, FRANCE
GRIFFITH & CO.
Automobiles
With and Without Chauffeurs
Inclusive tours anywhere at competitive rates. Booklet "Go as you please touring" will be mailed on request.
50, RUE DE PONTHIEU, PARIS

"See England This Summer"
Let MR. HOYLE take you for a tour in his luxurious Daimler car. Inclusive charge for car, best hotels, etc. Illustrated Booklet from GREETE RECTORY, Ludlow, Shropshire.

Passion Play Tours
Through Mediæval Germany to Oberammergau by Road or Rail
Inclusive Prices
Lovibond Travel Bureau, Ltd.
(Agents—SIR HENRY LUNN, Ltd.)
2 ALBANY COURTYARD, LONDON, W. 1, ENG.

The Horncastle TRAVEL Bureau Ltd.
Agents for WHITE STAR, CUNARD and other Lines.
Individual Tours Arranged
75 Mark Lane, London, E. C. 3
Telegrams: Journisend, Fen. London
Telephone: Royal 8028

France

THE GREAT TOURISTIC CENTER
Famous French Thermac
Entertainments
Excursions
Sports
VICHY (FRANCE)

New York City

NOW OPEN!
The HOTEL GOVERNOR CLINTON
31ST ST and 7TH AVE
OPPOSITE PENNA. R.R. STATION
NEW YORK
1200 ROOMS each with Bath and Servidor
GARAGE ACCOMMODATIONS
E.G. KILL/Gen. Mgr.
FROM $3.00 DAILY

The Belvedere
48th STREET
West of Broadway
NEW YORK CITY
TIMES SQUARE'S FINEST HOTEL
Residential and Transient
450 ROOMS
450 BATHS
Every room an outside room
$4 to $6 Per Day
Special rates on yearly lease
Special weekly or monthly rates
Curtis A. Hale Manager

HOTEL MONTCLAIR
49th to 50th Streets
Lexington Avenue
NEW YORK CITY
NOW OPEN
800 ROOMS
Each with bath and shower
Single rooms $3 to $5 per day
Double rooms $4 to $6 per day
Radio in every room
Attractive monthly and yearly rates
S. Gregory Taylor, President

ALLERTON HOUSES
New York City
SO located they offer the social value of a distinctive address with the air and service of the select club; lounge, library, billiards, squash courts and handball courts.
$15 to $25 Weekly
38th St., cor. Madison Ave.
39th St., nr. Lexington Ave.
55th St., cor. Madison Ave.
57th St., cor. Lexington Ave. for women only
Chicago Cleveland
ALLERTON HOUSES for MEN & WOMEN

The Parkside
Eighteen Gramercy Park SOUTH
A RESIDENCE HOTEL
East 20th Street cor. Irving Place
GRAMERCY 6000

NEW YORK'S NEW HOTEL LINCOLN

1400 ROOMS BATHS
$3-5 For One $4-7 For Two
EIGHTH AVE., 44TH TO 45TH STS.
TIMES SQUARE
TELEPHONE LACKAWANNA 1400

A Dignified, Quiet Place of Residence
MODERATE RATES
Hotel La Salle
30 EAST 60TH STREET, NEW YORK
CHARLES LA PRELLE, Manager

You Can Plan Your TRIPS and TOURS from the Hotel and Travel Advertisements in THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

HOTELS · RESORTS · TRAVEL

Northwest

The Evergreen Playground

Vacation Under Two Flags

The Evergreen Playground is a name given to that beautiful country of Washington and British Columbia contiguous to the placid inland seas of Puget Sound in Washington, and the straits of Georgia and Juan de Fuca in British Columbia. Decide to spend your vacation this year in the Evergreen Playground.

Send for information booklet

PUGET SOUNDERS & BRITISH COLUMBIANS, *Ass'd.*
322 Chamber of Commerce Bldg., Seattle
LONGVIEW - TACOMA - SEATTLE - EVERETT - BELLINGHAM - VANCOUVER - VICTORIA

Ohio

When you visit
CLEVELAND

TRAVELERS arriving in Cleveland's magnificent new Union Station, will find it a real convenience to be able to walk directly from their trains to the Hotel Cleveland lobby without the necessity of going out-of-doors. A red cap will gladly direct you the few steps to Cleveland's finest Hotel.

Hotel Cleveland
PUBLIC SQUARE · CLEVELAND
Adjoining and connected with Cleveland's new Union Station
Servidors — Floor Clerks
Direct Connections With 1500 Car Garage
.... Room rates from $3 ....

Washington, D. C.

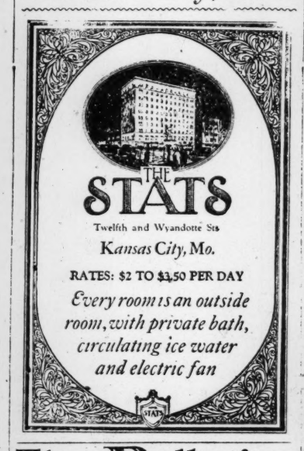
To live at the Hotel Roosevelt is to add immeasurably to the pleasure of your stay in Washington. For here, within ten minutes of the center of the city—yet completely isolated from its noise and turmoil—is a truly distinguished hotel. Appointments so luxurious, service and cuisine so flawless, that many diplomats and congressmen choose it for their Washington residence. 800 large, outside rooms. Rates with bath, single, begin at $4.00; double, $5.00; suites, $7.00.

HOTEL ROOSEVELT
16th Street at V and W
WASHINGTON, D.C.
Management
UNITED REALTIES, INC.
D. R. LANE, *President*
P. H. PARLETT,
Resident Manager

Burlington Hotel
WASHINGTON ~ D.C.
Five Minutes' Walk to Everything

For a day or a month you find the comfort of a home and the perfect service of a modern hotel of 380 rooms. Appetizing food; beds for restful sleep; a soloist orchestra: minimum rate with bath, $3.

Kansas City, Mo.



THE STATS
Twelfth and Wyandotte Sts
Kansas City, Mo.
RATES: $2 TO $3.50 PER DAY
Every room is an outside room, with private bath, circulating ice water and electric fan

The Bellerive

KANSAS CITY'S most exclusive Apartment Hotel. Permanent and Transient Accommodations.

ARMOUR AND WARWICK
E. H. BRADY, Manager

Illinois

PEORIA
ILLINOIS
400 Rooms 400 Baths
Rates:
1 person $3 to $5
2 persons $5 to $8
H. EDGAR GREGORY
Manager

HOTEL
PÈRE MARQUETTE

New York State

Hotel Syracuse

SYRACUSE, N. Y.
A hotel of prestige and distinction. 600 rooms, each outside, with bath, servidor and circulating ice water. $3.00 up.

The Palatine
NEWBURGH, N.Y.
THE MODEL HOTEL OF THE HUDSON VALLEY

Travel

ITALY
AND THE
CONTINENT
VIA THE
SOUTHERN
ROUTE "LIDO all the way"

Where sunny days and silvery nights bathe the decks.
GIBRALTAR, NAPLES AND GENOA
AUGUSTUS and ROMA
May 3, May 17, June 7, June 21
Most direct route to Seville and Barcelona Expositions
Sitmar De Luxe Connecting Line to Egypt, Palestine, Constantinople and Athens
For illustrated booklets, and information apply to
N.G.I. Italia American Shipping Corp. General Agents, 125 State St. Boston, or local steamship agents.

SERVICE SOUTH AMERICA
HAVANA · PANAMA · PERU · CHILE
The romantic way to brilliant, modern cities, with the assurance of luxurious ease on up-to-date oil-burning liners. Cool, immaculate cabins. Spacious decks. Sports and entertainments. A joyous life at sea.
S. S. ESSEQUIBO S. S. EBRO
May 17 June 14
18 Day tours to Panama and Havana, including Hotels and Sightseeing, $300 up.
THE PREMIER
PACIFIC LINE
The Pacific Steam Navigation Co.
26 Broadway, N. Y. C. · Or your Local Agents

Travel

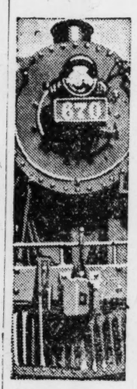
JAPAN CHINA *and the* PHILIPPINES with stop-over at HONOLULU

Fastest in the California-Orient run, on the three new super-motorships, ASAMA MARU, TATSUTA MARU, CHICHIBU MARU. 23,000 tons displacement. 19 knots speed. Swimming pool, ceremonial room. Fine food, service, gaiety.

Frequent and regular sailings from San Francisco and Los Angeles. Lowest rate to the Orient from Seattle and Victoria....148 ships serving the world.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
New York: 10 Bridge St., 345 Fifth Ave.—Chicago: 40 N. Dearborn St.—Boston: 33 State St. Other offices in Seattle, San Francisco and Los Angeles. Or your local steamship or railroad agent.

Splendid Service!



The Wabash Railway offers splendid thru service between the following cities:

Chicago and—
St. Louis, Detroit, New York City, Buffalo, Hot Springs (Ark.), Moberly (Mo.).

St. Louis and—
Chicago, Kansas City, Detroit, Toledo, Omaha, Des Moines, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Denver, Salt Lake City, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Yellowstone (After June 15).

Detroit and—
Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City, Buffalo, New York City, Evansville (Ind.), South Bend (Ind.), Cincinnati, Tampa (Fla.), Sarasota (Fla.).

Kansas City
and St. Louis, Detroit, Ft. Wayne.

No matter where you are going, any Wabash representative will gladly furnish accurate travel information—or write to

H. E. Watts,
Passenger Traffic Manager,
Wabash Railway, St. Louis
WABASH

Cunard Line

Boston—Liverpool via Queenstown

LACONIA	May 4
‡SCYTHIA	May 16
*FRANCONIA	June 1
SCYTHIA	June 15
LACONIA	July 2

Boston—Londonderry via Glasgow

CAMERONIA	May 11
§CALIFORNIA	May 25
CAMERONIA	June 8

†Also calls Galway.
§Calls Belfast, omits Londonderry.
*Carries First class, Tourist III Cabin and Third class.

33 STATE ST., BOSTON
or local agents

THE NEW TREND IN TRAVEL
via the Scenic Route to
NORWAY·SWEDEN
One Class Cabin $140, up one way
Tourist Third Cabin $198, up Round Trip
DENMARK·GERMANY
Famous Service and Cuisine
Four Cabin and Tourist Third Cabin Liners
Liberal stop-over privileges
For information apply local agents or
SCANDINAVIAN AMERICAN LINE
GEO. E. MARSTERS, Inc.
248 Washington Street, Boston

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE
Travel by a Famous Service
TO ENGLAND—FRANCE
HOLLAND—GERMANY
AND ALL PARTS OF EUROPE Via Plymouth. Boulogne S/Mer. Rotterdam
Statendam (New) April 26
Rotterdam, May 3—Volendam, May 10

S. S. VEENDAM will sail direct to VERA CRUZ—APRIL 26
Excellent accommodations available
89 State St., Boston, or Local Agents

Lail's Auto Livery
U-Drive-Cars
Late Models All Makes
TUcker 7770
MEtro. 3708
746 South Hope
LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

Washington

HOTEL FRYE
CATERING to particular guests who appreciate friendly hospitality, modern conveniences and comforts at moderate rates. Fireproof building — 362 rooms — near piers and depots — Garage in connection.
SEATTLE-WASHINGTON

Travel

NORWAY DIRECT
Shortest and convenient route with connections to
SWEDEN DENMARK GERMANY
Trondhjem and Stockholm exhibitions 1930
For sailings, rates, etc., apply to
NORWEGIAN AMERICA LINE
22 Whitehall Street, New York

AUSTRALIA
SUVA,
HONOLULU, NEW ZEALAND
The Well Equipped Royal Mail Steamers
"NIAGARA" .....Apr. 30, June 25, Aug. 20
"AORANGI" .....May 28, July 23, Sept. 17
Sail from Vancouver, B. C.
For fares, etc., apply CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY, 405 Boylston St., Boston, or to the Canadian Australasian Line, 999 West Hastings St., Vancouver, B. C.

TOUR EUROPE
ALL EXPENSE TOURS $385 UP
Special Conducted Small Group.
JUNE 22---9 COUNTRIES
ALASKA TOUR—JUNE 26th
Write for folder at once.
SILBERSTEN TOURS
593 MARKET ST., SAN FRANCISCO

California

Hotel BARBARA WORTH
EL CENTRO, CALIF.
Twelve miles from Mexicali. Old Mexico, paved highway all the way, European plan, excellent cuisine.
All grass greens and fairways golf course in connection.

Santa Maria Inn
SANTA MARIA, CALIF.
A delightful inn on the Coast Highway, midway between Los Angeles and San Francisco. Every room with bath.

San Francisco

SAN FRANCISCO
Columbia Hotel
Taylor & O'Farrell Sts.
Modern conveniences. Reasonable rates. Across the street from a Christian Science church. Courteous attention given our guests.

STEWART HOTEL
for
COMFORT
CONVENIENCE
GOOD MEALS
MODERATE RATES
in
SAN FRANCISCO

Los Angeles

New Hotel Lankershim
7th and Broadway
Los Angeles
Completely Remodeled and Refurnished
CAFE AND GARAGE
Rates $1.50 to $7.00 per day
W. W. WHITECOTTON, Proprietor
FRANK WISHON, Manager

HOTEL SOUTHLAND
LOS ANGELES
FLOWER AT SIXTH
"Your Other Home"
QUIET, UNOBTRUSIVE, FRIENDLY SERVICE
RATES $1.50 TO $3.00—NO HIGHER
FREE GARAGE
A. W. TOWNSEND—Manager

California

Hotel **Claremont**
BERKELEY, CALIFORNIA
Attractive Weekly and Monthly Rates. Families with Children Welcome
Management: CHARLES ANDERSON

San Francisco

THE CLIFT
In the heart of SAN FRANCISCO
Ranking among America's fine hotels
540 rooms with bath
Single from $3
Double from $5
EL MIRASOL
California's charming hotel
SANTA BARBARA

"The never-too-much-trouble kind of Service"
Wiltshire Hotel
Franklyn E. Smith, *Manager*
Rates with bath $2 to $3 single; $2.50 to $4, two persons.
Stockton St., Near Post at Union Sq.
SAN FRANCISCO

California

RAINLESS VACATION DAYS

SUMMER in the Southern California vacation land is the "off season" for umbrellas... leave yours home... but bring light wraps! Freshening breezes from 6000 miles of Pacific Ocean call for wraps after sunset to make motoring and entertainment like "Symphonies under the Stars," comfortable... You'll sleep under blankets!

Perfect weather and unending novelty in things to see and do, make this romantic Southwest an unforgettable vacation land. Here, you are at the very hub of summer play-land... Hollywood... the orange groves... Old Spanish Missions... snow peaks... pleasure islands rising from the sea... broad Pacific beaches... sport of every kind... enjoyment and experiences to supply a lifetime's memories!

From most points you can be in Southern California for at least eleven days of a 2-weeks vacation... and costs, including sightseeing, need not exceed $6.35 a day... or $70 while here. $70

FREE ILLUSTRATED ITINERARY

Send the Coupon for free illustrated itinerary, outlining just what you can see and do in these eleven glorious days. Includes 28 interesting gravure photographs of Southern California scenes. Also itemized figures on cost of hotels, meals, sightseeing, etc. It should answer all your vacation questions.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

We have published another beautiful book picturing this Southland. It contains 71 camera studies by the best men of this land of "pictures." You may have a copy for postage cost.

EXECUTIVES and INVESTORS: Los Angeles County Oil fields represent an investment of 750 millions... the agricultural industry over 400 millions. The port of Los Angeles is second only to New York in volume of export tonnage.

ALL-YEAR CLUB OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA, Division J-6, 1151 So. Broadway, Los Angeles, Calif.

(Check if desired). ☐ Please send me *free* Illustrated Itinerary for a 2-weeks vacation trip to Southern California—with itemized figures on daily costs while in California.
(Check if desired). ☐ Four cents in stamps enclosed. Send "Southern California through the Camera." Also send *free* booklets about the counties I have checked.

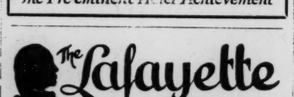
☐ Los Angeles ☐ Orange ☐ Santa Barbara ☐ San Bernardino
☐ Los Angeles Sports ☐ Riverside ☐ Ventura ☐ San Diego

Name _____ Street _____
(Please Print Your Name and Address)
City _____ State _____

Atlantic City

MONARCH OF THE BOARDWALK
The Ambassador
ATLANTIC CITY
EUROPEAN PLAN
685 ROOMS BATHS
INDOOR SEAWATER SWIMMING POOL
SAME OWNERSHIP AS THE AMBASSADOR HOTELS NEW YORK PALM BEACH AND LOS ANGELES

The TRAYMORE
Atlantic City



The Pre-eminent Hotel Achievement

The Lafayette
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
Just off the Boardwalk
On a residential avenue. Harmonious, restful surroundings with recreational advantages. Fireproof construction.
European plan from $4 daily.
American plan from $7 daily.
Weekly or season rates on application.

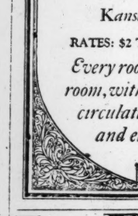
The Plaza St. Charles Place and Pacific Ave
"YOUR ATLANTIC CITY HOME"
AMERICAN and EUROPEAN PLANS
Exclusive Clientele Quiet but Central
Light & Airy Rooms Near All Amusements
Excellent Meals 300-Car Garage
Library and Entertainments for Guests
Booklet and Low Spring Rates Upon Request

Colorado

Longs Peak Inn
See the Wilderness in Comfort
Private bath and heat. Also simpler accommodations. $6 to $10 per day American plan. Mountaineering, horseback riding. Flowers, birds and wild life.
Make Reservations Early
"OUR GUESTS COME BACK"
MRS. ENOS A. MILLS
Longs Peak, Colorado

Louisiana

The St. Charles
NEW ORLEANS, LA.
APPRECIATES THE PATRONAGE OF MONITOR READERS DURING ITS 20 CONSECUTIVE YEARS OF ADVERTISING IN THE MONITOR.
SERVICE IMPERATIVE
ALFRED S. AMER & CO., LTD.



three keys to hotel gibson and schiffeler service . . . good food . . . friends . . . faith.
1000 rooms, 3 dollars and up
Hotel Gibson
CINCINNATI, O.
C. C. SCHIFFELER
General Manager

SWAMPY GROUND AROUND BERLIN PUT INTO USE

Reclamation Experiments of Horticultural Institute Overcome Obstacles

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BERLIN — Between Gross-Behren, Trebbin and Potsdam, all but a few miles from Berlin, there was for many years a large tract of swampy ground upon which only a little grass grew sparsely and which nobody thought could ever be cultivated.

Since the World War, however, Germany is forced to turn everything to the best possible account and attention was directed a few years ago to the 4,000,000 hectares of moorland that lie within its borders.

In 1924 the city of Berlin, not unwillingly, accepted the offer of the Institute for Instruction and Experiments in Horticulture (Lehr und Forschungsanstalt für Gartenbau) in Dahlem, to cultivate the swampy ground, and placed 70 acres near Gross-Behren for 25 years, free of charge, at the disposal of the institute.

It was uphill work and appeared almost hopeless for the first year or two, despite strenuous labor. The heavy rainfalls in 1926 flooded the ground and rendered progress impossible.

The following year the rain was still heavier and an appeal was made to the Prussian Ministry of Agriculture for the means to erect an efficient pump plant. This being granted, improvement was soon perceptible and in consequence of a well-organized system of drainage 1928 saw almost normal conditions.

Thanks to a great expenditure of thought and labor the crops of the former morass are now very gratifying and will surely become more so as time goes on. The chief aim is the production of vegetables in such quantity and quality as to lessen the imports from Holland.

Some of the produce grown are potatoes, cabbages, peas, beans, celery, cucumbers and pumpkins.

Sour cherries, plums and black currants, which are not generally known in Germany, have taken kindly to the soil. Bush roses would grow plentifully if permitted.

It is hoped that before many years have passed this reclaimed land will be rich in many kinds of bulb plants, such as tulips, hyacinths and narcissi. Reclaiming of the marshy land and its cultivation will, moreover, provide employment for not a few of those who are out of work.

BRONTE BIRTHPLACE FAILS TO FIND BUYER

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BRADFORD, Eng.—The house in Market Street, Thornton, Bradford, in which Charlotte, Emily and Anne Brontë, and also their brother, Patrick Branwell, were born, was offered for sale by auction recently along with other buildings adjoining it.

The bidding for the properties, which were offered in one lot, began at £750. At £1025 the properties were withdrawn.

Washington

SEATTLE *invites you to a* HAPPY VACATION *in-*

The CHARMED LAND

IN 63 HOURS after leaving Chicago, over one of four great transcontinental railroads, you can be in Seattle, hub of the "Charmed Land"!

With headquarters established in one of a hundred fine hotels, next day you can be fishing or hunting in the shadow of Mt. Baker, exploring the glaciers and ice caves of Mt. Rainier, golfing on fine Seattle links, boating on Puget Sound, swimming at lake or Sound beaches, motoring over paved highways to a thousand points of interest!

Beauty everywhere! Great, evergreen forests. Cool, fresh summer climate—Seattle's summer average 62°.

Seattle, its teeming harbor, its prosperous industries, its great university, its fine hotels, shops and theatres, will interest you.

Special low fares, May 15 to September 30. Mail coupon for literature.

SEATTLE
center of The Charmed Land

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, Room 83, Seattle, Washington.
Please send me, FREE, your illustrated booklet.
Name.....
Address.....

LIQUIDATION CONTINUES IN STOCK MARKET

Leading Issues Under Heavy Pressure—Brisk Rally in Afternoon

NEW YORK (AP)—The stock market experienced another storm of selling this morning in which scores of issues were carried down 1 to 10 points, but a brisk rally developed in the early afternoon under the leadership of a selected list of amusements, farm implements, rails and specialties.

Many of the morning losses were cut down, and a long list of issues marked up 1 to 5 points, with a sprinkling of others selling 6 to 18¼ points higher.

Early selling, which reached considerable impetus from the further decline in wheat prices and the publication of some disappointing first quarter reports, was widely characterized as a further correction of the topheavy speculative position built up in the last six weeks.

The subsequent rally was influenced, in part, by the lowering of call money and bankers' acceptance rates and the appearance of strong buying support for some of the industrial leaders.

Business news continued mixed. Chicago steel operations were reported to have shown a substantial decline, but the output in other centers is being maintained at good levels. Foreign buying of copper continues in fair volume, but domestic consumers are slow in placing forward business at the current 14-cents-a-pound level, probably in anticipation of a further price cut. Practically all of the leading copper stocks broke to new low levels for the year, Federal Mining & Smelting dropping 10 points, while the declines in the others ran from fractions to 3 points.

Mixed Rail Movement

Rails were mixed. Reading broke nearly 5 points to a new low for the year at 115½, and Chesapeake & Ohio dropped 3, while Illinois Central was marked up 6¾ points to a new high at 134, and Union Pacific advanced 3½ points.

In the early selling, Brooklyn Union Gas, Ingersoll Rand, United Aircraft and Westinghouse Electric dropped 4 to 4½ points, while American Telephone, Allied Chemical, Western Union, Columbian Carbon and American can were among the many issues to sag 3 points or more.

J. I. Case was again a spectacular feature, soaring 18¼ points to a new high at 342, which contrasts with the year's low of 192¼.

Worthington Pump jumped 11½ points to 146½, and Vanadium Steel 6¾ to 142¾, both new highs. Eastman Kodak rallied 6 points, A. M. Byers 5 and McKeesport Tin Plate 3¾ to a new high at 84.

Radio was bought in heavy volume, crossing 66 to a new high level for the year.

Call money renewed at 4 per cent and dropped to 3½, with loans in the outside market available at 3 per cent. A few bankers' acceptance dealers reduced rates ¼ of 1 per cent, and the others are expected to fall in line within the next day or two. Time money held steady.

The oil shares, led by Houston which rose 5 points, took a prominent part in the afternoon rally.

Several of the amusement, food and utility issues were pushed substantially above the Monday close. J. I. Case extended its rise to more than 20 points, and Diamond Match gained 10.

The close was firm. Sales approximated 4,500,000 shares.

Bond Prices Firm

Listed bonds acquired considerable firmness in the early trading. The strengthening of prices was especially noticeable in the investment rails, many of which advanced half a point or so on increased turnovers.

Call money continued easy, renewing at 4 per cent and dropping to 3½ around noon. Some dealers reduced bankers' acceptances ⅛ of 1 per cent.

Convertible and stock warrant bonds were under pressure again. American Telephone 4½s lost 3 points. International Telephone 4½s, General Theaters 6s and Baltimore & Ohio 4½s also showed heaviness.

Chesapeake & Ohio 4½s, Southern Railway general 4s, Atchison general 4s, Pere Marquette 4½s, Wabash C 4½s, Virginian Railway 5s; Central Pacific first 4s and St. Louis San Francisco 4½s and prior lien 4s gave the rail list a decidedly better tone with gains of ½ to nearly a point.

St. Paul adjustment 5s had an early sinking spell, touching their year's low, but more than recovered the drop. Chicago & Eastern Illinois 5s moved up substantially. The new Pennsylvania debenture 4½s resumed their activity, but failed to move.

Utilities and industrials held rather quiet, while United States Government securities were firm. The Fourth Liberty 4½s traded briskly. Foreign obligations were steady.

The largest new offering was a $15,000,000 issue of Niagara Share Corp. 20-year convertible 5½s, priced at 99.

CELANESE CORP. GETS CELLULOSE PATENT

NEW YORK—Right to manufacture a textile fabric of cellulose acetate yarn with moire effects permanent in nature has become the exclusive property of Celanese Corporation of America through issuance of United States Letters Patent 1754164 to Dr. Camille Dreyfus, president of Celanese Corporation.

The patent covers not only fabrics made wholly of cellulose acetate yarns, but includes also any fabrics containing yarns of any organic derivatives of cellulose used alone or mixed with other types of yarn.

Permanent moire was one of the many pioneering developments by Celanese Corporation in the new field of synthetic textile yarns. The moire effects on Celanese moire are permanent. They are not affected by water, dampness, perspiration, cleaning or washing. Even sea water does not remove them, and for this reason Celanese permanent moire is being used extensively for bathing suits and beach wear.

NEW HAVEN RAILROAD

NEW YORK (AP)—The membership of the executive committee of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad was increased from nine to ten today. Two directors were added to the committee, one of whom was elected to succeed the late Dr. A. T. Hadley, president-emeritus of Yale University. The new committeemen are Robert G. Hutchins and Albert H. Wiggin.

BRIGGS MANUFACTURING CO. REPORT

The pamphlet report of Briggs Manufacturing Company for the year ended Dec 31, 1929, shows net of $2,425,509 after interest, depreciation, [illegible] published, equivalent to $[illegible] on [illegible] common shares, compared with $4,313,282, or $3.15 a share, [illegible]

8:15 p. m. (Not Closing)

TUESDAY'S TRANSACTIONS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

8:15 p. m. (Not Closing)

1930 High	1930 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last	Apr.22	Apr.21
42⅛	22	..	Abitibi	200	38¾	38¾	38¾	..	..
86⅛	64⅞	.60	Abitibi pf	400	85	85	85	..	..
110	104	7	Ab & Str pf	110	107½	107½	107¼	..	..
37⅝	23½	1.60	Adams Ex	5700	34½	33⅝	34	..	34⅜
32	23	2	Adams Mill	1200	31¼	30⅞	31	..	32⅝
23¼	11½	..	AdvRumely	1200	19½	19¼	19¼	..	19½
1⅝	½	..	Ahumada	700	1⅛	1	1	..	..
150⅜	118	3f	Air Reduc	3400	141	138⅝	140	..	138⅝
36	21¼	2½f	Airway El	500	31⅞	31½	31½	..	31⅞
2½	1⅜	..	Ajax Rubber	700	2⅛	2	2	..	2⅛
9¼	7	..	Alaska Jun	1200	7⅞	7⅜	7⅜	..	7⅞
35¼	23	..	Alleghany	11200	31¼	30⅝	31	..	31¼
72	65	..	Allegh Steel	400	68½	65	65	..	65
107½	95½	5½	Alleghany pf ww	1200	103¾	103¾	103⅝	..	103⅞
99⅝	98½	..	Allegh ptpd ww	300	98½	98½	98½	..	98½
343	255¾	6f	Allied Chem	3800	333	327	333¾	..	330
68	49¼	3	Allis-Chal	4900	65	63½	64¼	..	64¼
42¼	28⅛	3	AL Port Ceh	200	35	35	35	..	35½
29¾	18	2	Amerada	1300	26¾	25½	26⅝	..	25
10⅜	6⅜	..	Am Ag Ch	400	8	8	8	..	8
39	26	..	Am Ag Ch pf	400	34	34	34	..	33¾
55½	40½	..	Am Beech	3400	47⅝	44½	47½	..	..
97⅜	77	2f	Am Bk Note	800	93¾	91¼	91¼	..	93½
21	8⅜	..	Am Br Bov	800	20½	19⅝	19¾	..	20½
80	60½	7	Am Br Bv pf	100	78	78	78	..	78
156½	117¼	4f	Am Can	38600	151½	147	150⅝	..	151
82½	57	6	Am Car & F	1400	57⅜	57	57⅛	..	58
116	108¼	7	Am Car pf	400	108¼	108¼	108¼	108½	..
39	26	..	Am Ch pf	400	64¼	64¼	64¼	..	63¾
51¼	36⅝	2f	Am Chicle	700	48	47⅝	48	..	47¾
33	19½	1.60f	Am Com Alc	2700	21¼	20⅞	21⅛	..	21⅜
59½	35	..	Am European	200	35½	35½	35½	..	36½
101¾	82⅜	..	Am & FPw	33400	96	93	96	..	96
110½	107	7	Am & FP 7	200	98½	98½	98½	98½	..
99½	95	7	Am & FP 2pf	1600	98⅜	97¼	98	..	98½
33⅝	19⅞	2	Am Hawaii	1400	38	37¼	37¼	..	38
7	4⅛	..	Am Hide	100	6¼	6¼	6¼	..	..
34⅞	27⅛	..	Am Hide pf	400	34½	33¾	34	..	33
41⅜	35⅛	3f	Am Ice	1400	38	37¼	37¼	..	38
55⅜	35⅜	2f	Am Int Corp	5400	51½	50⅜	50⅝	..	51¾
4	2	..	Am La Fr	300	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	..	2⅝
108	72	8	Am Loco	2600	71⅞	70¼	71	..	72
108	104½	7	Am Loco pf	400	104½	104½	104½	..	105
51½	41⅝	3	Am Metals	800	41⅞	41½	41⅝	..	41⅝
116	110	6	Am Meta 6%	100	112	112	112	..	..
95	65	7	Am Nat G pf	700	90	90	90	..	..
2⅞	1½	..	Am Piano	400	1½	1½	1½	..	1½
119¾	77	1	Am Pw & Lt	3900	114	113	114	..	113¾
107	100	6	Am P & L 6	100	103½	103½	103½	..	103¼
85	75	3	Am P&L pf A	200	84	84	84	..	83¾
88¾	80	5	Am P&L pf st	1000	88⅛	87¾	87¾	..	87¾
39¾	30⅝	1½	Am Radiat	7100	37¼	36¼	37	..	36⅝
37	20½	..	Am Repub	400	34⅞	32⅝	34⅝	..	32⅞
100⅞	80½	2f	Am Roll Mill	700	91½	90¼	91	..	91
2⅜	⅞	..	Am Roll M rts	300	1	⅞	1	..	⅞
66⅞	59	5	Am Saf Faz	2900	65⅜	64¾	65⅛	..	65⅛
2½	1⅛	..	Am Ship	200	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	..	1¾
79½	69⅞	..	Am Smelt	5900	71½	70¼	71⅜	..	71
79½	69⅞	4	Am Smelt	5900	71½	70¼	71⅜	..	71
22½	15	..	Am Solvents	1000	18¼	17⅝	17⅝	..	17⅞
52¼	44½	3	Am Stl Fnd	700	46¾	46¾	46¾	..	46¾
33¼	25¾	..	Am Stly pf	100	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞	..	30
55½	46½	2f	Am Stores	400	53½	52⅞	54⅜	..	53
69⅞	60¼	5	Am Sugar	1500	66⅜	65½	66⅜	..	66
108¾	104	7	Am Sugar pf	200	108¾	108¾	108¾	108¾	..
27½	25	5	Am Tel&Cab	110	26¾	26¾	26¾	..	26½
274½	247	9	Am Tel&Tel	31400	254½	250	254¾	253⅝	..
22⅝	21	..	Am Tel & Tel rts	124900	21¾	21⅛	21⅞	..	21½
114	96⅝	4	Am Tob pf	10	113	113	113	112⅝	..
124	88½	1f	Am Wat W	4200	111½	110½	111½	..	111½
44⅞	39¾	..	Am Wat W pf	500	38⅛	38	38	..	38⅛
17⅞	8½	..	Am Zinc	500	13⅛	12¾	12¾	..	13⅜
53¼	40	3	Anac Wire	200	40	40	40	..	44
81½	66	7	Anaconda	43900	66¼	65	65⅞	..	66
51¾	35	2.40	Anchor Cap	600	49⅜	48⅞	49⅝	..	49½
37¼	30¼	3	Andes Cop	900	30½	29½	29½	..	30½
29¼	22½	2	Arch Dan	400	24¾	24⅛	24½	..	25
8⅜	5¼	..	Arm Ill A	500	6¾	6½	6⅝	..	6⅝
4⅜	2⅜	..	Arm Ill B	1500	3⅝	3½	3½	..	3½
133⅜	88	..	Arnold Cons	700	111¼	111¼	111¼	..	115
28¾	24¾	1½	Art Metals	100	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	..	..
46⅛	36⅛	4	Asso Apparl	200	40⅜	40	40⅜	..	40½
50½	28	2½	Asso Dry G	2000	47⅞	46½	47⅞	..	47½
50¼	32½	2	Asso Oil	20	47½	47½	47½	..	48
242½	219⅜	10	Atch'son	1400	233	230⅝	233	..	233
106½	102⅜	5	Atchison pf	100	106¼	106¼	106¼	..	106½
80¾	63	..	Atl G&WI	1400	65½	65	65	..	66
65¼	59	4	Atl G&WI pf	400	62¾	62¾	62¾	..	62¾
51⅜	36¼	1½	Tl Refin	12600	45⅝	42½	45⅜	..	42⅝
106	81½	4¶	Atlas Pwd	500	98	96½	98	..	..
106	101	6	Atlas Pwd pf	100	105¼	105¼	105¼	..	..
36	31¼	..	Atlas Stores	100	34½	32½	34½	..	34½
263¾	175½	4§	Auburn Auto	1400	256	251¼	253	..	255
10⅜	4½	..	Auto Sales	1700	7⅜	7	7¼	..	7¾
53⅜	37	3	Auto Strop A	100	51½	51½	51½	..	51¼
9⅞	4¾	..	Avition	900	8¾	8½	8¾	..	8Z

—B—

38	30½	1¾	Baldwin	5300	32½	31	31⅜	..	32½
116	111	7	Baldwin pf	30	113¾	113	113	..	..
122⅜	115	7	Balt & O	3400	117¾	115¾	116	..	116
110½	107	6½	Bamber pf	10	109¾	109¼	109¼	109½	109½
84½	63	3½	Bangor & A	900	78½	77¼	78	..	77
20¾	16⅛	2	Barger Bros	4000	18¼	18¼	18¼	..	..
34	20½	2f	Barnsdall A	9900	31⅞	30⅝	31¼	..	..
20⅝	13	..	Beacon Oil	400	19⅛	18¾	19⅜	..	19
92	67½	4	Beatrice	300	89	89	89	..	91
70⅛	60½	3§	Beechnut	400	63	62¾	63	..	..
57⅜	32⅞	2	Bendix	12900	52	50⅝	51⅞	..	51⅞
54	31⅛	2	Best & Co	3900	53¾	52¾	53⅛	..	51⅝
110¼	92	6	Beth Steel	7900	103⅜	102¼	103	..	103
134	122¼	7	Beth Steel pf	1000	131⅝	130⅛	131½	129¾	..
69	47⅞	3f	Bohn Alum	100	62	62	62	..	63½
83¾	60⅛	3	Borden	4400	82¾	81⅛	82	..	81⅝
78	70	4f	Bon Ami A	100	76	76	76	..	..
22⅜	13½	..	Briggs	4200	22⅛	21¼	22	..	21¾
50½	32⅞	4	Borg Warner	2200	46¼	46	46	..	46½
35½	21¼	2	Briggs & Str	1100	31⅞	30	30	..	..
20⅞	13	..	Brockway	1100	18¾	17⅞	17¾	..	17¾
80	68	7	Brockway pf	1500	79	78	79	..	..
78⅜	63	4	Bkyn Man T	2000	71⅞	71	71	..	69
93½	84⅞	6	Bkyn Man pf	1500	91⅞	91½	91⅞	..	91⅛
13½	8	..	Bklyn-Queens	1100	12⅜	12	12	..	12⅜
178¼	131	5	Bklyn U G	2000	165½	165	165¼	169½	..
30⅝	13⅜	3	Bruns Balke	1800	22¾	21⅜	22¾	..	22⅛
27¼	14½	..	Bruns Term	1600	29	26	29	..	26⅞
31⅞	22⅛	1	Bucyrus	500	28½	28½	28½	..	29
43	23¼	2½	Bucy cv pf	1200	41	41	41	..	41¾
16⅜	9⅜	1	Budd Mfg	1200	14⅝	14¼	14⅜	..	15
14⅝	8⅛	1	Budd Wheel	1700	14¼	13⅞	14	..	14⅛
87	71	..	Buff & Susq	100	82	82	82	..	..
74	29⅞	1.60	Bullard	4300	67⅞	66⅜	67⅜	..	67⅜
43	26⅛	3	Bulova Watch	2900	38⅛	37⅝	38	..	38⅝
110⅛	99	8	Burns Br A	200	105	105	105	..	..
51⅞	43¼	.80	Burroughs	1200	46¼	45¾	46¼	45⅝	..
118	109⅛	..	Bush Big pf	10	115	115	115	115½	..
4¼	3	.50	Butte Cop	1100	3¾	3⅜	3¾	3¼	..
5¼	3¼	2	Butte & Cup	100	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3¼	..
29⅜	16½	..	Butterick	100	24	24	24	26	..
110	80½	..	Byers	1200	106¾	101	106¼	101⅛	..

—C—

2⅛	1	..	Callahan	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	..	..
30	19	2	Campbell	1100	26¾	26½	26¾	..	25½
89⅞	70	6	Calu & Ariz	4200	70⅜	70	70⅛	..	70
333⅜	201¼	4½	Calu & Hecla	4500	20¾	20	20½	..	21
75⅜	63¾	5	Canada Dry	1400	69	68	69	..	68⅞
226¾	187⅜	10	Can Pac	1500	208¾	208⅜	208¾	..	209¾
34¼	27	2.80	Cannon Mills	1100	29½	29¼	29¼	..	26½
28¾	18⅜	..	Capital Adm	400	27	26¾	26¾	..	..
348	192¼	6	Case Thresh	10000	353	326½	353	323¾	..
132	115	7	Case Th pf	20	126¼	126¼	126¼	126	..
78⅜	54	3	Caterpillar	1300	76½	76	76½	76⅞	..
60	35½	3	Celotex	800	46½	46½	49	49	..
84⅞	71	7	Celotex pf	200	80½	80½	80½	..	..
30½	23⅛	1½	Cen Aguirre	100	28¾	28¾	28¾	28¾	..
8¼	3¾	..	Century Rib	1100	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	..	..
65⅝	55⅝	6	Cerro de P	1400	58¾	56¾	56½	56¼	..
15⅞	10	..	Cert-Teed	1100	10¾	10⅜	10⅜	10¾	..
67⅞	36	4.20	Checker Cab	4600	46	41¼	46¾	41	..
241¾	203	10	Ches & Ohio	2200	226¼	222	222	225	..
10⅝	5¾	..	Chi & Alt pf	100	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	..
53½	38	..	Chi & E I pf	100	44	44	44	44	..
17¾	12⅜	..	Chi Gt West	100	15	15	15	15	..
50¾	34	..	Chi Gt W pf	1300	46¼	45½	46¼	45½	..
26⅜	22	..	Chi M&SP	700	22	22	22	22	..
46¼	37⅝	..	Chi M&SP pf	4800	38⅝	37⅜	38	38	..
27	22½	..	Chi Pneu	100	32½	32½	32½	32½	..
125½	114	7	Chi RI	1300	118	118	118	118¾	..
2⅜	1⅞	..	Chi RI rts	1200	1⅝	1⅜	1½	1½	..
32	26½	3	Chi Yel Cab	10	29	29	29	28¾	..
67½	57½	2.40	Childs	2000	62	60¾	61	62	..
43	33¾	3	Chrysler	7400	40	39½	39½	39½	..
98¾	96	6½	City Ice pf	10	97½	97	97½	..	..
10⅞	7⅝	1	City Stores	2300	11⅜	10¾	10¾	10⅞	..
44½	33	3	Clark Equip	2000	43½	43	43½	44	..
187⅞	133¼	4	Coca Cola	4300	183⅞	179½	183⅞	181½	..
51	45½	3	Colgate	100	50⅞	50⅞	50⅞	..	..
35¾	14⅝	..	Collins&A	1200	30½	29⅜	30¼	28½	..
86	73	7	Collins&A pf	400	85½	83⅛	83⅛	..	..
77	36½	2	Colo F&I	1500	72⅞	70⅛	72⅝	71⅛	..
87	80½	2f	Colum Gas	16900	83⅜	81	83¼	81	..
199	168⅛	5f	Col Carbon	11200	177½	175	176½	173	..
32¾	24⅜	.87	Col Graph	12600	30⅝	29	¼30½	29⅞	..
40¾	23⅜	2	Com Cred	1000	36⅜	35	36	36	..
95	76½	6½	Com Cr pf	10	93	93	93	93	..
94	77½	6½	Com Cr 1pt xw	40	90	90	90	93	..
44⅜	31⅞	3	Com Cred A	100	41¼	41¼	41¼	42	..
31⅞	22⅛	1.60§	Com Inv Tr	2100	48	47⅞	47⅞	48	..
38	27¼	1	Com Sol	12600	35½	34⅝	35¼	35	..
87	84	..	Cit cv pf	1200	85	84	84¼	..	..
20¼	12¾	.60	Commonwealth So	7800	18¾	18¼	18½	18¾	..
103⅜	99	..	Commonwealth pf	1100	102½	102½	102½	102½	..
19¾	13½	..	Congoleum	4500	17⅞	16⅞	17	17¼	..
27⅜	15½	2	Con Film	5200	26	25⅛	25½	25¾	..
28¼	18	2	Con Film pf	2500	25⅞	24⅜	24⅜	24¾	..
134	96⅝	4	Con Gas	15900	132	128½	132	129½	..
62	49	6	Con Ry C pf	100	61	61	61	61	..
2	1	..	Con Textile	1600	1½	1½	1½	1½	..
22½	12	1.20	Container A	1200	19	18	19	18⅝	..
8½	4¼	..	Container B				6¾	7	..
52½	31¼	..	Cont Bak A	2500	32¼	30¼	31¾	32¼	..
7	5⅜	..	Cont Bak B	1000	5¼	5⅛	5¼	5⅜	..
94⅞	84	8	Cont Bak pf	1200	83½	83⅛	83½	84½	..
71⅝	50½	2f	Cont Can	3800	67	66½	67	67	..
37⅜	28	3	Cont Dia Fib	4200	35¾	34⅞	35⅜	35⅝	..
107⅝	59	2	Cont Ins	2100	72	70¾	71½	71¼	..
8¼	5⅝	..	Cont Motors	1200	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	6¾	..
30¼	19½	..	Cont Oil	4800	28½	27¼	28½	27⅞	..
40⅞	27⅜	1	Cont Shares	3500	34⅝	34½	34½	35	..
111	97½	3	†Corn Prod	12500	110⅛	107½	110⅛	108½	..
147	140	7	Corn Prod pf	70	142½	142	142	142½	..
33	24¼	2	†Coty	2600	29¾	29¼	29⅝	30	..
29⅛	9	..	Crex Carpet	100	18¼	18¼	18¼	18	..
22	10¼	1§	Crosley	1100	20	18⅜	20	18⅜	..
59⅜	43	..	Crown Cork	100	51¼	51¼	51¼	51¼	..
117	90	7	Crucible pf	10	115	115	115	..	..
1⅛	¾	..	Cuba Cane	600	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	..
17¾	9	..	Cuba Co	500	16¼	16	16	16	..
48	44¼	4	Cudahy	300	44¼	44¼	44¼	44¾	..
122	113	6	Curtis Pub	300	122	121	122	121	..
131½	114⅞	7	Curtis P pf	800	117¾	117½	117⅝	..	..
14⅞	6½	..	Curtiss Wr	25000	12⅞	12½	13¾	12⅞	..
19¾	13⅜	..	Curtiss Wr A	4000	17¼	16½	16⅞	17	..
90½	64	3½§	Cutler	500	85	85	85	85	..

—D—

43⅝	28⅝	..	Devison	900	37⅜	36½	36⅛	36⅞	..
127½	117	7	Deere pf	10	124¼	124¼	124¼	124½	..
181	161⅛	9	Del & Hud	800	176	175½	175¼	175½	..
153	136	6f	Del Lac&W	2100	138½	137½	138	140	..
80	60	..	Denv RG pf	200	73	73	73	73¼	..
113¾	109	8	Diamond M	4500	217½	207½	213½	209	..
9⅝	6¾	1	Dome Mines	1400	8	7⅞	8⅜	8⅞	..
30⅝	20	1.20	Dom Stores	600	26	24½	25¼	25¾	..
3	2½	..	Du So Sh pf	100	2¾	2¾	2¾	..	..
145¼	112½	4f	Dupont	11200	137½	135	137⅜	137	..
120½	114½	6	Dupont deb	200	118¾	118¾	118¾	118¾	..
8	3½	..	Duluth S T pf	50	4	3½	4	3⅞	..

—E—

248	175¾	5f	East Kodak	10000	248	238	248	239	..
37¼	27⅞	3	Eaton Axle	1000	31⅝	31	31½	32	..
114⅞	81	6	Elec Auto Lt	9300	108½	106	107½	108	..
110¾	106¼	7	El Auto L pf	20	109¾	109¾	109¾	..	..
9¾	4⅛	..	Elec Boat	200	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	7⅞	..
102¼	49¼	1	Elec P&L	25500	102¼	94	101	94½	..
111	10½	7	Elec P&P pf	100	110	110	110	110	..
79½	69¾	5	Elec Sto Bat	700	74¾	74¼	74¼	74½	..
7⅝	3¼	..	Emer-Br A	100	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	3¼	..
66	39¼	1f	Eng P S	300	61	60½	60½	61½	..
104⅞	94⅛	5½	Eng PS 5½ pf ww	400	103¾	103½	103½	103½	..
47	39¾	2½	Equit Bldg	900	47	44½	47	45	..
63¾	53¼	..	Erie	3500	54⅝	53¼	53¾	54¼	..
67⅞	61⅜	4	Erie 1 pf	500	64	63¾	63¾	64	..
43	33	4	Eureka Vac	400	38¼	34	34½	35⅞	..
30¾	18½	2½f	Evans Auto L	100	22	22	22	22	..

—F—

47½	34½	3	Fairb Morse	2600	47⅜	46	47	46	..
92⅞	60½	2½	Fashion Pk	100	18	18	18	18	..
32⅜	20	..	Fed Dept St	200	34½	34½	34½	37½	..
98¾	91	6	Fed L&

CLOTH MARKET SALES TOTAL SHOWS GAIN

Tone Rather Weak—Further Curtailment Being Considered

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW BEDFORD, Mass.—In a market generally described as dull and featureless, it developed late in the week that sales of 39-inch 80 squares 4.00-yard print cloth of more than 50,000 pieces, or 750,000 yards, had been made about midweek when the price dropped from 9 to 8⅝c. These sales raised the total volume above that of any recent week.

The weakness of the raw cotton market early in the week led to the reduction of print cloth prices to the lowest point yet reached. Print cloths sold on a basis of 6c for the 64x60s 5.35-yard, though raw cotton sold at 16c, which is 2c higher than the recent low for that commodity.

The 39-inch 68x72s 4.75-yard declined to 6¾c and the 72x76s 4.25-yard to 7⅛ for near-by deliveries, though distant deliveries brought 8c. The 80 squares 4.00-yard sold at 8⅝ to 8¾c for near-by and 8⅝c for May and June deliveries. There was considerable business done in the 38½-inch 60x48s 6.25-yard which brought 5c for near-by and 5¼c for future delivery.

In the sheeting division buyers were hesitant. It puzzles many to account for the fact that these extremely low prices fail to attract buyers in volume. Southern manufacturers after much discussion have generally agreed on a more drastic curtailment in the print cloth and sheeting divisions.

Prices on Sheetings

The 31-inch 48 squares sheetings 5.00-yard sold at 5¾c, and the 36-inch width of the same description at 5⅞c. The 36-inch 48 squares 2.85-yard brought 9c and the 40-inch 46 squares .85-yard 9¼c. The 40-inch 44 squares 5.00-yard sold at 5⅞c.

Pajama checks 36½-inch 72x80s 4.70-yard sold at 7 to 7⅛c and the 88 squares 4.00-yard at 9 to 9¼c. Drills moved in moderate volume at 7⅛ to 7¼c for the 37-inch 3.95-yard and 11½c for the 30-inch 72x60s 2.50-yard. Osnaburgs brought 9¼ to 9¼c for the 7-ounce second quality, and 1¾ to 7¼c for the 40-inch 3.50-yard. Three-leaf twills 39-inch 64x48s 6.00-yard sold at 6⅛c and the 68x76s 4.00-yard at 8¾c.

Carded lawns were quiet at 6¼c for the 36-inch 60x48s 10.00-yard and at 12½c for the 40-inch 88x80s 6.00-yard, all eastern makes. Carded broadcloths brought 6⅞c for the 80x60s 5.00-yard, and 8c for the 90x60s 4.32-yard. The 100-60s sold at 8¾c for near-by and 8½c for future delivery, and the 112x60s 3.85-yard at 9⅜ to 9½c, the higher price being for late deliveries.

In the fine goods division the relatively limited activity was centered on a few outstanding cloths, such as rayon flat crepes and voiles, and numerous special and fancy constructions. The trend appears to be away from formerly accepted standard constructions. As a whole, the division had a quiet week.

Fine Goods Activity Limited

Combed lawns were relatively more active than during the previous week. Sales were made of 88x80s 8.50-yard at 10¾c, and of 40-inch 72x68s at 8¼c for spot or near-by deliveries. The prevailing tendency of buyers to order in small lots only as needed is proving a costly practice to manufacturers.

There were sales of plain combed goods 34-inch 72x100s 7.00-yard at 10c for near-by and 10¼c for future delivery. The 38-inch 72x100s 6.25-yard brought 10⅜c for any delivery. Combed voiles were one of the most active constructions, the 40-inch 60x56s regular hard twist selling at 8½ to 8¾c, while the extra hard twist brought 10½ to 10⅜c.

Pongees 72x100s 7.00-yard sold at 10c for future delivery, and the 38-inch of the same count, but 6.25-yard brought from 10¼c southern to 11c eastern for near-by delivery. The 39-inch organdies 68x56s 11.00-yard moved at 7¾c, and the 40-inch 76x68s 13.50-yard at 13 to 14c, according to quality. Combed broadcloths brought from 13 to 15c for the 128x68s, and from 16 to 16¾c for 144x76s, according to quality.

There was a notable stiffening in the price on low-count plain cantons for immediate delivery. The 96x88s sold at 13c, which is ½c higher than last week's price, and the 96x80s sold at 12½c. These were both regular 35-inch 22-23 single-end constructions. Celanese twill is another line in which there is a scarcity of spot goods. Sales were reported of 84x60s 39 to 40-inch goods at 42½ to 44c for immediate delivery, while future delivery of this construction is quoted at 38½ to 39c.

DIVIDENDS

Charlton Mills declared the regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent, payable May 1 to stock of record April 21.

Hormel & Co. declared the regular quarterly dividends of 50 cents on the common and $1.50 on the Class A preferred, payable May 15 to stock of record May 1.

W. T. Grant Co. declared the regular quarterly dividend of 25 cents on the common, payable July 1 to stock of record June 12.

Curtis Publishing Company declared the regular monthly dividend of 50 cents on the common, payable June 2 to stock of record May 20.

M. A. Hanna Co. declared the regular quarterly dividends of $1.75 on the new $7 preferred and 1¾ per cent on the first preferred, payable June 20 to stock of record June 5.

Commonwealth & Southern Corp. declared the regular quarterly dividend of 15 cents on the common, payable June 2 to stock of record May 5 and also declared an initial dividend of $1.50 on the $6 preferred stock, payable July 1 to stock of record June 9.

W. T. Grant Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 25 cents on the common, payable July 1 to stock of record June 12.

Dennison Manufacturing Company declared the usual quarterly dividends of 52 a share on debenture and $1.75 a share on the preferred stock, both payable May 1 to stock of record April 20.

Hamilton Watch Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.50 on the preferred, payable June 2 to stock of record May 10.

Lord & Taylor declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.50 on the preferred, payable June 2 to stock of record May 17.

Federal Water Service Company declared the regular quarterly dividends of 60 cents on class A common, payable June 1 to stock of record May 2, and 10 cents on class B common, payable June 1 to stock of record May 31.

United Engineering & Foundry Company declared an extra dividend of 35 cents and regular quarterly dividend of 40 cents on the common, payable May 9 to stock of record April 29.

Wayne Pump Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 87½ cents on the convertible preferred stock, payable June 1 to stock of record May 20.

Poor & Co. declared the regular quarterly dividends of 50 cents on the Class A and B, payable June 1 to stock of record May 15.

Norfolk & Western Railway declared the regular quarterly dividend of $2.50 on the common, payable June 19 to stock of record May 31.

International Agricultural Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.75 on the prior preferred, payable June 2 to stock of record May 15.

New York Bond Market

(quotations to 2:50 p. m.)

	High	Low
Alleghany 5s '44	102¼	102¼
Alleghany 5s '49	101¾	101¾
Allis Chalmers deb 5s '37	101½	101
Alegh 5s rcts	96¾	96¾
Am Ag Chm 7½s '41	105	105
Am Chain deb 6s '33	101⅞	101¾
Am Cotton Oil 5s '31	100¼	100¼
Am Cyanamid 5s '42	97¼	97¼
Am I G Chem 5½s ct '49	108⅛	108⅛
Am Inter 5½s cv '49	99¾	99½
Am Nat Gas 6½s '42	89	88
Am Smelting 5s '47	101⅛	100½
Am Sugar Refining 6s '37	103⅞	103⅞
Am T & T 4½s cv '39	172½	169⅛
Am T & T '65	103	103
Am T & T sf 5s '60	103¼	103¼
Am Type Founders 6s '40	105¼	105¼
Am WW&Elec 5s '34	101¾	101¾
Am WW&Elec deb 6s '75	107	106¾
Am Writing Paper 6s '47	80	80
Anglo-Chile 7s '45	94½	93½
Armour & Co 5½s '43	83	82½
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	93½	92¾
Atch T&SF 4½s	135	135
Atlanta & Charl A L 5s '44	102⅛	102⅛
Atl & Danv 1st 4s '48	64⅞	64⅞
Atl Coast L L&N col 4s '52	89¼	89¼
Atl Refining deb 5s '37	102	102
B&O cv 4½s '33	100	100
B&O rfg 5s '95	102	102
B&O 5s ct Swn div	101⅞	101⅞
B&O cv 4½s	102	101⅜
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48 B	105	105
Bell Tel of Pa 5s '60 C	107	106¾
Boston & Me 5s '67 C	98½	98½
Broadway con	34	34
Bklyn Ed gen 5s A '49	104¾	104¾
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	98	97½
Bklyn Un El 1st 5s '50	88	88
Bklyn Un El 1st 5s '50 sta	88	88
Bklyn Un Gas con 5s '45	104¾	104¾
Buff R & P 4½s '57	92½	92½
By Products 5½s C	102	102
Cal Pet 5½s '38	101¾	101¾
Can Nat Ry 4½s '68	95¼	95⅛
Can Nat Ry 5s Oct	101¾	101½
Can North deb 6½s '46	115	115
Can Pacific deb 4s	85	85
Can Pacific 4½s '46	98⅞	98¾
Cen of Ga con 5s '45	101½	101½
Cen of Ga 5s C '59	100¼	100
Cen Pacific 5s '60	102¾	102¼
Cen Pacific TSL 1st 4s '54	93	93
Cen RR NJ gen 5s '87	111⅜	111⅜
Ches Corp 5s '47 rcts	100¼	100¼
Ches & O cv 4½s A	96	95¾
Ches & O gen 4½s '92 B	95⅛	95⅛
Chi & Alton rfg 3s '49	69	69
Chi & East Ill 5s '51	78½	77½
Chi Gt West 4s '59	69	68
Chi Ind & L gen 5s '66	78	78
Chi Ind & L gen 6s '66	103	103
Chi M StP&Pac adj 2000	68½	68½
Chi M StP&Pac 5s '75	91½	91
Chi & Nw 4¾s '87	101	100¾
Chi RI&P rfg 4s '34	96⅝	96¼
Chi Un Sta 5s B '63	105	105
Chi & W Indiana 5½s '62	104⅞	104⅞
Chile Copper 5s '47	95¾	95½
Cin Gas & Elec 4s '68 A	88¼	88¼
Clev CC&StL gen 4s '93	87⅝	87⅝
Clev CC&StL rfg 5s D '63	103	103
Clev CC&StL 6s C '41	103¾	103¾
Clev Un Term 4½s '77	97¼	97
Clev Un Term 5s '73	105	105
Colo & So rfg 4½s '35	99½	99½
Colo Oil 6s	82½	82
Colum Gas & E 5s '52 May	101¼	101
Com Az Baraqua 7½s '37	78	78
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49	94⅛	93½
Com Inv Trust 6s '48	97¾	97½
Con Coal (Md) rfg 5s '50	55	55
Con Gas 5½s '45	106	105½
Cons 4s J & J	76	76
Crown Cork & Seal 6s '42	99½	99½
Cuba Nor Ry 5½s '42 rcts	65⅜	65⅜
Cuba RR rfg 7½s '36	87¾	87⅛
Cuban-Am Sug col 8s '31	99¾	99¾
Cuyamel Fruit 6s '40	103¾	103¾
Den & Rio G con 4s '36	95½	95½
Den & R G Wn 5s '55	96	96
Detroit Ed col 5s '33	101½	101½
Detroit Ed 5s '49	104	104
Detroit Ed rfg 6s '40	106½	106½
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	96¼	96
Donner Steel rfg 7s '42	103½	103½
Elk Horn 6½s	67⅛	96⅞
Erie gen 4s '96	84⅞	84⅞
Erie 5s '67	95	94½
Fed Lt & Trac 1st 6s '42	99⅞	99⅝
Fed Lt & Trac 6s '42	100	100
Fisk Rubber 8s '41	85	85
Fla East Coast 5s '74	59½	59½
Fla Cen Pen 5s	98⅝	98⅝
Gannett 6s '43	92	92
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	103½	103¼
Gen Pub Svc 5½s '30	102⅜	102⅜
Gen Steel Cast 5½ '49	105¾	105¾
Gen Theater 6	145½	143½
Goodyear 5s	93½	93½
Great Northern 6½s '32	109¾	109¾
Grnet Cons 7	110	109¾
Gulf States Steel 5½s '42	99⅝	99⅝
Havana Elec deb 5½s '51	57	57
Hocking Valley con 4½s s'99	97	97
Hud & Co 6½s '34	86	86
Hudson Coal 5s '62	71¼	71
Hud & Man adj in 5s '57	79½	79
Hud & Man rfg 5s '57	98	97¾
Hud & Man rfg 5s '57	98	97¾
Humble Oil 5½s '32	101⅞	101⅞
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56	104⅜	104⅜
Ill Cen 4½s '66	99⅛	99
Ill Steel deb 4½s '40	94¼	94⅛
Ind Limestone 6s '46	85	84
Inland teel 4½s '78	94¼	94¼
Inspiration Corp 6½s '31	101	101
Inter Match Corp 5s rcts '47	98½	98
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	70½	70½
Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66	70½	70½
Int Cement Corp 5s '48	101½	101
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	124⅛	124
Int Tel & Tel 5s	96¾	96⅜
Kan City PtS&Mem 4s '36	96½	96½
Kan City Pow&Lt 5s 52	104½	104½
Kan City So 1st 3s 50	75¾	75½
Kan City So rfg 5s 50	101	101
Kan Gas & Elec 6s 52	105½	105½
Kentucky Cen 4s '87	90	87½
Kinney Co 7½s 36	105	105
Laclede Gas rfg 5s 34	101⅛	101⅛
Laclede Gas 5½s 53	102½	102½
Lake Shoe & MS deb 4s '31	99¾	99¾
L'Autaro 6s 54	88⅜	88⅜
Loews Inc 6s 41 ex-war	98	87½
Louis Gas & Elec rfg 5s 52	101	101
L&N uni 4s 40	95¼	95¼
L&N rfg 4½s C 2003	97⅛	97⅛
L&N col 5s 31	102⅜	102⅜
L&N 3s StL div 80	67	67
L&N rfg 5½s 2003	106	106
Manat Sug 1st 7½s 42	67	67
Manhat Ry con 4s 90	53½	53½
Market St Ry gold 7s 40	94¾	94¾
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	101	101
Mil El Ry & Lt 1st 5s '61	100¼	100¼
Min & StL con 5s '34	40	40
Mo K&T adj 5s A '67	107¼	107¼
Mo Pac gen 4s '75	79	79
Mo Pac 5s F '77	99½	99½
Mo Pac 5s G '78	99¼	98⅝
Mo Pac 5½s '49	111½	111⅜
Montana Power rfg 5s '43	102½	102½
Morris & Essex 4½s	96½	96½
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48	99	98½
N O R&N Pow 5s A '52	92	91
Newport Co 4½s	90¼	86¼
Niagara Hud Pow 5s 2013	105½	103½
Nia Hud Pow 5s '50	106⅞	106¾
NYC M C cen 3½s '98	79	79
N Y Chi & St L feb 4s '31	99⅞	99⅞
N Y Chi & St L 4½s '78	95⅞	95½
N Y Chi & St L '32	102¼	102¼
N Y Dock 4s '51	85	85
N Y Edison rfg 6½s '41	113⅞	113⅞
NY NH&H cv 6s '48	125	125
N Y State Ry 6½s B '62	18½	18½
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	99⅞	99⅞
NY Tel rfg 6s '41	106⅞	106¾
Nor Am Cement 6½s '40	65½	65½
Nor Am Ed 5½s '63	102¼	102
Nor Am Ed 5s ct	96	95⅝
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	101	101
Ohio Pub Ser 7s B '47	111¼	111
Old Ben Coal 6s '41	77	77
Ont Pow Niag Falls 5s '43	101⅜	101
Ore Wash RR&N 4s '61	88⅝	88½
Otis Steel 6s' 41	103	103
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	101¾	101¼
Pac P&Lt 1st rfg 5s' 30	104¼	104¼
Pac Tel & Tel 1st 5s '37	102¼	102¼
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '40	97½	97½
Park-Lex Lsehld 6½s '53	85	85
Paramount Fam Las 6s '47	101	100½
Pathe Ex inc 7s '37	68	65
Penn Dixie C-C 6s '41	82¼	82¼
Penn RR gtd 4s '31	99¾	99¾
Penn RR con 4s '48	95	95
Penn RR 4½s '63	99½	99½
Penn R gen R4½s '65	99	98⅞
Penn R 5s '64	103⅞	103¾
Penn RR gold 6½s '36	109	108½
Penn R R4½s D	94⅝	94½
Pere Marq 5s '56	103¼	103¼
Pere Marq 4½s '80	94¼	95⅞
Phillips Pet 5½s '39	95	95
Phil Co 5s '67	100	99⅝
Phil & Read C & I 5s '73	87½	87½
Phil & Read C & I 6s '49	102	101
Portland Railway 5s '30	100	99¾
Port Ry & P 5s '42	99¾	99¾
Posal Tel & Cable 5s '53	95	94¾
Pressed Steel Car 5s '33	84⅛	84⅛
Pub Svc E & G 4½s '67	97¼	97
Pub Svc E & G '70	97	96⅜
Punta Alegre Sug 7s '37	43	43
Pure Oil 5½s '37	99½	99¼
Read rfg 4½s '97	98¾	98½
Remington Arms sf 6s '37	96	96
Remington Rand 5½s '47 ww	100⅛	100
Rep I & S rfg 5½s '53	103½	103½
Richfield Oil 6s	96	96
Rock I Ar&Lou 4½s '34	98⅜	98⅜
St L & M M deb 5s '55	64	64
St L & S F 4s A '50	90⅛	89⅛
St L & S F 4½s '78	91¾	90⅞
St L S F P 5s B '50	102	102
St L S W con 4s '32	99¼	99
St P & K C S L 4½s '41	97½	97⅜
St P U Depot rfg 5s '72	106	106
San Ant Pub Ser 6s '52	105⅜	105⅜
Seabd A L con 6s '45	74	73⅛
Seabd All Fla Ry 6s A '35	66½	66½
Shell Pipe 5s '52	95½	95
Shell Union 5s '47	97¼	97¼
Shubert Theater 6s '42	60	60
Shell Un 5s ct ww	100⅜	100⅜
Sinclair Cn O 6s '30 D	100⅜	100⅜
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	102⅜	102
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	103¾	103⅝
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	100⅜	99⅞
Sinclair Pipe L s f 5s "42	98¼	98
Skelly Oil 5½s '39	95¼	95¼
Solvay 5s	95½	95½
So Pacific col 4s '49	90½	90½
So Pacific rfg 4s '55	101½	101½
So Pacific 4½s '68	95¾	95½
So Pac 4½s '69 ww	99	98¾
So Pac Oregon A 4½s '77	97½	97½
So Ry gen 4s '56	89¾	89½
So Ry con 5s '94	108½	108½
So Ry gen 6½s '56	120	120
So Ry 4s M & O div '38	94	94
So'west Bell Tel rfg 5s '54	104⅜	104⅜
Stand Milling 5s '30	100¼	100¼
Stand Milling 5½s '30	104	104
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	103	102⅝
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	96	96
Stevens Hotel 6s '45	86	85¾
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	106¾	106½
Ter RR Asso StL rfg 5s '44	102⅝	102⅝
Texarkana 1st 5½s '50	104½	104
Tex Corp 5s '44	105⅜	105
Tex & Pac 5s C '79	101	101
Tex & Pac 5s B '77	101	101
Tex & Pac 5s Ia div '31	100½	100½
Third Ave rfg 4s '60	50⅞	50½
Third Ave adj 5s '60	30	28
Tol St L & W 4s '50	91¾	91¾
Trans Cont Oil 6½s '38	103	103
Trans Cont Oil 6½s '38 xw	97	97
Trumbell Steel 6s '40	102¾	102¾
Union Oil Cal 5s C '35	100⅛	100⅛
Union Pac 1st 4s '47	94⅜	94⅜
Union Pacific 4s '68	89½	89½
Union Pacific rfg 4s 2008	90¼	90
U S Rubber 5s '47	86¾	86
U S Rubber 7½s '30	100⅜	100½
Utah Lt & Trac 5s '44	100	99⅝
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	92	94
Util Pow & Lt 5½s '47	92	91⅜
Util Pow & Lt 5s ww	88	87½
Va Ry 5s '62	104⅛	103⅞
Wabash 4½s '78	92	91⅜
Wabash 1st 5s '39	101¾	101¾
Wabash 5s A '76	100⅜	100⅛
Wabash 5½s '75	103½	103⅛
Walworth 6s '45	92½	92
Warner Sug 1st 7s '47	106	106
Warner Bros Pict 6s	108½	108⅜
Washington Water 5s	104	104
West Pa Pow 5½s F '53	105	104¾
West Shore 4s 2361	87¾	87¾
Western Electric 5s '44	103½	103½
Western Maryland 4s '52	82¾	82½
Western Maryland 5½s '77	98¾	98½
Western Pac 5s A '46	99	99
Western Un col 5s '38	102½	102½
Western Un 6½s '36	108¾	108¾
Wheeling Stl 4½s B '53	90¼	89½
White Eagle Oil 5½s '37ww	106⅞	106⅞
White Sew Mach 6s '36 xw	82	82
Youngstown Sheet 5s	102½	102⅛
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	102	101¾
Wis Cen gen 4s '49	80	80

LIBERTY BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Last Apr22	Last Apr21
3½s '47	100.3	100.5	100.5	100.3	100.3
1st 4¼s '47	101.8	101.14	101.8	101.14	101.8
4th 4¼s '38	101.20	101.23	101.20	101.21	101.21
US 3¾s '43	100.10	100.14	100.10	100.14	100.14
US 3¾s '47	100.14	100.14	100.14	100.14	100.11
US 3¾s '56	104.19	104.19	104.16	104.16	104.14
US 4s '54	107.9	107.10	107.7	107.10	107.6
US 4¼s '52	111.7	111.17	111.7	111.17	111.8

Quoted in thirty-seconds of a point. For example, read 102.8 as 102 8-32.

FOREIGN BONDS

	High	Low
Abitibi P&P 5s '53	87⅛	86¾
Akershus 5s '63	92½	92½
Antioquia st 7s '57	80½	80½
Antioquia 7s A '45	84	84
Antioquia 7s D '45	82⅛	82⅛
Antwerp 5s '58	96	95⅞
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	99¼	99
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	99⅛	99⅛
Argentine Gov 6s May '60	99¼	99
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	99¼	99
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '60	99	99
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	99¾	99⅜
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B	99½	99ffi
Australia 4½s '57	82⅜	823⅜
Australia 5s '55	90⅜	90⅜
Australia 5s '57	90¼	90
Bavaria (State) 6½s '45	96⅛	96
Batavian Pet 4½s '42	92¾	92⅜
Belgium (King) 6s '55	102⅞	102⅝
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	108⅜	108¼
Belgium (King) 7s '55	112¼	112
Belgium (King) 7s '56	108¼	107⅞
Belgium (King) 7½s '45	115⅛	115⅛
Belgium (King) 8s '41	110⅜	110⅜
Bergen (City) 6s '40	100⅛	100⅛
Bergen (City) 8s '45	110⅜	110¾
Berlin 6½s '50	97¼	97¼
Berlin Elec 6½s '59 A	92¾	92¾
Bolivia 7s '69 ct	80	78⅞
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '58	82¼	82
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	98½	97⅞
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34	103½	103½
Brazil (Cen El Ry) 7s '52	92	91½
Brazil 6½s '26-'57	86	85
Brazil 6½s '27-'57	85	84¾
Brazil (US) 7½s '52	102	101¾
Brazil (US) 8s '41	100⅛	99¾
Brisbane 5s '57	83⅜	83⅜
Budapest (City) 6s '62	81⅛	81
Buenos Aires 6s '61	88⅞	88⅞
Buenos Aires 6½s '55	99½	99½
Bulgaria 7s rcts '67	83½	83½
Bulgaria 7½s '68	89	88⅛
Caldas (Rep) 7½s '46	87¾	87
Can (Dom) 4½s '36	99	98½
Can (Dom) 5s '31	100⅜	100⅜
Can (Dom) 5s '52	105⅛	105
Chile (Rep) ct 6s '61	91¼	90
Chile (Rep) ct 6½s '57	97	97
Chile (Rep) ct 6¾s '61	99¾	99½
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	93	92½
Chile (Rep) 6s Jan '61	92¾	92¾
Chile (Rep) 6s '61 Sept	92¾	92¾
Chile (Rep) 6s '62	92¾	92
Chile (Rep) 7s '42	101¼	101
Chilean Loan 7s	95	94½
Colombia (Rep) 6s Jan	80½	80½
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct	80	80
Coph'n (City) 4½s '53	92½	92½
Coph'n (City) 5s '52	97½	97¼
Costa Rica (Rep) 7s '51	90	88
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '53	100¼	100
Cundi (Rep) 6½s '59	78	78
Czech (Rep) 8s '51	109¾	109¾
Czech (Rep) 8s B '52	110½	110¼
Danish Mun 8s A '46	109⅜	109½
Denmark (King) 4½s '62	92¼	92
Denmark (King) 5½s '55	109¼	109¾
Denmark (King) 6s '42	104⅞	104⅞
Deutsche Bk 6s ctfs '32	99¾	99¼
Dutch E I 6s '47	101¾	101¾
Dutch E I sf 6s '62	102	101¾
Est RR Co 7s '54	105⅛	105
Finland 5½s '58	50¾	50¾
Finland (Rep) 6s '45	96⅞	96⅞
Finland (Rep) 6½s '56	98¼	98¼
Finland (Rep) 7s '50	100¼	100
Finnish A 6½s '54	98	97⅞
Finish B 6½s '54	97½	97½
French Nat SS 7s '49	104⅛	103¾
French (Rep) 7s '49	117¾	117½
French (Rep) 7½s '41	123	122½
Germ 7s '49	108¾	108
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '38	90	89½
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60	86¼	86¼
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	86⅝	86½
Germ Cen Ag Bk 7s '50	96½	96½
Germ El Pow 6½s '50	94⅜	94⅜
Germ G E 6½s '40 ex-war	100	100
Germ G E 6s '43	94⅛	94⅛
Germ G E 7s '45	101	101
Greek 7s '64	101½	101½
Greek 6s '68	66¾	66¾
Haiti (Rep) 6s '52	93¾	93¼
Harpen 6s '49 ww	92	92
Hansa 6s ww	90⅜	90½
Hungary (King) 7½s '44	102½	102½
Irish Free State 5s '60	97¼	97¼
Italian Pub Util 7s '52	95	94¾
Italy (King) 7s '51	99⅜	99
Jap (Con Pwr) 6½s '50	94⅜	94⅜
Jap (Con Pwr) 7s '44	100	100
Jap (Im Gov) 2d 4s '31	96⅞	96⅞
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	104	104
Jugoslavia, Bk 7s '57	81½	81½
Kreuger & Toll 5s '59 ww	99½	99⅛
Leipzig (City) 7s rcts '47	99½	99½
Lombard El 7s '52 xw	97½	97½
Lyons (City) 6s '34	103½	103½
Medellin 6½s '54	76	75⅞
Mex (Rep) 4s '59 A	17½	17½
Mex (Rep) 5s '45	26	26
Mex 4s small A '10	11⅜	11½
Milan (City) 6½s '52	91¼	91
Minas 6½s '58 '58 ct	80½	80
Minas 6½s '59	80	80
New So Wales 5s '57	87⅞	87⅞
New So Wales 5s '58	87¼	87¼
Nord Ry 6½s '50	103¾	103¾
Norway (King) 5s '63	99	98½
Norway (King) 5½s '65	103¾	103¾
Norway (King) 6s '43	103½	103¼
Norway (King) 6s '52	102⅜	101¾
Norwegian El 5½s '57	92⅜	92
Oriental Dev 5½s '58	90¼	90
Oslo G & E 5s '63	94¼	94¼
Panama (Rep) 5s '63	93½	93½
Panama (Rep) 5½s '53	90½	90½
Paris-Lyons Med 6s '58	102⅜	102⅜
Paris-Lyons int ctf 7s '58	104½	104½
Paris-Orleans 5½s '63	101⅝	101⅜
Peru 6s '60	80⅜	80
Peru 6s '61	80	80
Peru 7s '59	97½	97½
Poland 7s '47	85¼	85¼
Poland 8s '50	95	95
Porto Ale (City) 7½s '65	92	92
Prague (City) 7½s '52	107½	107½
Rhine Main 7s '50	102⅜	102⅜
Rhine West '53 ww	90½	90½
Rhine Westphalia 7s '50	103⅜	103⅜
Rhine Westphalia 6s '52	90¼	90
Rhinelbe 7s '46 ex-war	98½	98
Rio de Jan (City) 6½s '53	80½	80
Rio G do Sul (State) 6s '68	76	76
Rio G do Sul (State) 7s '66	86	86
Rio G do Sul (State) 7s '67	82¾	82¾
Rome (City) 6½s '52	91½	91⅛
Ruhr 6s	88	87
Salvador (Rep) 8s '48	107	107
Sao Paulo (City) 8s '52	103¼	103¼
Sao Paulo (State) 6s '68	77¼	76

Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

HARVARD CREWS RACE SATURDAY

Varsity Named by Coach —Keen Interest Taken in Whiteside Eight

Harvard will officially open its rowing season this Saturday on the Charles River headed by the new Crimson varsity eight as coached and formed by Charles J. Whiteside, former Syracuse oarsman and coach of the undefeated Orange and Black freshmen eight last year. Along with the varsity will be the junior varsity, the freshman and the 150-pound crews, which also open their seasons with the varsity; all facing the Massachusetts Institute of Technology crews in their regatta.

Interest is particularly keen in this Crimson varsity eight for it is the first showing of the efforts of Coach Whiteside, and from those who have been constantly in close touch with the present Crimson régime, the showing is not expected to be disappointing. Since early spring Whiteside has chosen his oarsmen, put them together, and has sent them out to row and row, all for the purpose of "shaking" his eight together.

Observers of the Crimson have noted changes in the stroking, particularly in that it is longer and that the men are going back farther, and all with a powerful, smooth run. His teaching, of course, is the same as that which he learned in Syracuse; mainly the J. A. Ten Eyck system. Whiteside has proven popular with the oarsmen and followers, and has clearly shown knowledge of what he seeks in the way of a worthy Crimson representative eight.

Preparing for Yale

It is probable from the manner in which his eights are being brought along that when the men face their greatest rival, Yale, they will undertake the four-mile row merely like another workout. Yale has always been so trained for the Harvard race that when it entered the final four-mile affair it was not difficult for the Eli, and Whiteside, seemingly, is preparing along the same basis.

The eight as he will enter it against Tech will average 175 pounds, not counting the coxswain, which makes it a medium-weight crew. Only two individuals weigh over 180 pounds, and the bow and the stroke are under 170. There is only one senior in the shell, and the crew's showing should indicate what future prospects will be.

All of the oarsmen as now seated have been rowing in their present places for some weeks, and only today have they been officially named the first varsity crew, although their work in the recent brushes with the other two eights has placed them out in front without question. The other two crews are to be known as the junior varsity and the third varsity. The latter will continue rowing with the others and race in the American Henley at Philadelphia May 31.

Seating Orders

The varsity is seated as follows: Bow—Thomas M. Page '32; 2—Stanley W. Swaim '31; 3—Josiah M. Erickson '32; 4—John W. Hallowell '31; 5—Melvin M. Johnson Jr. '31; 6—Albert N. Webster '31; 7—Capt. Lawrence W. Dickey '30; stroke—Franz F. Colloredo-Mansfeld '32, and coxswain—Albert H. Stebbins Jr. '32. The junior varsity has: Bow—Leonard G. Robinson Jr. '32; 2—Charles F. Hovey '32; 3—Everett L. Millard Jr. '31; 4—Thomas E. Armstrong '32; 5—John Van V. Veeder '32; 6—Rodgers Donaldson '30; 7—Harry W. Sturges Jr. '30; stroke—John E. Lawrence '31, and coxswain—Francis S. Holmes '31.

In this first varsity are only two men who faced Yale in last year's varsity, Captain Dickey and Johnson. Captain Dickey is 23 years old, weighs 180 pounds and is six feet in height. He prepared at St. Paul's School where he rowed No. 6 on the school crew in 1926. He rowed No. 2 on the Harvard freshman eight and had the same seat in the varsity in 1928. In last year's shell he rowed No. 3. Johnson is 20 and weighs 192—the heaviest man in the boat—and is 6ft. 3in. tall. He prepared at Noble & Greenough where he played football, baseball and hockey. He rowed No. 5 in the second freshman crew in 1928 and No. 5 in last year's varsity. He is also captain of the 1930 Crimson gun team.

The bow man, Page, is 21, weighs only 165 and is 6ft. 1in. in height. He prepared at Phillips Exeter Academy and was a member of the school crews in 1927 and 1928. He rowed bow on the freshman crew against Yale last year. The other light man of the crew is Stroke Colloredo-Mansfeld who weighs 167 pounds. He is 19 years old and is 6ft. 1in. in height. He comes from Vienna, Austria, and prepared at Le Rose School, Switzerland, where he competed in crew, hockey, soccer and track. He won crew and soccer numerals as a freshman at Harvard, rowing No. 2 in the first freshman eight.

Son of Old Oarsman

There are only two members of the junior varsity of last year in this year's varsity, one is Swaim, who is 20 years old, weighs 170, is 6ft. 1in. tall and prepared at Kent School. Swaim is a son of Stanley B. Swaim '07, who rowed on the 1906 and 1907 crews. He stroked the freshman of 1928 and rowed bow on last year's junior varsity.

Webster and Hallowell, two of the four members of the junior class in the shell reared at Lexington High School and Milton Academy respectively. Webster is 20, weighs 180, is 6ft. 3in. tall, was a member of the freshman crew in 1928 and rowed No. 6 on the junior varsity last year. He is the son of Hollis Webster '84. Hallowell is 21, weighs 178 and is 6ft. 2in. tall. He, too, was a member of the 1928 freshman and rowed No. 4 on the junior varsity. He is also prominent in Harvard hockey and his father, John W. Hallowell '01, played football and was a member of the track team in the years 1898, 1899, 1900 and 1901, captaining it in his senior year.

Josiah M. Erickson '32 is 20, weighs 174, is 6ft. 3in. tall and prepared at Belmont Hill School. He rowed as a member of the class crews last year. At Belmont Hill School he played football and rowed on the crew. His brother, A. W. Erickson Jr., was a Tech oarsman, Coxswain Stebbins is 20, weighs 115, and is 5ft. 6in. tall. He was a reserve freshman coxswain last year.

Seating to Stand

Other than to increase the blade work and the speed of the eight, Coach Whiteside does not plan any changes in this crew right through the Yale race. Of course, something unforeseen may arise, but that is the present plan. The eight has had several 10-mile rows and unannounced time trials over both the Henley and 1¾-mile distances which have been good.

The regatta Saturday against Tech will include four races. It is scheduled to start at 3 o'clock with the freshman race. Next will follow the junior varsity eights, then the 150-pound crews and the feature event, the varsity, will be last. The times of the races are scheduled for a half hour apart and all except the lightweights will row 1¾ miles while the 150-pounders will race the Henley distance.

Coach Herbert H. Haines of the freshman has chosen his red eight as the one to face Tech Saturday, despite the fact that two of the regulars of that shell have been out recently, and are not yet back in the shell. There are three freshman eights, the red, white and blue. The red crew, which has received first call, lines up as follows: Bow—Waldo H. Holcombe of Belmont Hill School; 2—John C. Rise Jr. of St. Mark's; 3—Albert L. Nickerson Jr. of Noble & Greenough; 4—Roger H. Hallowell of Phillips Exeter Academy; 5—Francis J. Swayze of Kent School; 6—William B. Bacon of Groton; 7—Robert Saltonstall Jr. of Phillips Exeter; stroke—Gerard J. Cassedy of Noble & Greenough; and coxswain H. H. Bissell of Phillips Exeter.

Two Oarsmen Out

Malcolm Bancroft, former Brown & Nichols oarsman, and Alastair D. Robertson, were rowing 5 and 3 respectively, in this red crew until mishaps forced them out; but they will return shortly.

Coach Fred R. Sullivan '27 will send the crew stroked by James M. Byrne '31 against Tech Saturday in the hope of establishing another season of success such as it enjoyed last year. The lineup of the lightweights follows: Bow—Carroll C. Perry '31; 2—John Q. Adams '31; 3—Alexander Lincoln Jr. '32; 4—Wynn M. Rainbolt Jr. 'occ; 5—Edwin A. Locke Jr. '32; 6—Horace N. Roberts '30; 7—Harper Woodward '31; stroke—James N. Byrne '31; coxswain—Richard Kimball '31.

Following the race Saturday, the varsity will be in action again May 17 on the Charles River against the United States Naval Academy and University of Pennsylvania eights, and the following week, May 24, the Crimson will face Cornell and Syracuse on Lake Cayuga at Ithaca. The final and objective race against Yale will be held on the Thames River, New London, Conn., June 20.

SOUTHERN DEFEATS NORTHERN BY 5 TO 4

WOMEN'S GOLF ASSOCIATION OF MASSACHUSETTS STANDING
—First Division

	Matches W	Matches L	Points W	Points L
Midland District	3	0	19	8
Northern District	2	1	20	7
Southern District	2	1	16	11
The Country Club	1	2	12	15
Central District	1	2	11	16
Brae Burn Country Club	0	3	3	24

Northern District, which last week promised to show its heels to the Southern District Team, champion of the Women's Golf Association of Massachusetts last year, bowed to the Southern players Monday on the Oakley Country Club course at Watertown, 5 to 4, and are now tied for second place in the spring team race, while Midland District, with three victories to its credit, leads the way as far as matches are concerned, although Northern has a better point total.

Besides Southern's win over Northern, Monday, The Country Club team defeated Brae Burn Country Club team by 7 to 2 at Brae Burn, and Midland scored a 6-to-3 victory over Central District at Belmont Spring Country Club.

Northern has four undefeated players on its side—Miss Grace English, Mrs. D. M. Belcher, Mrs. Marvin Peterson and Mrs. Royal W. Hyde. An interesting feature of the Northern team lies in the fact that so far they have played three team matches with the original lineup of nine players. The other members of the team are: Miss Margaret Curtis, who has lost one match in three; Mrs. H. H. Hicks, Mrs. Kellogg Boynton, Miss Elinor K. Sutton and Mrs. R. F. Kimball.

Southern District, on the other hand, has only one player that has gone through three matches so far undefeated. Mrs. Edward H. Baker Jr. is that player, and she spoiled Miss Margaret Curtis's record by scoring a one-sided victory, Monday, 8 and 6. All the other Southern victories Monday were by good margins with the exception of that scored by Mrs. R. K. Byers, Northern, over Mrs. H. H. Hicks, who rallied from behind and carried Mrs. Byers to the seventeenth hole after being dormie at the fifteenth.

Midland should increase its lead this week since it plays Brae Burn on Thursday. Northern has a better chance to stay in second place as it meets The Country Club next, while Southern has to face Central.

SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Chattanooga	6	1	.857
Memphis	5	2	.714
Birmingham	4	3	.571
New Orleans	4	3	.571
Mobile	4	3	.571
Little Rock	3	4	.429
Nashville	2	5	.286
Atlanta	0	7	.000

RESULTS MONDAY

Chattanooga 5, Little Rock 4.
Birmingham 10, New Orleans 9.
Memphis 7, Nashville 5.
Atlanta 12, Mobile 6.

MISS ANDERSON WINS FINAL

RICHMOND, Va.—After the finals of the women's singles in the North and South tennis championship were rained out at the Pinehurst Country Club, Saturday, Miss Penelope W. Anderson of Richmond and Mrs. John B. Jessup of Wilmington, Del., the two finalists, played out the match on the No. 1 court of the Country Club of Virginia, here, Sunday, Miss Anderson defeating Mrs. Jessup at 6—3, 1—5, 6—3. The match was refereed by Beals C. Wright.

BRUINS WIN IN OVERTIME

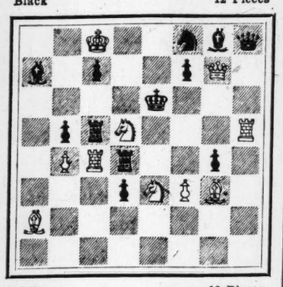
SAN FRANCISCO (AP)—In an extra-period game here Monday night the Boston Bruins defeated the San Francisco Hockey Team, 6 to 5. Wieland, Boston forward, scored the winning goal in the first minute of extra play in addition to three during the contest.

CHESS

by Frederick P. Chevalier

PROBLEM NO. 1193
By E. E. Westbury

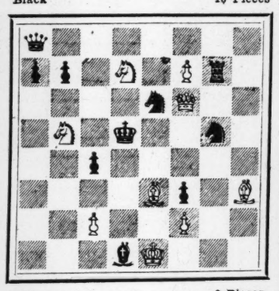
Black 12 Pieces



White 10 Pieces
White to play and mate in two

PROBLEM NO. 1194
By Otto Fuss

Black 10 Pieces



White 9 Pieces
White to play and mate in three

SOLUTIONS TO PROBLEMS

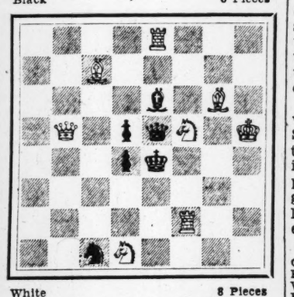
No. 1191.	K-B7	
No. 1192. 1.	Kt-Q4	KxKt
2.	Q-B6 mate	
1.		KxP
2.	Q-Q8ch	
1.		BxP
2.	Q-Kt7ch	
1.		PxRP
2.	Q-R6	
1.		BPxP
2.	Kt(K7)-B6ch	
1.		P-R4
2.	Kt-Kt5	
1.		P-Kt5
2.	Q-B5ch	
1.		B-B2
2.	Q-B5ch	
Prob. Comp. E. Bettmann		R-B5

PROBLEM COMPOSITION

Problems using the artificial half-pin invariably have fringe pieces, i. e., pieces added simply to enrich the play. In this problem the W R at K8 and the B B at K3 might be removed without destroying the integrity of the position. Undoubtedly, however, the composer considered the pinned mates worthy additions.

By J. K. Heydon

Black 6 Pieces



White 8 Pieces
White to play and mate in two

NOTES

Martin C. Stark, Harvard '33, won the annual individual tournament of the Harvard-Yale-Princeton League held at the Marshall Chess Club, New York City. Harvard thus retains possession of the William M. Vance Cup won by F. R. Chevalier in the two previous individual tournaments. W. A. Robertson, Harvard '33, was a close second.

F. K. Perkins, well-known New York and Boston expert, recently gave a successful simultaneous exhibition at the Melrose Y. M. C. A., winning 26 games, many of them repeats, without a single loss or draw.

The annual New York Metropolitan League tournament wound up in a triumph for the Manhattan Chess Club. Paired in the final round with the Marshall Chess Club, last year's champion, it made up for a 2-6 reverse last year by winning 6-1 with one adjourned.

Sidney L. Thompson has again won the Rhode Island State championship, repeating his victory of last year.

Colle, the Belgian master, is a player never to be trifled with. In the following game from the San Remo tournament he takes relentless advantage of one of Dr. Tartakower's characteristic bizarre opening moves.

QUEEN'S PAWN GAME

Tartakower White	Colle Black	Tartakower White	Colle Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	21 KR-Q	Kt-Q6
2 P-KKt3?(a)	P-K3	22 Q-B2	P-K3
	P-QB4!(b)	23 PxP	RxP
3 P-Q5(c)	P-Q3	24 B-K3	QR-K
4 B-Kt2	P-KKt3!(d)	25 P-R5	P-R4
5 P-K4	B-Kt2	26 B-Q4	B-R3
6 Kt-K2	B-Kt5	27 P-R4	P-B4(i)
7 P-KR3?(e)	BxKt	28 PxP	R-K7
8 QxB	Q-Kt3(f)	29 Q-R4	Q-B2!
9 Castles	KKt-Q2	30 B-B(j)	QxP!
10 Kt-R3	Castles	31 BxR	RxB
11 P-QB3	Q-R3(g)	32 R-KB	Q-R6
12 Kt-Kt5	Q-R4	33 KR-Q	Kt-B5(k)
13 P-QR4	P-QR3	34 PxKt	BxP
14 Kt-R3	Kt-Kt3	35 R-Kt2	Q-R7ch
15 B-Kt5	R-K	36 K-B	R-K2
16 Kt-B4	KtxKt	37 B-K3	BxB
17 QxKt	Q-Q2	38 PxB	Q-R8ch
18 P-QKt4	Q-B2	39 K-B2	R-B2ch
19 QR-Kt	Kt-K4(h)	40 K-Q	Q-Kt7ch
20 Q-K2	P-B5!	41 K-K	R-B8 mate

(a) This takes Black out of the books, but otherwise is inferior.

(b) Transposing into the Benoni Counter Gambit with White committed to a strategically incorrect line.

(c) 4 PxP, which permits Black to equalize with 4 . . . P-K3, is better than blocking the KB, with no logical continuation.

(d) A strong positional move. Black's normal attack, P-QKt4—5, etc., is possible only on account of White's weak center and poorly developed KB. White's further conduct of the game is markedly influenced by realization of the basic superiority of the black pawn skeleton.

(e) A wasted move, for Black probably intended to exchange anyhow. 7 P-QB4, followed by Kt-B3, is a more promising continuation.

(f) A good move, which keeps the white Q-side constricted.

(g) Black risks an exchange which would leave him with a slightly preferable game.

(h) This and Black's next moves give him the initiative with good attacking chances.

(i) The beginning of a severe attack. White must submit to R-Kt7.

(j) The KB is White's best defensive piece. 30 PxP would prolong the struggle.

(k) A fine move, completely demolishing the white position. The rest is a matter of technique.

The following are two reasons for the victory of the Manhattan Chess Club over the Marshall Chess Club. Kashdan and Kevitz are the present and preceding Manhattan Club champions; Santasiere and Smirka are former New York State champions.

SICILIAN DEFENSE

Kashdan White	Santasiere Black	Kashdan White	Santasiere Black
1 P-K4	P-QB4	16 P-Kt5	Kt-K
2 Kt-KB3	P-Q3	17 P-B5	PxP
3 P-Q4	PxP	18 KtxP	B-B
4 KtxP	Kt-KB3	19 B-Kt4	Kt-Q2
5 Kt-QB3	P-QR3	20 Q-B2	Kt-K4
6 B-K2	P-K3	21 B-K2	Kt-Q2
7 Castles	Q-B2	22 Kt-K7ch	BxKt
8 P-QR4	P-QKt3	23 QxPch	K-R
9 P-B4	B-Kt2	24 QxB	P-R3
10 B-B3	QKt-Q2	25 R-B8ch	K-R2
11 Q-K2	B-K2	26 P-Kt6ch	KxP
12 B-K3	QR-B	27 Q-B7ch	K-R2
13 QR-Q	Castles	28 Q-B5ch	P-Kt3
14 P-KKt4	Kt-B4	29 Q-B7ch	Kt-Kt2
15 Q-Kt2	KR-Q	30 Q-Kt8 mate	

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

Kevitz White	Smirka Black	Kevitz White	Smirka Black
1 Kt-KB3	Kt-KB3	18 Kt-R4	Q-K2
2 P-QB4	P-QB3	19 P-KKt3	P-KR4
3 P-Q4	P-Q4	20 P-R4	B-R3
4 Kt-B3	P-K3	21 R-B6	B-Kt2
5 B-Kt5	QKt-Q2	22 Q-B3	KR-Q
6 P-K3	B-K2	23 Kt-Kt6	QR-Kt
7 Q-B2	P-KR3	24 Q-B4	B-K
8 B-B4	P-R3	25 Q-Kt5	Q-B
9 P-B5	Kt-R4	26 QR-KB	BxR
10 B-K5	KtxB	27 PxB	K-R2
11 KtxKt	Kt-B3	28 QxRPch	Q-R3
12 B-Q3	Kt-Q2	29 Q-K5	K-Kt
13 P-B4	KtxKt	30 B-Q	B-Q2
14 BPxKt	B-Kt4	31 KtxB	RxKt
15 Q-K2	Castles	32 QxRch	K-R2
16 Castles	B-Q2	33 R-B4	Resigns
17 B-B2	P-KKt3		

Good Shooting in Pinehurst Meet

PINEHURST, N. C. (AP)—Brilliant shooting particularly in the doubles, marked opening performances in the twelfth annual North and South trapshoot tournament here Monday.

The North and South 16-yard championship will be decided Tuesday. It is a 200-target event.

Monday's scores:

Introductory event, 100 targets at 16 yards—L. B. Smith, Millbrook, N. Y., 92; W. E. Beers, New Britain, Conn., 89; F. E. Watkins, Hartford, Conn., 85; Allen Hammond, Rockville, Conn., 76.

Shoot-off—Leahy, 24; Lowry, 24; Sheren, 22. Second shoot-off—Leahy, 24; Lowry, 21.

Doubles championship, 50 pairs—E. B. Wetmore, 89; W. E. Gladstone, 89; Charles Sheren, 88; R. C. Coffey, 84; D. T. Leahy, 84; W. H. Miller, 64; W. B. Arle, 83; L. B. Smith, 81; F. E. Watkins, 80; Isaac Andrews, 73; D. H. McCullough, 70; R. L. Bellamy, 54.

Shoot-off—Wetmore, 21; Gladstone, 21. Second shoot-off—Wetmore, 22; Gladstone, 18.

GREEN IS NO MATCH FOR BRITISH TWELVE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HANOVER, N. H.—The Dartmouth College lacrosse team proved no match for the invading Oxford-Cambridge twelve here, Monday, for the representatives of the British universities easily defeated the Green by a score of 12 to 2. Lacrosse is rather new to Dartmouth, and, furthermore, it was the first game of the season for the Green, so little could be expected of it.

It was the tenth victory for the visitors in 13 games played in the States, with one game resulting in a tie and only two in defeat. The passing of the visitors had the locals completely baffled. Ricketts, visiting goalie, gave the spectators quite a thrill by leaving his net at times partially to engineer an attack. The summary:

OXFORD-CAMBRIDGE	DARTMOUTH
G. Ainsworth, 1st a.	1st d, Young, Pyles
Rains, 2d a.	2d d, W. Phinney
Williams, 3d a.	3d d, King, Krager
Fielden, c.	c, Carnell
Moss, 3d d.	3d a, Cleaves, Porter
R. Ainsworth, 2d d.	2d a, Gould
Cornsweet, 1st d.	1st a, Sieminski, Burleigh
Grover, cp.	ih, Harms
Grauer, p.	oh, Macvean, Eldredge
Giddens, oh.	p, Golan
Astle, ih.	cp, Grehan
Ricketts, g.	g, Denney, Wolff

Score—Oxford-Cambridge 12, Dartmouth 2. Goals—Astle 4, Rains 2, G. Ainsworth 2, Giddens 2, Grauer, Williams for Oxford-Cambridge; Gould 2 for Dartmouth. Referee—C. E. Marsters, Boston Lacrosse Club. Time—Thirty minute halves.

WOMEN GOLFERS IN LAST U. S. PRACTICE

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y. (AP)—Miss Glenna Collett, women's United States golf champion, and 12 members of the team she will take to Europe for matches in England and France, brushed up on their game at the Knollwood Country Club Monday.

The players teamed up in Scotch foursomes but did not go through the formality of keeping scores. There was a biting wind and the weather was too cold for low scoring.

The players included Miss Marion Bennett, Mrs. Leo Federman, Miss Fritzi Stifel, Miss Berniee Wall, Miss Virginia Holzderber, Mrs. Stewart Hanley, Mrs. Hazelle P. Martelle, Mrs. Lee Mida, Miss Peggy Watles, Miss Rosalie Knapp, Mrs. O. S. Hill and Miss Louise Fordyce.

The team is to sail aboard the Berengaria at midnight tonight, bolstered by the presence of Miss Virginia Van Wie, Miss Helen L. Hicks, Miss Edith Quier and Mrs. Burch Foraker.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Baltimore	4	0	1.000
Newark	2	1	.667
Buffalo	2	1	.667
Rochester	2	2	.500
Toronto	2	2	.500
Montreal	1	2	.333
Reading	1	3	.250
Jersey City	0	3	.000

RESULTS MONDAY

Buffalo 3, Jersey City 2.
Toronto 5, Newark 4.
Baltimore 9, Montreal 1.
Rochester 7, Reading 4.

TEXAS LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Beaumont	8	4	.667
Wichita Falls	7	5	.583
Shreveport	7	5	.583
Houston	7	5	.538
San Antonio	5	7	.417
Dallas	5	7	.417
Fort Worth	5	7	.417
Waco	5	8	.385

RESULTS MONDAY

Fort Worth 4, Shreveport 2.
Houston 8, San Antonio 3.
Dallas 5, Wichita Falls 3.
Beaumont 12, Waco 4.

COLLEGE BASEBALL RESULTS

Boston College 6, Quantico 2.
William and Mary 4, Princeton 2.
William and Mary 6, Princeton 2.
North Carolina 9, Davidson 3.
N. C. State 3, Wake Forest 0.
St. John's 9, Lehigh 8.
New York 5, Georgetown 4.
Pennsylvania 7, Penn State 5.
Pennsylvania 9, Penn State 0.

PENN M. C. ELECTS CAPTAIN

CHESTER, Pa.—Cadet John L. Pickering of Danvers, Mass., has been elected captain of the Pennsylvania Military College outdoor pony polo team, which will open its season Saturday at Chester with Princeton University.

SENATORS WIN FROM A'S, 6 TO 3

Hadley Holds Champions to Eight Hits and Hands Them First Defeat

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Philadelphia	3	1	.750
Washington	4	2	.667
Chicago	2	1	.667
Cleveland	3	2	.600
Boston	3	3	.500
Detroit	3	3	.500
St. Louis	1	3	.250
New York	0	4	.000

RESULTS MONDAY

Washington 6, Philadelphia 3.
Chicago 3, St. Louis 2 (10 innings).
Cleveland 6, Detroit 1.

The Washington Senators continued on their way of winning games and handed the Philadelphia Athletics their first defeat of the season, 6 to 3. The game was featured by the fine pitching of Hadley for the winners, who held the champion to eight well-scattered hits. The Senators made only eight hits themselves from the deliveries of Earnshaw, Ehmke and Mahaffey, but produced them when most needed and therefore deserved the victory.

Manager Johnson at the present time is getting some fine pitching, and if it continues his club will be right up among the leaders. They have some fairly strong hitting that should prove strong enough to keep them high up in the first division. They are now in a tie for second place with the Chicago White Sox, having won four games in six starts. The Athletics, despite their defeat, remain in first place with three wins in four starts. Cronin hit the only home run of the contest for the winners in the fifth inning with one man on base, the hit that spelled defeat for the A's.

Both the White Sox and St. Louis Browns were given some fine pitching on Monday, but the former managed to win out in 10 innings, 3 to 2. Lyons went the entire route for the winners, while Crowder did the same for the losers. The Sox hit safely seven times, including a home run by Kamm, while the Browns were getting five hits, all singles.

Cleveland won the first game of its series with the Detroit Tigers at Detroit, by a 6-to-0 score. The Indians hit well in the first inning and went into the lead with four runs. This was enough for Brown, the winning pitcher, inasmuch as he held his opponents to five hits throughout the game. Whitehill started in the box for Manager Harris and lasted until the eighth inning, at which time he gave way to Sullivan, who finished the game.

New York and Boston, the two remaining clubs, were not scheduled to play. The scores.

AT PHILADELPHIA

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Washington	0	1	1	2	2	0	0	0	0	6	8	0
Philadelphia	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	8	1

Batteries—Hadley and Ruel; Earnshaw, Ehmke, Mahaffey and Cochrane. Losing pitcher—Earnshaw. Umpires—Van Grafian, Connelly and McGowan. Time—1h. 45m.

AT CHICAGO

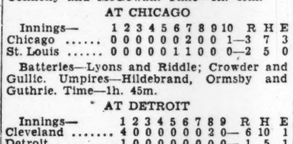
Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	R	H	E
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	3	7	3
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	5	0

Batteries—Lyons and Riddle; Crowder and Gullic. Umpires—Hildebrand, Ormsby and Guthrie. Time—1h. 45m.

AT DETROIT

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Cleveland	4	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	—	6	10	1
Detroit	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	1	5	1

Batteries—Brown and L. Sewell; Whitehill, Sullivan and Hayworth. Losing pitcher—Whitehill. Umpires—Geisel, Dinneen and Nallin. Time—1h. 40m.



TAKEICHI HARADA is ranked No. 1 in Japanese tennis for the season of 1929, according to the list recently announced No. 2 position goes to H. Sato, while J. Sato is placed third. R. Nunoi is fourth and N. Harada is fifth. Takeichi Harada is well known in Europe and the United States. Two of Japan's leading stars—Yoshiro Ohta and R. Miki—were overlooked in the ranking list, which is not surprising since these two players spent most of their time in England and did not actually compete in Japanese tournaments. Critics are of the opinion that Ohta, if ranked, would be given No. 2 position and Miki No. 5.

Japan, at this time, is considered by many followers to have a good chance to gain the final round in the European zone of the Davis Cup series. It is expected that Takeichi Harada and Yoshiro Ohta will play in the singles and that Tamio Abe will be one of the players in doubles. Japan faces Hungary in the first round for the Davis Cup in the overseas zone.

It is not at all surprising to learn that Mrs. Frederick S. Moody Jr., née Wills, will defend her championships of England, France and the United States, as well as take part in the Wightman Cup team matches this year. According to present plans, Mrs. Moody will be back in the United States about the third week in July.

A Cambridge University tennis team, consisting of E. R. Avory, K. C. Gandar Dower, C. A. Magrane and R. J. Ritchie are making a tour in Spain.

PROJECTED ARENA FOR WARSAW

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WARSAW—Charles Dewey, financial adviser to the Polish Government, has proposed to the Mayor of Warsaw a plan for erecting a clubhouse and sports arena in the city. The sporting arrangements in Katowice were so much admired by Mr. Dewey that he feels the capital of Poland should have something of the same nature, though on a larger scale and approaching the standard of those in foreign countries. Mr. Dewey has sketched a plan of the scheme of this building, calculating the costs at about $12,000 and offering to help in collecting subscriptions. He will complete the required sum should the help of the government and the town prove insufficient.

OREGON STATE OARSMEN ACCEPT

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CORVALLIS, Ore.—Oregon State Agricultural College has accepted an invitation to enter two crews in the annual Rose festival regatta to be held in Portland, Ore., June 14. Two crews from the Portland Rowing Club and one from the University of Washington will also be entered. Singles, doubles and fours in addition to the regular eights will be entered in the racing program of the regatta. The Rose festival committee hopes to work this annual regatta into an affair that will be to the rowing world what the annual Pasadena grid game is to the football world. The broad Willamette River flowing through the heart of Portland offers an opportunity for an excellent course.

MISS JACOBS LOSES IN FINAL

BEAULIEU, France (AP)—Miss Helen M. Jacobs of Berkeley, Calif., America's second ranking woman tennis star, was defeated, 2—6, 8—6, 6—4, in the final of the Beaulieu tournament Monday by Mrs. Phyllis Satterthwaite of England. The match was won more easily than the scores indicate. The California player has appeared unable to strike her real stride during her campaign on the Riviera and her performance Monday was only mediocre. Mrs. Satterthwaite, a steady player of considerable tournament experience, took full advantage of her American opponent's mistakes and misplays.

NEW YORK WINS FOURTH STRAIGHT

Walker's Fine Pitching Defeats Phillies—Cubs, Pirates and Robins Win

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	4	0	1.000
Pittsburgh	5	1	.833
Chicago	4	3	.571
Boston	2	2	.500
St. Louis	2	4	.333
Cincinnati	2	5	.286
Philadelphia	1	3	.250
Brooklyn	1	3	.250

RESULTS MONDAY

Brooklyn 15, Boston 8.
New York 8, Philadelphia 6.
Pittsburgh 6, St. Louis 4.
Chicago 9, Cincinnati 1.

With the help of four home runs and behind the fine pitching of Walker, the New York Giants won their fourth straight victory on Monday, to remain in first place in the National League. The win was made at the expense of Philadelphia, whose three pitchers could not hold their opponents to less than 15 safe hits. Every Giant made at least one hit, with the single exception of Ott, while Roettger, Manager McGraw's new outfielder, did the best by getting three.

The hardest hitting was contributed by Captain Jackson, who hit two home runs, batted in four runs and scored two himself. The other homers were hit by Leach and O'Farrell.

The pitching, as mentioned before, was done by Walker, who won his second victory in as many starts. Although he allowed the heavy-hitting Phillies 11 hits, he kept them scattered well enough to keep down the runs. Willoughby started in the box for Manager Shotton, but was driven out of the box in the third inning by the Giants' consistent batting. Benge followed and later gave way to Elliott, who finished up. This game was the first one that showed that the Phillies are weak in the pitching department. The Giants themselves look to be a championship ball club with their four strong victories, and if their fine pitching continues, they may be the surprise of the league.

The Chicago Cubs began to hit on Monday and were rewarded with a second straight win over the Cincinnati Reds. Each of Manager McCarthy's men made at least one hit, while English led the attack with three. Home runs were hit by Wilson, Hartnett and Beck.

Carlson made his first start of the season in the box and held the Reds to five scattered hits. Four pitchers, Campbell, Johnson, McWeeny and Eckert, worked for Manager Howley. The Cubs made 14 safe hits and looked as if they meant business. They are now in third place with 4 victories and 3 defeats and appear to be on their way to greater heights.

The Pittsburgh Pirates, although outhit by the St. Louis Cardinals, managed to win, 6 to 4. Brame went the entire game for the Pirates, while his mates were getting seven hits from Hill, Haid, Haines and Frankhouse. The best hitting was done by Comorosky, who made a home run, batted in three runs and scored two himself. The Pirates are still in second place, with five victories in six starts.

The Brooklyn Robins, by heavy, consistent batting, managed to take the final game in the series with the Boston Braves, 15 to 8. Both teams hit well as is shown by the fact that each club used three pitchers. Bissonette hit a home run for the winners in the first inning with the bases full and also a triple in the seventh inning, again with the bases full. The scores:

AT NEW YORK

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
New York	0	0	0	2	0	1	5	0	X—	8	15	3
Philadelphia	2	0	0	1	0	2	1	0	—	6	11	2

Batteries—Walker and O'Farrell; Willoughby, Benge, Elliott and Davis. Losing pitcher—Benge. Umpires—Moran, Reardon and McGrew. Time—2h. 25m.

AT CINCINNATI

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Chicago	3	1	1	3	0	0	0	0	—	9	14	1
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—	1	5	2

Batteries—Carlson and Hartnett; Campbell, Johnson, McWeeny, Eckert and Sukeforth. Losing pitcher—Campbell. Umpires—Quigley, Pfirman and Jorda. Time—1h. 37m.

AT ST. LOUIS

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Pittsburgh	0	1	0	2	2	0	0	0	1—	6	7	1
St. Louis	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	2—	4	9	2

Batte

New York Curb Market

(Continued from Page 15)

Sales (in hundreds)	High	Low	12:30
1 Club Alum Uten	6½	6½	6½
10 Colombian Syn	½	½	½
2 Colon Oil	6¾	6¾	6¾
16 Col O&G vtc	18	17⅝	17⅝
2 Columbia Picture	42½	42½	42½
1 Columbia Picture vtc	42½	42½	42½
†10 Comwealth Edison	308	307	307
32 Comweal&So ww	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝
6 Community aWt Wks	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞
8 Cons Cop Min	5¾	5¾	5¾
2 Cons Gas&E Balt	124	124	124
2 Cons Gas Ut B vtc	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞
2 Cons Laundries	14	14	14
1 Cons Royalty	4	4	4
2 Cont Oil M evtc	15	15	15
3 Cooper Bessemer	43⅛	43⅛	43⅛
4 Cord Corp	15	14⅜	14⅜
1 Coroon & Rey	17½	17½	17½
1 Coroon & Rey pf A	83	83	83
3 Cosden Oil	56¼	56	56
5 Creole Pet	6½	6½	6½
3 Crocker & Wheeler	32	31½	32
4 Curtiss Wright ww	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
2 Cusi Mex Min	1¼	1¼	1¼
D			
5 Darby Pet	12	12	12
31 Deere & Co new	159	155½	158
4 De Forest Radio	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
3 De Haviland new	7½	7½	7½
†25 Derby Oil pf	57	57	57
1 Detroit Aircraft	7¼	7¼	7¼
1 Dixie Gas Util	17¼	17¼	17¼
1 Doehler Die-Cast	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞
2 Douglas Aircraft	21⅜	21	21
2 Dresser Mfg A	54⅜	54	54⅜
3 Driver Harris	83⅞	80⅛	82⅞
2 Dubilier Condenser	10¼	10	10¼
1 Durant Mot	5½	5½	5½
E			
1 Eastern Gas & Fuel	38	38	38
4 East States Pow B	41¼	40⅜	40½
2 El House Util (2)	51½	51½	51½
1 Eastern Util A	15	15	15
4 Eisler Elec	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛
195 El Bond & Share	114⅜	113½	114⅛
5 El Bond & Sh pf	107⅜	107¼	107¼
15 El Pow Assoc	36⅞	36	36⅛
3 El Pow Assoc A	35	34¼	34⅜
2 El P & L out ww	72	72	72
3 Electric Share	28⅞	28¾	28¾
2 Electric Share pf	106¾	106¾	106¾
1 Emp Pub Srv A	23	23	23
2 Empire Steel	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
2 Employ Reinsur	26⅛	26	26⅛
5 Europe El A	21½	21½	21½
2 Europe El deb rts	8½	8½	8½
1 Evans Wallo Lead	4	4	4
F			
2 Fabrics Finishing	7½	7⅜	7⅜
7 Falcno Lead Min	⅛	⅛	⅛
2 Firemen's F Ins	113½	113	113
2 First Nat Cop	¼	¼	¼
2 Fischman A	45	44	44
5 Fokker Aircraft	26½	26⅛	26½
6 Ford Mot Can A	36	35¾	35¾
2 Ford Motor France	11½	11½	11½
2 Ford Mot Ltd	19⅛	18⅞	18⅞
65 Fox Theatre A	15½	15⅛	15⅜
G			
1 Garlock Pack	29	29	29
11 Gen Bak	3¾	3⅝	3⅝
10 Gen Bak pf	37½	37¼	37¼
5 Gen Capital Corp	58⅛	58	58
3 Gen Elec Ltd rct	12	11⅞	12
3 Gen Elec Germany	42	42	42
1 Gen Ldy Mach	7	7	7
3 Gen Pete new	35¼	35¼	35¼
2 Gen Water Works	29⅜	29⅜	29⅜
2 Glen Alden Coal	100	100	100
3 Globe Underwriters	15½	15½	15½
3 Gold Coin	¼	¼	¼
2 Gold Seal Elec	4¾	4¾	4¾
5 Golden Center M	5¼	5⅛	5⅛
30 Goldman Sachs	44½	44	44⅜
1 Gorham Mfg vtc	40	40	40
†10 Gt Atl & Pac nv	242	240	242
*1 Guardian Fire	46½	46½	46½
4 Guardian Inves	5	5	5
1 Gulf Oil Corp Pa	157	157	157
H			
1 Hall Lamp	14½	14½	14½
1 Hazeltine	30	30	30
1 Holt A	20	20	20
16 Hudson Bay M&S	10¾	10½	10½
10 Humble Oil & R	115	114¾	115
2 Hydro El Serv	51	50⅞	50⅞
1 Hygrade Food	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
I			
2 Imp Oil Can	27½	27½	27½
8 Ind Ter Il	46⅜	46½	46½
23 Ind Tel Illum	46	46	46
72 Ind Ter Ill rts	⅞	⅞	⅞
2 Indust Engineer	38½	38½	38½
2 Indust Fin ctf	25⅛	24⅝	25
†50 Indust Fin pf	70	70	70
4 Insull Util	68⅛	68⅛	68⅛
1 Insurance Sec	20	20	20
12 Intercon Petrol	1⅜	1½	1⅜
2 Internat Pet	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜
14 Inter Util B	17½	17⅜	17½
1 Inter Util war	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
1 Inters Eq cv pf	44½	44½	44½
6 Irving Air Chute	24	23¾	24
2 Irving Air Ch ww	9	9	9
K			
1 Kirby Pet	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
3 Kolster Brandes	1½	1½	1½
L			
1 Lakey Fdy & M	7¾	7¾	7¾
1 Leonard Oil	4¼	4⅛	4⅛
2 Lerner Stores	50⅞	50½	50½
1 Lily Tulip Cup	24	24	24
†50 L'Air Liquide	84	84	84
1 Loew's war	15¼	15¼	15¼
23 Lone Star Gas	44	43⅝	43⅝
5 Louisiana L&E	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
M			
5 MacMarr Stores	24	23⅝	23⅝
7 Marine Midland	45¾	45½	45½
80 Marie Bottling Co	3	2¾	3
3 Mead Johnson	63	63	63
4 Memph Nat Gas	19⅛	19	19
2 Mesabi Iron	2	2	2
6 Metal & Min	10	9¾	9¾
22 Mid West Util	36	35¾	35¾
17 Mid States Pet A vtc	9⅛	9	9
1 Midvale Co	55	55	55
1 Miller & Sons	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞
16 Mo Kans Pipe L	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞
1 Monroe Chem	10	10	10
1 Montecat deb rt	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
3 Morrison Elec	48½	48¼	48¼
5 Mountain Gulf Oil	⅝	⅝	⅝
1 Mountain Prod	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
N			
2 National Am Co	8¾	8¾	8¾
3 National Aviation	19	18⅞	18⅞
1 Nat Bond & Sh	49	49	49
2 Natl Dairy pf A	105¾	105¾	105¾
7 Natl Fuel & Gas	35	34¼	34¼
6 Natl Investors	26	25¾	25¾
4 Nat Pub Serv A	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞
2 Natl Rub Mach	22	22	22
1 Natl Screen	30	30	30
12 Natl Steel x w	74¾	73⅝	74¾
2 Nebel Oscar	12⅛	10⅝	10⅝
8 New Bradford	3	3	3
†50 New Eng Pow pf	91¾	91¾	91¾
2 New Jersey Zinc	86¼	86	86
10 Newmont Mining	121⅛	118	119
1 Newport Co	37	37	37
1 New York Hamburg	27	27	27
3 N Y & Hond Rosar	12	12	12
2 New York Invest	28⅝	28⅛	28⅛
190 Niagara Hud Pow	23¼	22⅝	23¼
17 Niag Hud P A war	5⅞	5¾	5¾
12 Niag Hud P B war	14¼	13⅞	13⅞
2 Niag Shares Md	19½	19½	19½
2 Niles Bem Pond	40½	40	40½
25 Noranda Mines	35	35	35
50 Nor Am Aviation A w	4⅞	4½	4½
3 North Am Cement	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
4 North Am Lt & Pow	74½	73½	74½
1 North States P pf	108	108	108
O			
5 Ohio Cop	1	1	1
4 Ohio Oil	70⅞	70⅜	70¼
P			
5 Pac Coast Bis pf	94⅞	93	93
1 Pac G & E 1pf	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞
†50 Pac Light pf	104	104	104
8 Pantepec Oil Venez	3	3	3
9 Paramount Cab	8⅜	7⅞	8⅜
1 Patterson Sargent	28½	28⅛	28⅛
15 Pennroad Corp	14⅜	14¼	14⅜
3 Perryman El	7	7	7
11 Petroleum Corp	26⅜	26	26¼
1 Pitney Bowes	13¾	13¾	13¾
1 Pitts Forg	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜
2 Plymouth Oil	24½	24	24½
38 Prince & Whitely	15Z	15½	15½
4 Prince & White pf	43¾	43¾	43¾
6 Prudential Invest	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞
15 Publ Hold	27⅜	27¼	27⅜
1 Pyrene	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞
R			
21 Radio Keith Or rts	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
2 Radio Products	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞
2 Railroad Shares	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞
1 Rainbow L Prod A	9	9	9
19 Rainbow L Prod B	5⅜	5⅛	5⅜
20 Red Warrior	⅛	⅛	⅛
2 Reiter Foster	4½	4½	4½
2 Repetti Candy	1½	1½	1½
2 Roan Ant Cop	26½	26½	26½
3 Rock L & P tr ctf	25⅞	25¼	25½
7 Rock L&P tr ctf rts	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
4 Ross Stores	1⅛	1	1⅛
S			
†25 Safety Car H & L	137	137	137
4 St Regis Paper	31	30	31
1 Salt-Creek Cons	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
1 Salt-Creek Prod	14	14	14
1 Schiff &Co	32⅞	32⅜	32⅞
4 Securities Corp new wi	72	67⅛	72
†20 Securities Corp (9G)	702	655	699
3 Seaboard Util Corp	8¾	8¾	8¾
3 Segal Lock	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
2 Seiberling Rub	10½	10½	10½
14 Selected Indust	11⅜	11	11
1 Select Ind pr pf	69½	69½	69½
2 Sentry Saf Control	7½	7½	7½
1 Sheaffer Pen	56¾	56¾	56¾
2 Shenandoah	17⅞	17⅝	17⅝
2 Shenandoah pf	46	45½	45½
1 Silica Gel ctf	27⅝	27⅜	27⅜
†160 Singer Mfg	500	493½	500
†30 Smith A O	236	236	236
9 South Coast	15⅜	14⅝	15
1 Southern Pipe Line	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞
18 Southland Royalty	13⅛	12⅝	12⅞
1 Southwest Dairy	8½	8½	8½
5 Southwest Gas Ut	15⅜	15⅛	15⅜
*2 Stand Cap & Seal	36	36	36
25 Standard Motors	2¾	2½	2¾
2 Stand Oil Indiana	56⅞	56⅛	56⅜
26 Stand Oil Ky	35⅛	35	35
4 Ross Stores	1⅛	1	1⅛
4 Stand Pow & Lt	77	76	76
2 Stand Pow & Lt B	76½	76½	76½
†50 Stand Textileprod pf	84	84	84
1 Starrett Corp	31⅜	31⅜	31⅜
2 Starrett Corp pf	42⅜	42⅜	42⅜
1 Stein & Co	20½	20½	20½
1 Sterchi Bros	12½	12½	12½
3 Stinnes Hugo	8	8	8
2 Strook & Co	25	25	25
2 Stutz Mot Car Am	3¼	3⅛	3⅛
1 Sun Invest	20½	20½	20½
*2 Sun Invest pf	49	49	49
2 Sunray Oil	7¾	7¾	7¾
5 Superheaterr	47½	47½	47½
3 Swift & Co	30¾	30¾	30¾
2 Swift Int	33	32⅞	33
T			
1 Tampa El	83	83	83
2 Technicolor Inc	70½	70⅛	70⅛
5 Teck Hugh Gold	6¼	6¼	6¼
2 Thermoid Co	27	26¾	26¾
4 Transamer Corp	45	44⅞	45
54 Transcont Air Tr	10½	9¾	10½
2 Trans Dux Day Pict A	11½	11½	11½
4 Tri Cont Corp war	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
1 Tri Utilities	54	54	54
1 Trunz Pork Stores	24¾	24¾	24¾
2 Tubize Chatillon Corp	19⅞	19	19
U			
1 Ulen & Co	20	20	20
1 Ungerleider Fin	32½	32½	32½
2 United Am Util	17	17	17
5 United Corp war	26¾	26	26¾
2 United Dry Dock	6⅞	6½	6⅞
3 United East Min	¼	¼	¼
19 Uni Gas new	24¾	24½	24½
51 Unit Founders	36¾	36	36¼
23 United Gas	40½	39⅞	40
15 Un Lt & Pow A	53¼	52¼	52½
2 Un Lt&Pow cv pf	115⅞	115⅞	115⅞
15 Uni Gas new war	9⅜	9¼	9¼
1 US& Int Sec 3 pd	72⅞	72⅜	72⅞
2 US & Overseas Corp	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜
2 US Dairy Prod B	25⅜	25¼	25⅜
5 US Elec Pow	19	18¾	18⅜
3 US Lines pf	19¼	19¼	19¼
1 US Radiator	54	54	54
1 US Shares Pin	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞
7 United Verde Ext	11½	11	11⅜
3 Utility Equities	19⅞	19½	19⅞
39 Util Pow & Lt	25	25	25
1 Utility & Indus	21¼	21¼	21¼
1 Utility & Ind pf	26¾	26¾	26¾
V			
9 Vacuum Oil	91¾	90	90
2 Veeder Root	42½	42½	42½
2 Venezuelan Mexi	15	14½	15
10 Venezuelan ePt	3⅜	3⅛	3¼
W			
2 Walgreen Co	49	49	49
2 Walker Mines	3½	3½	3½
13 Warner Br rts wi	⅞	¾	⅞
1 Wayne Pump	14¼	14¼	14¼
2 Wil-Low Cafet	10¾	10½	10½
1 Wilson Jones	50	50	50
1 Worth Inc A	2½	2½	2½
Z			
1 Zenith Radios rts	⅛	⅛	⅛

DOMESTIC BONDS
(Sales in $1000)

3 Aluminum Ltd 5s '52	102½	102½	102½
10 Am Metals 5s '34	99½	99½	99½
10 Am Cmwith Pow 6s '40	98	98	98
7 Am Cmwith Po 6s '49	103	102⅞	102⅞
80 Am & For Po 6s 2030	80	90	90
2 Am G & E 5s '28	95½	95½	95½
10 Am Po&L 6s 2016	107¼	107¼	107¼
1 Am Roll M 5s '48	99¾	99¾	99¾
260 Appalach Gos 6s '45	130¼	129½	130
4 Appalach Pow 5s '56	99¼	99¼	99¼
7 Ark Po@Lt 5s '56	97⅜	97¼	97¼
1 Asso G&E 5½s '77	104	104	104
10 Asso G&E 4½s C '49	84	83¾	83¾
1 Asso G&E 4½s '48 ww	107	107	107
19 Asso Sim Hd 6½s '33	86	86	86
5 Asso Tel Ut 5½s C '44	101½	101½	101½
1 Bates Valve 6s '42 ww	107½	107½	107½
1 Bell Tel Can 5s B '57	101¾	101¾	101¾
5 Can Pac Ry 5s '54	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
42 Caterpil Trac 5s '38	103	102⅞	103
4 Caroline P&L 5s '56	101½	101½	101½
37 Ct St El 5½s '54	86⅛	86	86
8 Ct St El 5s '48	83¼	83	83
1 Ct St P & L 5½s '53	89½	89½	89½
121 Ch Mil & StP 4¾s '99	100½	100⅛	100½
153 Ch RI&Pac 4½s '60	101½	101⅜	101½
1 Chi Ry cod 5s '27	77¾	77¾	77¾
2 Cit Ser G Pipe 6s '43	93¼	93¼	93¼
20 Consum Po 4½s '58	n 97	97	97
1 Ct G@El 5s A '58	98⅝	98¾	98¾
27 Crown Zeller 6s '40	98	98	98
5 East Util Inv 5s A '54	82¾	82¾	82¾
12 Dix G G 6½s'37 A ww	94	93¾	93¾

RESTAURANTS

NEW YORK CITY

Susan Prince

LUNCHEON 50c-75c DINNER 85c-$1

808 LEXINGTON AVE.
(Between 62nd & 63rd Sts.)
Rhinelander 7834

We sell "Teenie Weenie Toffies"

DIXIE KITCHEN
CAFETERIA
LUNCHEON DINNER
Real Southern Cooking

Formerly at 9 E. 44 St.
NOW at 1 East 48 St.
Closed Sundays

Near Tenth Church
Fourth St. at Seventh Ave.
(ONE SHERIDAN SQUARE)
DINNER $1.60 & $1.20
Dancing 7 to 2
FOUR TREES *Closed on Sundays*

Attention, Factory Managers!
Now Your Employees Can Get Superior
BOX LUNCHEONS
2 Sandwiches, Delicious Pie, Fresh Fruit, Mason's Mint
25c
KING'S X
128 W. 72nd St.
Delivered Susquehanna 2926

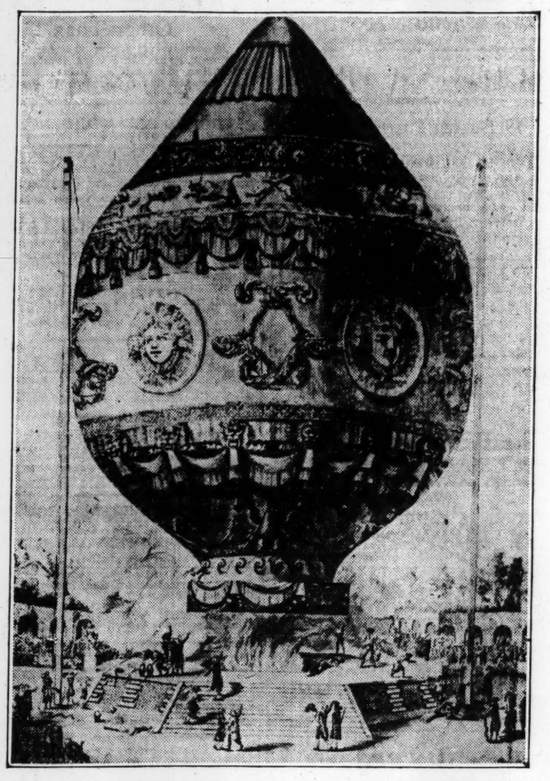
Jack O'Lantern Tea Room
RESTAURANT
13 EAST 36TH STREET
Luncheon 50c-60c Dinner 75c-$1.00
Closed Sundays

Pig and Whistle
In Ye Olde Greenwich Village
175 West 4th St.
(NEAR TENTH CHURCH)
Luncheon 12 to 2 ..... 60c
Dinner 5:30 to 8 ..... 85c
Closed on Sundays

Betty Sue Luncheon
For Men and Women
9 CHURCH ST. Second
NEAR CORTLANDT Floor

DETROIT
Sea Shore Dinners Served Daily at
SEA FOOD GROTTO
DETROIT'S EXCLUSIVE
SEA FOOD RESTAURANT
212 West Grand River

Here Is First Man to Go Up in One of These Things



At Left—Francois Pilatre de Rozier, Who on Oct. 15, 1783, Ascended in a Montgolfier Balloon Held Captive by Ropes. Right—Ascension of an Early Type of a Montgolfier Hot Air Balloon in 1783.

First Person to Go Up in Balloon Made 'Great Height'--About 84 Ft.

Montgolfier Brothers Started Ballooning With Hot Air Bags—First of Earth's Creatures to Go Aloft Were a Sheep, a Cock and a Duck

By HARRY HARPER
Author of "Twenty-Five Years of Flying"

This is the second of a series of 10 articles on the early days of flying to be published on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

It is decidedly more satisfactory, after groping in the mists of the aerial past, to come to that tangible phase which led to the evolution of the balloon.

After Cavendish, in 1776, had discovered hydrogen, Dr. Black suggested that vessels should be filled with this gas in order that they might rise into the air. Then Cavallo made experiments. He filled soap bubbles with hydrogen—also, apparently, with heated air.

Then in November, 1782, at Avignon, in France, Joseph Michael Montgolfier, a wealthy French paper maker, made his first experiments with a hot-air balloon. The trial took place indoors. The apparatus was simply a bag of fine silk; with an aperture at the bottom. Just beneath this aperture was burned some paper. The heated air ascended into the bag and filled it, and, being lighter than the colder outside air, caused the bag to rise to the ceiling. So, under such simple circumstances, was an historical experiment effected.

After this, working in conjunction with his brothers, Stephen and Etienne, Joseph Montgolfier repeated the experiment in the open air, the balloon rising at the end of a string to a height of 60 feet.

A number of quite large paper-lined spherical linen bags were then constructed. One rose to a height of 1000 feet. Another, tested in public, had an upward pull so great that eight men were needed to hold it down after it had been inflated.

Sheep, Cock and Duck Go Up

In 1783 the brothers made the experiment of sending up into the air, beneath one of their big, hot-air bags, the first living creatures to make a balloon ascent. These were a sheep, a cock, and a duck. After this a very large hot-air balloon was built developing enough lift to bear the weight of a man into the air.

The imperishable distinction of being the world's first aeronaut goes to a Frenchman named Francois Pilatre de Rozier—the head of a natural scientific academy in Paris—and the date of his historic adventure was Oct. 15, 1783.

The lower part of the balloon had a gallery running round it. In the middle of the neck of the balloon was an iron grate, or brazier, slung on chains. When the balloon was in the air, and a fire was burning in the grate, anyone who stood on the gallery could keep up the fire by throwing fuel on to the grate through portholes in the neck of the machine. By this means it became possible to prolong the flight of a hot-air balloon.

After the balloon had been inflated Pilatre took up his position on the gallery. Then, held captive by ropes, the balloon was allowed to rise. Pilatre fed the fire busily, and kept the balloon up in the air for several minutes. Then it settled down quietly, and this pioneer aeronaut left the gallery and bowed to the spectators, who raised tumultuous cheers.

Went to Great Height—84 Feet

Cavallo wrote the following description of this first man-carrying balloon ascent:

"The fire being lighted, and the machine inflated, M. Pilatre de Rozier placed himself in the gallery and, after a few trials close to the rgound, he desired to ascend to a great height; the machine was accordingly permitted to rise, and it ascended as high as the ropes, which were purposely placed to detain it, would allow, which was about 84 feet from the ground.

"There M. de Rozier kept the machine afloat by throwing straw and wool into the grate to keep up the fire; then the machine descended exceedingly gently; and such was its tendency to ascend, that after touching the ground, the moment M. de Roizer came out of the gallery, it rebounded up again to a considerable height.

"The intrepid adventurer, returning from the sky, assured his friends and the multitude which had gazed on him with admiration, with wonder, and with fear, that he had not experienced the leas' inconvenience, either in going up, in remaining there, or in descending; no giddiness, no incommoding motion, no shock whatever. He received the compliments due to his courage and activity; having shown to the world the accomplishment of what had been for ages desired and attempted in vain."

Pilatre de Rozier was now inundated with requests from people who wanted to go up in the balloon as passengers. So far as can be ascertained, the first person actually to make a captive ascent with him was the Marquis d'Arlandes, a cousin of the King. This captive ascent took place on Oct. 17, 1783, and they reached a height of more than 300 feet. Members of a commission appointed by the French Académie des Sciences, after witnessing this trial, stated that they were convinced of the possibility of using balloons "without danger for the transport of men."

In November, 1783, Pilatre de Rozier decided to attempt the first free man-carrying balloon flight, his companion again being the Marquis d'Arlandes. The balloon ascended from the Château de la Muette and, passing safely over some trees, attained a height of 3000 feet.

Then, however, just when they were over Paris, their fire burned low and the balloon lost height rather alarmingly, bringing them near the roofs of some houses. But they plied the fire vigorously, and, gaining altitude again, landed gently in an outlying field. They had been in the air 17 minutes and were, it is recorded, "as black as coal-heavers," owing to the smoke from the fire.

Attack Balloon With Pitchforks

Soon after this, experiments were made with balloons filled with hydrogen. One of them, ascending from Paris, landed at a little village named Gonesse, the villagers of which, greatly alarmed by the descent of this strange object from the clouds, attacked it with pitchforks, imagining it to be a dangerous animal!

Interest in ballooning now spread to England and also to the United States, where two members of the Philadelphia Philosophical Academy constructed a machine which consisted of 47 small hydrogen balloons attached to a wicker car in which animals were sent up first. Then followed a captive ascent with a man in the car. After this a free ascent was made by a human passenger, James Wilcox, a carpenter. Fearing to fall into a river, Wilcox cut slits in some of his supporting balloons and made a rather rough landing.

Sales	High	Low	12:30
2 Ed Elec Ill 5s '33	101¼	101¼	101¼
5 El Paso Nat G 6½s '38	111	111	11
17 El Pw&Lt 5s 2030	91⅞	91¾	91¾
10 Empire O&R 5½s '42	88	88	88
9 Firestone C M 5s '48	90¼	90	90¼
13 Fla P&Lt 5s '54	91	91	91
8 Gatineau Pow 5s '56	94¼	94¼	94¼
3 Gen Bak 5½s '40	97	97	97
2 Gatineau Pow 6s '41	98½	98½	98½
3 Gen Rayon 6s '48 A	79¼	79¼	79¼
1 Gen Vending 6s'37 ww	28¾	28¾	28¾
21 Georgia Pow 5s '67	99¼	99¼	99¼
2 Gulf Oil Pa 5s '37	101	101	101
5 Gulf St Ut 5s A '56	96⅞	96¾	96⅞
2 Houst G G 6½s '43 ww	93¾	93¾	93¾
11 Houst G G 6s '43 A	94	93⅞	93⅞
55 Hygrade Food 6s '49 A	68½	68½	68½
9 Indnpls P&L 5s A '57	99	99	99
63 Inland Util 6s '34	120	111¾	115
21 Insull Util In 6s B '40	109⅜	108⅞	108⅞
5 Interstate Pw 6s '52	89	89	89
1 Invest Co 5s A '47 xw	81	81	81
2 Iowa-Neb Lt&P 5s '57	94	94	94
16 Koppers G&C 5½s '50	102½	101⅞	102
32 Koppers G&C 5s '47	99¾	99½	99⅝
2 Laclede Gas 5½s D '60	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
2 Lehigh P S 6s A 2026	103⅜	103½	103½
10 Libby McN & L 5s '42	93⅝	93½	93½
3 Minn P & L 4½s '78	92½	92½	92½
20 Mo Pac 5s H '80	100¼	100¼	100¼
2 Narragansett 5s'57	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
5 Nat Pow & Lt 6sA2026	106¼	106	106¼
4 Nat Pub Serv 5s'78	80	80	80
5 Newberry J J 5½s'40	99	99	99
5 NEngGas&El 5s'48	93½	93½	93½
2 N Y Chi&StL 4½s'78	94½	94½	94½
214 Niag SharCorp 5½s'50	100⅝	99⅜	99⅞
2 Nor Ind Pub Ser 5s'60	100⅞	100⅜	100⅞
8 Nor West Pow 6s'60	99¾	99½	99½
6 Ohio Uow 4½sD'56	93¾	93¾	93¾
1 Penn Oh Ed 5½sB'59	99½	99½	99½
2 Peop Lt&Pow 5s'79ww	86½	86½	86½
1 Potomac Edis 5sE'56	99¼	99¼	99¼
3 PugSd P&L 5½s'49	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
9 Pure Oil 5½s'40	97⅝	97½	97½
1 Roch Cent Pow 5s'53	77⅞	77⅞	77⅞
14 San Ant P Ser 5sB'58	97	96¾	97
13 Shawinig W & P 5sC'70	100½	100¼	100½
2 Shawsheen 7s '31	101⅝	100¼	100¼
27 SEP & L 6s 2025 xw	105¼	105	105¼
6 So Nat G 6s '44	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛
5 So Pac Co 4½s A '77	97½	97½	97½
8 So'west P&L 6s A '22	106⅛	105½	105½
1 Staley Mfg 6s '42	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜
4 Std P&Lt 6s '57	100¼	100¼	100¼
1 Sun Oil 5½s '39	102½	102½	102½
1 Swift Co 5s '32	101	101	101
2 Tex P&Lt 5s '56	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝
7 Tex Gas Util 6s '45	101	101	101
27 Trl Util 5s 79	92⅞	92⅞	92⅞
2 Un L & Ry 5½ '52	90½	90½	90½
24 Virg Ry 4½s B '62	97	97	97
15 Wabash RR 5s B '80	100½	100½	100½
15 W Penn Gold 5s 2030	93	93	93
20 West Tex U 5s A '57	91¾	91¼	91½
5 Westin Un 5s '60	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝

FOREIGN BONDS

1 Buen Aires Pr 7

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

For other Classified Advertising see preceding page.

PUBLIC STENOGRAPHERS

EXPERT STENOGRAPHER
Available for evening and holiday appointments. E. R. ADAMS. New York City. Tel. Lorraine 2468

REAL ESTATE

CORNER house, new, 6 rooms and bath, also toilet on first floor. Petro oil burner, hot water heater; garage; plot 50x100. R. CARLSON, 419 Allen Street, Springfield, Mass.

FOR SALE. Darien, Conn.—Ideal building lot for commuter on wooded hillside 1 block from post road and town center. 2 blocks railroad, 10 minutes bathing beaches; $5000. Box M-12. The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Avenue, New York City.

FOR SALE. CONCORD, N. H.—New Colonial House, 6 rooms, sun parlor, fireplace and garage; just far enough from the boulevard and electric car to be desirable. Owner, E. C. ANDERSON, 1 View Street.

FOR SALE. CONCORD, N. H.—Attractive new house in nice locality; ideal home for American family; every modern convenience. L. E. PICKETT, 12 Albin Street.

RYE, N. Y.—Sacrifice, leaving State, modern 7 rooms, oil heat; near station; fine location. WOODS, 1726 Locust St., Philadelphia.

TORONTO, ONT.—New well built house, decorated, 6 rooms, 2 sun rooms; fine view; Oriole Parkway district; near Christian Science church; owner moved from city; price $9000; greatly reduced. Write W. H. CAMPBELL, Windsor Court Apartments, Windsor, Ont.

WHEN SEEKING OR SELLING
Westchester County Real Estate
THE *HOMELAND* CO.
18 and 20 East 41st Street, N. Y. C.
Most convenient office will be found in the Phone Book.

WOLFEBORO, N. H.—Rent or sale, beautiful bungalow in pines, on shore of Lake Winnepesaukee; few minutes of golf club and town; all modern conveniences. L-29, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

RESORTS

KATHMERE INN, Sound Beach, Conn.—"Delightful and Different," a family inn directly on Long Island Sound; a fine place for a business man who can attend business in the daytime and be with his family nights and Sundays; 50 minutes from New York; express trains.

REST HOMES

VALE OF AVOCA
REST HOME IN FRUIT BELT
GARDEN OF CANADA
30 miles from Niagara Falls, where guests may enjoy quiet study, beautiful scenery, lovely country home; also permanent guests considered. MRS. N. R. BRISCOE, Grimsby, Ont.

ROOMS AND BOARD

THE FORBES
51-53 West 69th, N. Y. C.—Rooms with character, single and double; excellent table; near church.

ROOMS TO LET

A CLUB RESIDENCE
FOR MEN AND WOMEN
$10 TO $25 WEEKLY
TRANSIENTS $2 PER DAY UPWARD
New 550-room hotel private baths, luxuriously furnished all light and airy; swimming pool, gymnasium, social rooms, library, roof solarium, restaurant; garage; beautiful view New York Harbor; 5 minutes Wall Street; breakfast 25 cents up, lunch 50 cents, dinner $1; also a la carte. At rates that will surprise you.
HOTEL PIERREPONT
Pierrepont and Hicks Streets
Brooklyn Heights, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Main 5500

ASK MISS ROLFE
Rooms in Select Homes
504 W. 112th St., N. Y. C. Cath. 9549.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., 9 South Brighton Ave.—Refined surroundings; continental breakfast; opposite Christian Science church.

BOSTON, 21 St. Botolph St—Small front room, near bath; very comfortable; $5. Tel. Cop. 4666-J. MRS. PERRY.

BOSTON—Clean front room, close to church. Call mornings or phone Commonwealth 3790, 8 Dalton Street, Suite 4.

BROOKLYN, 309 East 21st St.—Large light room, quiet home; very near church; $6. Buckminster 4198. Gentleman preferred.

CRESTWOOD, N. Y.—Beautiful surroundings, park, 1, 2, 3 rooms; private garage; 5 minutes to station. Telephone Tuckahoe 2993-J.

NEW YORK CITY, 544 West 110th St. (Near Broadway)—Rooms, suites, men's new 8-story clubhouse; hotel service; restaurant; daily, weekly, monthly. S. A. TERREY, Mgr.

NEW YORK CITY, 72nd, Riverside—Large, sunny, next bath; kitchenette, elevator; references. Box D-8, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

NEW YORK CITY—To business woman desiring quiet and home comforts, room in charming apartment. Phone for particulars. Circle 6261.

N. Y. C., 151 East 44th—Singles or suites; excellent downtown location; business people; $10. Vanderbilt 2818 mornings and evenings.

N. Y. C., West 55th St.—Desirable room in attractive apartment; exceptional opportunity. Phone for appointment. Circle 7897.

NEW YORK CITY, 204 East 18th Street—Large front parlor with bedroom and bath. Stuyvesant 1953.

NEW YORK CITY—Outside room, bath, maid service; breakfast; quiet, 12th floor. Cathedral 2312.

TORONTO, ONT.—Large furnished sunny room, electric fireplace; Tent reasonable, meals optional; home atmosphere; 2 phones. MRS. DAVIS, 22 Howland Avenue. Trinity 1100.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

CHAUFFEUR, first class, 38. Protestant, married, 15 years' experience driving on high-grade cars; 6 years in last place; very best references; keeps cars in excellent condition. McKNIGHT, Regent 8817-W after 6 p. m. (Boston).

MY place is in some organization needing a worker, as a credit or office manager; bookkeeping, auditing, costs; bank opening welcomed. F-58, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

ACCOMPLISHED woman, exceptionally handy with needle, dresses, hats; perfect German conversation; city, country. B. SCHIELE, 50 Cottage St., Ridgewood, N. J.

ACCOUNTANT—Lady can take full charge of control accounts, financial statements; auditing experience; 10 years' proven executive ability. Box W-2, The Christian Science Monitor, 902 Fox Building, Philadelphia, Pa.

COMPANION or chaperone for lady or child crossing Atlantic, New York to London. Box 62, South Broadway, Yonkers, N. Y.

GOOD laundress and houseworker (colored) would like work by day; good reference. SUSAN, telephone Edgecombe 1921.

LADY with business experience, educated, desires to travel as companion. E. W. PIERCE, 313 North 34th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

TUTOR while traveling, Wheelock graduate, experience with children, desires summer position, here or abroad. H-42, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

TO LET—FURNISHED

BOSTON—Modern apartment, 3 beds; near church; available May 1. 48 Clearway St., S. 4. Kenmore 2510 or Commonwealth 0635.

COOL breezes; rose gardens, overlooking Palisades; congenial neighbors; exclusive; 3½ rooms; $125; near church; bus, subway. LEE, Room 1804, 270 Madison Avenue, New York City.

FURNISHED cottages, $350 up, long season; commuting N. Y. C.; boating, bathing, fishing; modern improvements; for sale, new 6 rooms, garage, private bathing privilege, $7500; bargain. BRIGGS, Rowayton, Conn. Phone Norwalk 4652.

PHILADELPHIA—Apartment 2 rooms and bath, private family; attractive open outlook, opposite Christian Science church. Phone Germantown 6722.

Classified advertisements for The Christian Science Monitor are received at the following advertising offices:

BOSTON
107 Falmouth St Tel. Commonwealth 4330
NEW YORK
270 Madison Ave. Tel. Caledonia 2706
LONDON
3, Adelphi Terrace Tel Temple Bar 1364
PARIS
3 Avenue de l'Opera Gutenberg 42.71
FLORENCE
11, Via Magenta Tel. 23.406
BERLIN
89 Unter den Linden Merkur 6523
PHILADELPHIA
902 Fox Bldg. Tel. Rittenhouse 9186
CHICAGO
1058 McCormick Bldg. Tel. Webster 7182
CLEVELAND
1499 Union Trust Bldg. Tel. Cherry 7699
DETROIT
442 Book Bldg. Tel. Cadillac 5035
KANSAS CITY
408 National Fidelity Bldg. Tel. Victor 3702
SAN FRANCISCO
625 Market St Tel. Sutter 7240
LOS ANGELES
Van Nuys Bldg. Tel. Trinity 2004
SEATTLE
350 Skinner Bldg. Tel. Main 3904
ST. LOUIS
1775 Rlway. Exch. Bldg. Tel. Chestnut 5173
PORTLAND, OREGON
1022 Am. Bank Bldg. Tel. Beacon 8395

Also by Local Advertising Representatives in many cities throughout the United States and other countries

ONTARIO

HAMILTON

The best of the New Books and old favorites, too, are always to be found at equitable prices at the store of
ROBERT DUNCAN & CO.,
17 [illegible] orth

ONTARIO

LONDON

(To Help You)

If the article which you need is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call Metcalf 8518.

AFTER over four years of continuous weekly advertising our products, our plants as named below, thank Monitor readers for their kindly support.
London ✓ Toronto ✓ Hamilton ✓ Windsor ✓ St. Catherines ✓ Brantford ✓ Sarnia ✓ Chatham ✓ Stratford ✓ Guelph ✓ Woodstock ✓ North Bay ✓ Peterboro ✓ Elmira ✓ Lucknow ✓ Forest ✓ Cayuga ✓ Cargill ✓ Fergus.
Silverwoods
DAIRY PRODUCTS
SAFE MILK, Cream, Buttermilk, Ice Cream and Creamery Butter

SMALLMAN & INGRAM LIMITED
WESTERN ONTARIO'S BIG DEPARTMENT STORE
Store your Furs with us. The charge is 3% of your own valuation, with a minimum charge of $3.00.

THOS. J. REDMAN
UP-TO-DATE BUTCHER
Free Delivery to All Parts of City
All Meats Protected by Frigidaire
The Home of Home Dressed Meats
Phone Met. 1057 87 Wellington St.
Try our phone service.

Ford and Lincoln
Clean and Courteous Service
Sprinkler System, Fireproof Storage
40,000 Square Feet of Floor Space
60 Employees
MIDDLESEX MOTORS, Ltd.
447 TALBOT ST. AT QUEENS AVE.

COAL—COKE
None Better Anywhere
HAVE YOU TRIED IT?
Hunt Coal Co. Limited
276 WATERLOO ST. Met. 41

FOREST CITY LAUNDRY
Established 1894
"The Laundry Does It Best"
Wet Wash—Ready to iron, 5c lb. Thrifty—Flatwork ironed, all else returned damp, 8c lb. Rough Dry—Flat work ironed, everything dried, starched where necessary, 10c lb.
W. R. JARMAIN, Prop.
13 King Street Met. 3881-3882-3883

CONNOR BROS.
Established 1903
Fruits, Vegetables, Canned Goods, Choice Confectionery, Poultry
In Fact, a Real Grocery
"No Order Too Large or Too Small"
751 Richmond St. Phone Met. 1001

JOB PRINTERS
Business and Commercial Forms of All Kinds. Announcements, Programmes, Catalogues
If it is Printed, we can do it.
The Art Printing Co.
(S. M. RAYMOND)
120 CARLING ST. Phone Met. 2670

W. T. MOSSOP & CO.
644 LORNE AVENUE
PAINTING and PAPERING
Phone Fair 2368 and we will bring you Samples of Wall Paper
Interior and Church Decorators
Estimates a pleasure in all lines.

Awnings, Tents and Flags
TARPAULINS
COAL and FEED BAGS
ANYTHING IN CANVAS
RAYMOND BROS.
182 YORK STREET Met. 1748

AGNEW-SURPASS
Shoe Stores
Successors to Agnew's Boot Shops
Fine FOOTWEAR FOR ALL THE FAMILY
HOSIERY FOR MEN AND WOMEN
32 STORES.
LONDON STORE AT 226 DUNDAS ST.

CANADA BREAD
SUPERIOR BREAD AND CAKE
Phone Your Praises to
Met. 944 W. HEMPHILL, Mgr.

J. A. BROWNLEE
Hardware and Sheet Metal Works
We Specialize in Roofing
Built-up, Slate and All Kinds of Roofing
Furnaces Cleaned and Repaired
385-7 Talbot St. Phone Metcalf 652

OTTAWA

MIRBACH'S
Ladies' Hair Dressing
Nestle Circuline Permanent Waving
Naturelle Permanent Waving
Jackson Bldg., 239 Slater St. Tel. Queen 3138

F. W. ARGUE LIMITED
COAL, COKE, WOOD, FUEL OIL
Queen 6800 234 Bank St.

STEWART & CO.
FINE FURNITURE and ANTIQUES
Established 1897

D. E. JOHNSON LIMITED
High-Class Furnishings
Clothing and Slater Shoes
Cor. Metcalfe and Sparks Sts.
OTTAWA, ONT.

The Christian Science Monitor
IS FOR SALE IN CANADA
Galt, Ont.—R. W. Meikleham.
Hamilton, Ont.—Robert Duncan & Co. Book Store, James St. and Market Sp.
London, Ont.—Belvedere Hotel News Stand, Dundas St.; Charles Cornant's News Stand, 706 Hamilton Road; Hotel London News Stand; Railway News Stand, Canadian National Railways Depot.
Ottawa, Ont.—Chateau Laurier.
Toronto, Ont.—Jack Fine's News Stand, N. E. Cor. King and Bay Sts.; Ben Wagman's News Stand, S. E. Cor. Yonge and Queen Sts.; Harry Schwartz' News Stand, N. E. Cor. King and Yonge Sts.; F. J. Roy (Bookstore), 81 Queen St.; William Deacon, Yonge St. and St. Clair Ave.; M. Segal, Yonge St. and Wilton Sq.; E. Feader, 2884 Dundas St., West; Savein Bros., Yonge and Adelaide Sts.; Gordon & Gotch's News Stand, 8 Queen St. West; Bert Hall's News Stand, 2100 Queen St., East; W. Grieg's News Stand, 1550 Danforth Ave.
Montreal, Que.—M. D. Lubin's News Stand Allan's Corner, Bleury and Craig Sts.; Windsor Hotel News Stand; Mt. Royal Hotel News Stand, Metropolitan News Agency, 158 Peel St.; Bonaventure Station, St. James and Windsor Sts.; Warnock & Howker, 5419 Verdun Ave., Verdun;

ONTARIO

OTTAWA
(Continued)

Fisher
The Shop of Fashion Craft
110-112 Sparks Street

The Ottawa Citizen Publishing Company, Ltd., cordially invites Readers of The Christian Science Monitor, living in Ottawa and district, to subscribe for
The EVENING CITIZEN
the subscription rate of which is twelve cents a week delivered.

Cantilever Shoe
Men, Women and Children
JACKSON BUILDING
241 Slater Street, Ottawa, Ontario

do not delay, start
PRODUCERS' to-day
Milk Cream Butter Ice Cream
Phone Queen 630
275 Kent St.
Ottawa

Phone Q.3600
B. G. Crabtree Limited
GROCERS
333 ELGIN STREET, OTTAWA
Foreign & Domestic Table Delicacies

Birks
OTTAWA
Silversmiths Goldsmiths

Bryson-Graham
Limited
Ottawa's Favorite Department Store
Established 1870

McIntosh & Watts
The China Hall
245-247 Bank St Near Lisgar.
Phone 4049 Queen

Cleghorn & Beattie
"Quality Goods & Services" Limited
INTERIOR DECORATORS
FURNISHERS
124 Bank St., Ottawa, Canada

Masson's
R. Masson & Son Limited
FINE SHOES and HOSIERY

GILL, WELCH & MULLIGAN
INSURANCE
Victoria Bldg. Ottawa Queen 500
Limited

The Great Fur and Specialty Store of Eastern Canada
DEVLINS
The Rt. Devlin Co. Limited
MEN'S APPAREL FURS WOMEN'S IMPORTS

TORONTO

Cantilever Shoe
for Men, Women and Children
THE CANTILEVER SHOE SHOP
MR. J. K. ROSE, Manager
7½ Queen St. E. Phone Elgin 4651

City Dairy
Noted for its Products
KINGSDALE 6151

W. H. PARKER
JEWELER
4 Bloor Street West
Seasonable Gifts at Reasonable Prices

Business Suits, Sport Clothes, Dress Suits
CHARLES W. CALLOW
MERCHANT TAILOR
117 W. KING STREET
High class imported woolens, hand tailored; exclusive in all detail.

CALLOW BROTHERS
Stationers Printers
Office Supplies
Telephone Elgin 5309
Cor. Adelaide and Victoria Sts., Toronto

INSURANCE
H. HETHERINGTON
Fire, Automobile, Bonding, and All Classes
88 DENTONIA PARK AVE. How. 9898

Established 1889
WHIRLWIND
CARPET CLEANERS, Ltd.
R. PRINCE, President and Manager
Auto service to all parts of the city.
SCOURING—Our electric process thoroughly cleans and sterilizes, restoring original colors.
Phone LOMBARD 2128 779 BLOOR ST. W.

LOOKING FOR A ROOM?
Many desirable rooms are advertised in the Classified Advertising columns of The Christian Science Monitor.

ONTARIO

TORONTO
(Continued)

SOUTHAM PRESS
Limited
19 Duncan Street, Toronto
Through our Merchandising Service we aim to give valuable sales assistance to distributors in the Canadian field, and to make every expenditure on advertising literature productive of results.

GRIFFIN LOCKNIT
(will not ravel)
in beautiful satin stripe effect in loveliest shades.
Vests.....$1.95 Bloomers..$1.98
Gowns....$4.50 Slips.....$2.98
Teddies....$2.75
Sold in Toronto

The WOOLNOUGH SHOPS
325½ YONGE ST. 28-30 BLOOR ST. W.
Nature's answer to the food question MORE MILK
Caulfield's
MILK
"From Selected Farms" Toronto, Can.

Office Lombard 3403 Residence Hudson 9252
A. T. THOMPSON
PLUMBING and HEATING DRAIN WORK
1449 DUNDAS ST. WEST Toronto

QUEBEC

MONTREAL

Choose Your
Enna Jettick Shoes
at Simpson's
where stocks are frequently replenished and sales clerks are experienced in fitting.
Priced in Canada $7 to $8
THE ROBERT SIMPSON MONTREAL LIMITED

Limited
SOUTHAM PRESS
Limited
At 1070 Bleury Street, Montreal
Offers its many facilities for the production of good printing and lithographing.

THE VERY BEST ROGERS FUELS
COAL—COKE—FUEL OIL
The ELIAS ROGERS Company Limited
Alfred Rogers, *President*
CAN. CEMENT BLDG.

Cantilever Shoe
Men, Women and Children
CASTLE BUILDING
1414 Stanley Street, Montreal, Canada

FLOWERS
Fresh supply of cut flowers daily. Careful attention to each order. Prompt delivery.
MISS CAIRNS
Confederation Building
1251 McGill College Avenue
Phone Lancaster 7438

HOWARD J. WARR
Gentlemen's and Ladies' TAILOR
661 Woodlands Ave. York 5732

Local Classified

Other Than United States and Canada

Advertisement under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/3 a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms to Let or a Post Wanted heading.

APARTMENTS

ST. LEONARDS-ON-SEA—Sea front, large, airy suites furnished; with attendance; well recommended; electric light, bath, hot & cold. 133 Marina.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

BATH, 14 Belmont—Central, lovely views; terms from 2½ gns.; excellent cuisine; bedroom gas fires, separate tables.

BOGNOR-REGIS, SUSSEX—Board residence; near sea and shops; central heating, home comforts; garden. ALBANY HOUSE, 62 London Rd.

BOURNEMOUTH
Sandykeld Hall (Private Hotel), Manor Road
Phone 5616
"Like a Gem in a Beautiful Setting." Standing in 2 acres, 2 minutes sea. All bedrooms fitted hot and cold water, gas fires. LIBERAL VARIED MENU; SEPARATE TABLES; COMFORT THE KEYNOTE; FROM 3 GUINEAS. Readers of this paper welcomed. (3 minutes from new church).
GARAGE for 6 CARS. Illustrated tariff.
S. M. Horspool

BOURNEMOUTH.—WIMBLEDON HALL, Derby Rd. "THE IDEAL HOME FOR GENTLEFOLK." This old-established house has been modernized & brought up to date by the installation of hot & cold running water in every room, gas fires, ample garage accommodation, billiards, etc.; terms from 3 guineas. When writing for tariff please mention this paper. Phone 886.

NR. BOURNEMOUTH—Burnbrae Guest House High on Moors, beautiful surroundings; 6 miles from Bournemouth Square; near buses & golf links; enlarged accommodation; garage for 4 cars; terms on application. MR. & MRS. SIDNEY TITE, Longham, Dorset.

N. CORNWALL, Polzeath House, Polzeath—Beautiful position on cliff, facing & in full view of Atlantic; own grounds; excellent bathing & sands; golf, tennis, fishing, garage.

EASTBOURNE—Ellesmere private hotel, Wilmington Square (West); overlooking sea and Devonshire Park; gas fires in bedrooms; terms moderate. Phone 1463. Prop., S. Stevens.

JERSEY, C. I. Pension Beaulieu, Parade Road, St. Helier—Near sea, town; excellent cuisine, separate tables; May to Sept. 3 guineas, other months 2 guineas.

OXFORD—Bridge House Private Hotel; speciality bed & breakfast; comfortable beds & rooms; garden; garage; close to stations. Phone 3478.

PAIGNTON—Board residence, near sea and trams, home comforts, excellent cuisine, 2-3 gns.; also furnished flat. The MISSES ANDREWS, Homecroft, Colin Road.

Local Classified Advertising

Other Than United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/3 a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms to Let or Post Wanted heading.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE
(Continued)

TORQUAY—"Homeland" Guest House, Crownhill Park; charming position; hot and cold lavatory basins in bedrooms; terms 2-3 guineas.

SEAFORD, SEATON HOUSE PRIVATE HOTEL—Centre of Esplanade; terms on application. Phone 37. J. H. PARKHOUSE.

SWANAGE, DORSET
Highly recommended Boarding House overlooking sea, bowling green & tennis courts. Garage. 'Phone 145. MR. & MRS. KENT, "Westbury," 10 Rempstone Rd.

WELLINGTON PRIVATE HOTEL
VENTNOR, Isle-of-Wight—Facing sea, south aspect, ideal position; gas fires in bedrooms; highly recommended; terms moderate. MISS EASTWOOD. Tel. 95.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

SUSSEX—Children received into country home (10 miles from Brighton); tuition combined with loving care. MISS N. H. HUNTER, "Speedwell," Burgess Hill.

BOARD FOR STUDENTS

ASNIERES, PARIS, FRANCE — Mesdames MEYER, 6 rue Fontaine, welcome young ladies finishing education; homelike villa, facing park; garden.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE HOUSES

GREENFORD, MIDDX.—Temporary residence for those requiring experienced and skilled attention. Write MRS. B. G. ROBINSON, Coston House, or telephone Southall 1553.

SOUTH COAST—1 hr. London; home in quiet surroundings for those requiring care, rest, opportunity for study; rooms overlooking sea & downs; fitted hot & cold water; garden. MRS. & MISS D. BATTEN, Rockrose, Tongdean Avenue, Hove, Sussex. Tel. Preston 3321.

FLATS TO LET

SELSEY-ON-SEA, SUSSEX—To let May-June-July, furnished flat, 2 bedrooms, sittingroom, kitchen, bathroom, company water, main drainage, electric light & heat; also a 6-roomed cottage. Apply MISS PERNET, Netley Cottage, West St., Selsey.

FOR SALE

RACKS FOR PERIODICALS—Suitable for use of distribution committees or in the home; any finish. 7/6 each. DOUGLAS SPENCER, 9 Murray Avenue, Bromley, Kent.

TWO SEATER, 8 horsepower, 1928 Singer; excellent condition; £65. Apply M-148, The Christian Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

HOUSES TO LET

BATH—Small house, 4 bed, 2 sitting rooms; adjoining Christian Science church; rent £52; Christian Scientists preferred. 11 Charlotte St.

CHILTERN HILLS—Small cottage, well furnished, charming situation, good garden, company's water, telephone; maid can be left. Box K-1328, The Christian Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

COODEN, Sussex—Charming bungalow to let furnished June & July, or separately; 3 double bedrooms, 1 single, 2 reception, loggia; good garden; 3 minutes sea; modern conveniences; garage, chauffeur's room. Apply OWNER, Joy Cottage.

IN UNIQUE POSITION on MAIDENHEAD THICKET, 200 feet above river level—FLINT COTTAGE, PINKNEY'S GREEN, to be LET for one year or longer at 4 guineas weekly, inclusive of plate and linen. EXCEPTIONALLY WELL FURNISHED; 2 sitting rooms, kitchen with modern range, 3 double and 1 large single bedroom, bathroom, 2 w. c.'s, telephone, electric light; garden; garage; large shed; 10 minutes motor-bus drive Maidenhead Station. Write owner, S. BURNEY, 13 St. James's-place, London, S. W. 1.

HOUSES WANTED

WANTED—SMALL BUNGALOW near the sea, from July 27-August 21. MISS WALPOLE, 26 Newlands Park, London, S. E. 26.

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

BEAUTIFUL SURREY—Guests received in pleasantly situated, sunny, detached house; garden; 3 guineas weekly. PLYMLEIGH, Nightingale Rd., Guildford. Phone 383.

FRESHWATER BAY, Isle of Wight—Guests received lady's house; close sea, downs, links; good table; terms moderate. MRS. DEEKS, Whitecliffe.

LEIGH-ON-SEA—"Sunny View" Grand Parade, for rest, study & recreation (private rooms if required), electric fires, etc. MISS CALLCUT. Phone Leigh-on-Sea 76481.

N. WALES, LLANGOLLEN—Temporary home for quiet, holiday, rest or study; glorious scenery, good centre. MRS. JEAN TURNER, Hazeldene.

SUSSEX DOWNS—Guests received; modern conveniences; terms 3 guineas. MISS CLARKE, "Peverell" High Salvington, Worthing.

TORQUAY—Paying guests, comfortable house, central, garden, good locality, south aspect. MRS. L. J. WALTERS, Mount Auburn, Shirburn Road.

WHITSTABLE, KENT—Charming house; secluded garden; every attention; suitable rest and study. MRS. JEE, "Rest Haven." Tel. 352.

POST VACANT

BOURNEMOUTH — Experienced cook required 1st June, 5 in family, 2 other maids kept; state salary when writing. MRS. CARR, Silverwood, Balcombe Rd., Branksome Park.

CROYDON—Lady capable of undertaking housekeeping, cooking and household duties required; daily help kept. Box K-1029, The Christian Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

SEVENOAKS, Kent.—Wanted, cook-general & house-parlourmaid. MRS. NORMAN DUNCAN, The White Lodge.

RECITALS

GRACE MORGAN
Medalist (Eloc.) Incorp. London Academy of Music, gives
DRAMATIC RECITALS
and accepts
CONCERT ENGAGEMENTS
44 Queen's Rd., Coventry. Phone 2593.

RESIDENTIAL HOTELS

Albany Hotel
Lancaster Gate
London, W. 2, Eng.
Telephone Paddington 7636
Central Heating in Public Rooms. Electric Lift. Constant Hot Water. Night Porter. Baggage Room. Terms from 3½ guineas per week. No Extras.
"The Hotel That Guests Re-Visit"

BATH—WALDRON'S HOTEL (Queen Square); central for Roman Baths, shops & Park; very comfortable; moderate.

CUMBERLAND HOUSE HOTEL
Telephone Kensington 7630
51 and 53 Earl's Court Square
South Kensington, London, S. W. 5
Pleasantly situated. Good locality. Comfort, convenience, good food. Bed & Breakfast 6/6 per day 10/6. Special residential terms from 2½ gns. Also at Sandykeld Hall, Bournemouth. ENGLISH CHEF. BILLIARDS. GAS FIRES. *Write for Illustrated Tariff.*

BEXHILL-ON-SEA—Wilton Court Private Hotel, facing South & Sea; central heating, appointed R. A. C., excellent cuisine, gas fires, lift; moderate inclusive terms. Resident proprietors. Phone 477.

EDINBURGH—Private Hotels Association cater for visitors at a moderate rate. Write to Messrs. MACKAY BROS. & CO., Touring Agents, 31-33 Hanover Street, Edinburgh, or HON. SECY. F. W. CAMPBELL, C. A., 18 Melville Street, Edinburgh. Guide book free on application.

EDINBURGH — BEAUCHAMP'S private hotel, Eglinton Crescent; first-class; highly recommended. Tel. 612351. GEORGE BEAUCHAMP, Proprietor.

EDINBURGH—MELVILLE PRIVATE HOTEL, 15 Melville St., 2 minutes Princes St. and station. J. H. PARKHOUSE. Phone 21390.

GLASTONBURY WELLS BATH
Historic country; comfortable, well-appointed private guest house; motoring centre West Country; large private grounds, tennis; own farm and garden produce. Descriptive booklet from Perridge House, Shepton Mallet, Somerset.

Hotel Constance
23 & 24 Lancaster Gate, Hyde Park
London
Very pleasantly situated, overlooking Hyde Park. Midway between two Christian Science churches. Spacious public rooms charmingly furnished. Gas fires in all bedrooms, running hot and cold water now being extended to all. Lift. Night Porter. Terms from 3½ guineas weekly and from 12/6 per day. Phone Paddington 8083.

LYME REGIS
THE BAY HOTEL (HIGH CLASS, PRIVATE)
THE ONLY HOTEL ON THE SEA FRONT

SIMLA COURT
PERFECTLY situated, well furnished hotel, 5 minutes' walk from Christian Science church and Kensington Gardens, accessible to all parts; hot and cold running water and gas fires in bedrooms, central heating, excellent and liberal table. 12/- per day, 3 to 5 gns. per week.
14 DAWSON PLACE, LONDON, W. 2
Park 2479

RESIDENTIAL HOTELS
(Continued)

SOUTHPORT—CLIFTON HOTEL
Promenade; garage 20 cars; central heating; ideally situated. Telegrams "Marine." Phone 4141.

SOUTHPORT—TALBOT HOTEL
Central Heating, Gas Fires; Garage near. Telephone 300011

STRATFORD-ON-AVON (4 miles)
EDSTONE HALL HOTEL
One of England's beauty spots in heart of Shakespeare's country, with historic associations. A stately English mansion standing in well-timbered grounds, lake & delightful gardens of 46 acres. 32 bedrooms, hot & cold water in principal, magnificent suite of reception rooms. Own farm. Terms from 4 gns. Paddington 2 hours. Week-ends Frid/Mon. 37/6. Fare 15/9. Mr. & Mrs. George Graves, Edstone Hall, Wootton Warren, Warwickshire. Phone Claverdon 50.

ROOMS TO LET

BRIXHAM, S. DEVON—Two furnished or unfurnished rooms with use of kitchenette for lady; modern, sunny, peaceful; terms moderate. WILLS, 9 Upton Manor Rd.

SURREY—To let, 1 or 2 unfurnished rooms; use of bathroom; 5 minutes bus or train. TURNER, 63 Cæsars Walk, Mitcham.

WHYTELEAFE, Surrey (about 5 miles Croydon)—Two small unfurnished rooms, 12/6; use kitchenette, bath. Box M-147, The Christian Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W.C.2.

BERKSHIRE

READING

MOORE & SON
TAILORS
BREECHES MAKERS LIVERIES
9 King Street, Reading
Ladies' Tailors Terms Moderate

CAMBRIDGESHIRE

CAMBRIDGE

A New Showroom Devoted to
Ladies' and Girls' Outfits
showing
Ladies' and Maids' Tailored Costumes in best quality at medium prices in all sizes.
An extensive range of Ladies' and Children's Millinery and Dresses.
ARTHUR NICHOLES
22 & 33 HILLS ROAD

WILLIAM A. COAD
BURLEIGH STREET
MILLINER, LADIES' OUTFITTER
GENERAL and FANCY DRAPER
Specialist in Children's Wear
Girls' & Boys' Complete School Outfits.

DISABLED SOLDIERS' WORKSHOPS
Gloucester Street
BASKETRY, KNITTED GOODS
Mattress making and repairs.

DEVONSHIRE

EXETER

WM. BRUFORD & SON Ltd.
FINE ANTIQUE FURNITURE
OLD ENGLISH SILVER
241 High Street, EXETER

Maudes Motor Mart
Morris, Rover, Talbot, Essex
Morris Commercials
Grams Morservice EXETER Phone 3021

PAIGNTON

CHAS. L. BEER
ART GALLERY
FRAME MAKING, etc.
24 Hyde Road
"PICTURES FOR PRESENTS"

N. BRAUND & SON
Specialists in Ready-to-Wear Drapers & Milliners
22-24 VICTORIA STREET
Est. 1883 Tel. 5619

PLYMOUTH

WHEN
you want anything to wear that is new and fashionable or anything for your home that is reliable and artistic
GET IT AT
POPHAM'S
Bedford Street, Plymouth
Phone 803

A. & K. M. DAWE
12 SALTASH STREET
NEWSAGENTS & STATIONERS
Fancy Goods
All Wireless Requisites.
ACCUMULATOR SERVICE

TORQUAY

WILLIAMS & COX
Drapers and Silk Mercers
Millinery, Gowns, Costumes, Furs
Sportswear, Ladies' & Children's Outfitting
HOUSEHOLD LINENS, etc.
4a, 5 & 6 STRAND Tel. 4314 (2 lines)

If you want
RELIABLE GROCERY
go to
SLADE & SONS
"ABBEY STORES" TORQUAY

A. E. BROCK
BUILDER & CONTRACTOR
50 REDDENHILL ROAD
Alterations, Repairs, Decorations, etc.
Est. 30 years Tel. 7051

CHILLINGWORTH PRIVATE HOTEL
BELGRAVE ROAD
Charmingly Situated Near Sea
Terms from 3 gns. Tel. 2185

EDENHURST, Torquay
Magnificent position facing sea. A really comfortable private hotel. Summer or winter residence. Centrally heated. Garage. Separate tables. Terms from 4½ gns. weekly. Telephone 3759. Telegrams Edenhurst, Torquay.

H. E. LUNT
Funeral Engineer
MIN-AVON, OXLEA ROAD
Phone 3830 for an appointment

DEVONSHIRE

TORQUAY
(Continued)

EDWARD HENRY SERMON
High Class Gem Work
JEWELLER and SILVERSMITH
Emblem Jewellery
10 VICTORIA PARADE 10

T. OLIVER & SONS Ltd.
HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENTS
House Hunters Guide to Torquay free on application
COMPLETE HOUSE FURNISHERS CARPET WAREHOUSEMEN
Established 1805 Telephone 3211
16 STRAND, Torquay

PERRYS (TORQUAY) LTD
MOTOR AGENTS AND ENGINEERS
TORWOOD STREET TEL. 4149

ESSEX

CHINGFORD

F. E. Uglow
37 STATION ROAD—High-Class Drapery
3 STATION BUILDINGS—Everything ready to wear for ladies & children.
(AGENTS FOR JAEGER)
28 STATION ROAD—Fashion shoes of the latest design for foot comfort.

For High Class Grocery
Send to
RAWLINGS
Quick deliveries by Motor Van
Chingford and District
4 Station Road Phone Chingford 198

For Milk of Local Production
try RADBOURNES
Winner of Prizes & Diplomas
Chingford, Woodford, Walthamstow.
Phone Chingford 213
For Fresh Fruit & Vegetables
Please call, phone, or send your orders to
W. J. MAY & SON
(We carry Heinz Products)
49 Station Rd., Chingford Phone Chingford 491
Goods carefully removed by Motor Van. Estimates Free.

WARREN'S
BOOT STORES
Agent for Diana & Start-Rite Shoes
Noted for Repairs
105 STATION ROAD

CHINGFORD LAUNDRY
(W. Edmonds & Sons)
High-class work only.
Dyeing & Cleaning
Prompt Collections & Deliveries.
The Green, Chingford. Phone: Chingford 147

LEYTONSTONE

SPRING FURNISHINGS AT
BEARMANS
Drapers, Furnishers, Outfitters
HIGH ROAD LEYTONSTONE

G. J. HARDY
11 and 12 Church Lane
Specialist in Hosiery, Gloves Underwear and Frocks
Telephone: Wanstead 0873

GLOUCESTERSHIRE

BRISTOL

ARTISTIC CARPETS AND RUGS
Newbery & Spindler Ltd.
Bristol's Foremost Furnishers
Queen's Road, Bristol 'Phone 3370

S. G. BASS
For
General Drapery & Millinery
District Agents for "Pix" Hats.
New Season's Goods Arriving Daily
83 Quarrinton Rd. (opp. Tramway Depot)
HORFIELD, BRISTOL

Everything Floral
LUKE ROGERS & SONS
(Member F. T. D. A.)
NURSERYMEN & FLORISTS

KENT

BROMLEY
(Continued)

Phone: Ravensbourne 0042 and 0043

Dunn's OF BROMLEY
FURNISHERS
REMOVALS & STORAGE
Head Office and Showrooms
32-40 WIDMORE ROAD
Secondhand Furniture Galleries
20 MARKET SQUARE

PIANOS
ROBERT MORLEY & CO.
5 ABERDEEN BUILDINGS, HIGH STREET, BROMLEY
Head Depot: 108 High St., Lewisham
Factory: Holbeach Rd., Catford
TUNING & REPAIRS

Tel. Ravensbourne 0528, 0529, 0530
URIDGE'S STORES
27 & 29 Widmore Rd.
25 Masons Hill, Bromley
QUALITY VALUE SERVICE

J. A. Cole
Bespoke Tailor
(FROM GIRARD'S, NEW BOND STREET, W.)
Gentlemen's Suits, Ladies' Costumes
Children's Garments.
24 MONS WAY

BOYS' CLOTHING
of high grade manufacture throughout and complete school outfits at
ALFRED PARSONS
38 and 39 High Street, Bromley, Kent
Telephone: Ravensbourne 0302

CANTERBURY

J. Hunt & Sons
General Drapers
Furnishers & Tailors
Established 130 Years
1-6 MERCERY LANE
(Opp. Cathedral entrance)
CANTERBURY

CHARLES E. BURGESS
(Late Holmes)
MERCERY LANE, CANTERBURY
High Class Groceries, Provisions
American, French and Italian Goods
Collector and distributor of all the latest and newest produce brought on to the European Market at LONDON STORE PRICES.

REEVES BROTHERS
High class Boots and Shoes
Agents for LOTUS, DELTA, and K. Footwear
11 MERCERY LANE

HILDENBOROUGH
OAK COTTAGE TEAROOMS
HILDENBOROUGH
On the Hastings Road (about 2 miles north of Tonbridge)
Home-made Cakes Handicrafts
Cut Flowers Pottery
Tel. 37

SEVENOAKS
FRENCH'S DAIRIES
Sevenoaks, Kent
Only the best Dairy Produce

MURIEL ASPIN
6 BANK STREET PHONE 405
Sole Agent "Chappell Pianoforte"
Music, Gramophones, Records & Accessories.
Agent for Columbia Gramophone Co. & Salon Deccas.

TONBRIDGE
H. A. AUSTIN AND DAUGHTERS
125 High Street Phone 365
HAIRDRESSERS AND PERFUMERS

TUNBRIDGE WELLS
H. L. PULLIN
Trunks, Cases
and Fancy Leather Goods
Repairs a Speciality
8 & 9 LONDON ROAD Phone 355

HOUSES & ESTATES
BRACKETT & SONS
Chartered Surveyors and Auctioneers
27 & 29 HIGH ST., Tunbridge Wells and 34 Craven Street, London, W. C. 2

C. F. Irish & Son
General and Fancy Drapers
Medium Prices. Good Values.
31 & 33 HIGH STREET PHONE 633

J. RAWSON & SON Ltd.
Automobile Engineers
Authorised Sales & Service Depot for Austin, Morris, Vauxhall, Talbot & Essex Cars
Phone 1460-1

WALTER C. RAISWELL
KENT COUNTY STORES
We sell Heinz Tomato Ketchup.
Provisions, Household Requisites
Fruits, Vegetables, Flowers
21 & 22 Mount Pleasant, Tunbridge Wells
Phone 662

BUY YOUR PIANO & GRAMOPHONE from
LINDSAY HERMITAGE LTD.
53 High Street
Agent for "Steinway" Pianos

AMELIA Tel. 1584
65 High St., Tunbridge Wells
DAY & EVENING GOWNS, COATS & MILLINERY
Personal supervision.
Will also make new clothes out of old.

WHITSTABLE
MODEL MILLINERY
Agent for Henry Heath Hats
Windyridge
3 Oxford Street, Whitstable
Ladies' Tailor-Made Suits and Gowns designed and produced in my own workrooms
M. W. CHAPMAN Tel. 34

LEICESTERSHIRE

LEICESTER
ROBOTHAMS Ltd.
BABIES KINGDOM
Belvoir Street, Leicester
For Toys, Prams & Baby Linen

H. RAIMENT & CO.
GRANBY ST. & RUTLAND ST.
Groceries, Provisions, Cooked Meats, Fruits, Vegetables, Floral Designs
Reliable, High Class Quality Only
Established 1819 LEICESTER

THE BELGRAVE LAUNDRY CO. LTD.
Telephone 61186
DEPOTS:

66 Narborough Road	Tel. 60864
9 King Street	Tel. 5758
1 Waterloo Street	Tel. 60311
158 Cavendish Road	Tel. Aylestone 299
134a Evington Road	Tel. 24215

Launderers, Dyers & Dry Cleaners

THE LADIES' DRAPERS
GEE NEPHEW & CO LTD
MARKET · PLACE · AND GALLOWTREE · GATE · LEICESTER
Everything Ready to Wear
Household Drapery Furnishings

NORFOLK

NORWICH
PRINTING of every description
NOBBS & GOATE
Smallgate, Beccles, Suffolk (Tel. 58) and LODDON, Norfolk (Tel. 21)

OXFORD

OXFORD
ELLISTON & CAVELL Ltd.
OXFORD
OXFORD'S MODERN STORE
See our advertisement on another page.

BENNETTS LTD.
ART DYERS & CLEANERS
Phone 2493 15 Magdalen St., OXFORD
Carpet Dyeing a Speciality

LILIAN ROSE
GOWNS and MILLINERY
for all occasions.
Coats, Costumes, Blouses, Knitwear and Hose
THE ARCADE, CORNMARKET
Tel. Oxford 3328

SHROPSHIRE

OSWESTRY
Groceries, Provisions
FRANCIS & SONS
21 Cross Street
WOULD BE PLEASED To Serve You

THE SPOT FOR QUALITY IN FOODSTUFFS
IRWINS
8, BAILEY ST., OSWESTRY.

SOMERSET

BATH
JACOB'S CREAM CRACKERS
A. INGATE
Grocer, Fruiterer, Provision Merchant
64 Beckhampton Road, Bath

J. H. DANDO
REG. PLUMBER, SANITARY AND HOT WATER ENGINEER, DECORATOR AND GENERAL CONTRACTOR.
Grove Street, Bath Tel. 3519

Fortt, Hatt & Billings
Estate Agency, Auctions, Removals
3 Burton Street, Bath
Telephone No. 1488

JAMES PAYNE & SON
BOOTMAKERS
BROAD STREET, BATH
Famous House for Good & Reliable Footwear.
Agents for "K", Lotus, Delta, Swan & Footgloves.

F. C. PHILLIPS
HIGH-CLASS
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Tailor
4 Kingsmead Terrace, Bath

STAFFORDSHIRE

WOLVERHAMPTON
Grenville House *Chapel Ash*
LEONARD SMITH
TAILOR AND OUTFITTER
"Aquatite" Raincoats. "Maitland" Suits.

SURREY

CROYDON
HIGH GRADE TAILORING FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN
JORDAN BROS.
139a North End, Croydon (First Floor)
Test the experience of three generations

MAISON JEAN
Ladies' Hairdresser
9a George St. Tel. Croydon 2483
Agents for Potter & Moore's 1749 Old English Mitcham Lavender Water

HOWARD M. KING
Portrait Photographer
ASKS FOR YOUR SUPPORT
at 85 GEORGE STREET
Phone: Croydon 0556

CROYDON
(Continued)

Moore's Presto MOTOR WORKS LTD
Authorised Sales and Service Agents for
MORRIS, STANDARD, AUSTIN & WOLSELEY CARS
145 North End and Tamworth Rd. CROYDON

PIANOS
ROBERT MORLEY & Co.
9 Queen's Parade, Brighton Road South Croydon
Opposite Swan & Sugar Loaf
Music, Gramophones and Records
Theatre Box Office Phone Croydon 3068
TUNINGS and REPAIRS
Factory, Holbeach Road Catford

C. H. GIBSON LTD.
Builders & Contractors
509 (late 227) London Road, Croydon (from 124 George Street)
Also at Purley
Phones: Thornton Heath 2510-1-2 Purley 40

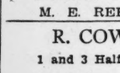
STATIONERY
Visiting Cards
Printing of Every Description
W. D. HAYWARD
46 George St. Tel. Croydon 1459

LEACH BROS.
HIGH CLASS FISH, POULTRY and GAME SALESMEN
104 George Street, Croydon
'Phone: Croydon 0325

The House of SAVAAGE
GEORGE ST., CROYDON
for
FURNITURE, CARPETS, CURTAINS and INTERIOR PAINTING and DECORATING

SMITH & WILSON
15 George Street Tel. 0228 Croydon
Men's Outfitters and Hatters
Burberry and Jaeger Agents
Chilprufe for Men
LADIES' GLOVES A SPECIALITY

A. SMITH & SON
5 High Street, Croydon
DIAMOND MERCHANTS, JEWELLERS & SILVERSMITHS
Every Description of REPAIRS
Tel. Croydon 0035



SINGER SEWING MACHINES
From £5.5.0.
Delivery any distance
All Models at
268 LONDON RD., CROYDON
Note address—Abner F. Saville

KINGSTON-ON-THAMES
Phone: Gerrard 4872
A. MILLAR
ROBINSON
TAILOR
2 Kingly Street, Regent Street
Back of Robinson & Cleaver's
LONDON, W. 1
Fittings in KINGSTON by arrangement
Phone Kingston 5884

Ye Olde Sunflower Shoppe
E. HEADLONG, *FLORIST*
82a Eden Street
Floral designs at shortest notice.
Clubs & Hotels supplied.

LITTLE BOOKHAM

Day Old Chicks
also Eggs for Hatching
Carefully selected stock
MAJ L. W. BIRD
Dunglass Farm
Little Bookham, Surrey
Telephone Bookham 94

RICHMOND
High Class Ladies' & Gentlemen's Tailor & Furrier
By Special Appointment To H. M. Queen Amelie
First Class Work
Moderate Charges
MAURICE HOFFMANN
Buxton Lodge
20 The Vineyard
Richmond
Phone Richmond 0338
Gold Medal 1914

Established Over Half a Century
Wright Bros. LTD.
THE LEADING DRAPERS & HOUSE FURNISHERS
RICHMOND.
Removal and Warehousing Contractors
It costs less to shop at Wrights

A. E. MOORE & SONS
Purveyors of
HIGH CLASS MEAT
558 LONDON ROAD
ISLEWORTH
Daily deliveries in surrounding districts.
B. BOSLEY, Manager
Phone Hounslow 2296

BURGESS LAUNDRY
103 Walmer Rd., No. Kensington, W.10
Phone: Park 7211
DYERS & CLEANERS
M. E. REPTON, Manageress

R. COWPER & SON
1 and 3 Halford Road, Richmond
BUILDERS, DECORATORS, HEATING, SANITARY, GAS and ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS
Established 1866
Telephone Richmond 0826-7

BUILDER
Art Decorator Hot Water Fitter
Surveyor
A. CLAYDEN
Paradise Road, Richmond
Tel. Richmond 732

SURBITON
Perowne & Russell
Gramophone Specialists
4 Claremont Road Surbiton
Records of Hymns by Mary Baker Eddy, Sung by George Parker Tel Kingston 6044.

H. E. BLOICE
COURT HAIRDRESSERS
17 Berrylands Rd., Surbiton Hill
PERMANENT WAVING
Phone: Kingston 1256

SURREY

SUTTON
WOTTON and DEAN
Family Butcher
54 Upper Mulgrave Road, Cheam
FOR FINEST SCOTCH MEAT, also BEST BRANDS of IMPORTED MEAT
'Phone Sutton 1280

ROSE & CALLARD
Jewellers & Diamond Merchants
Watch & Clock Makers
Repairs & Re-mounting
Opposite G. P. O.
GROVE ROAD, SUTTON
Telephone Sutton 1064

C. H. MOSS
Family Butcher
Purveyor of Finest Scotch Meat
Chilled Beef and Canterbury Lamb
Phone 3777
5 The Pavement, Grove Road, Sutton

A West-End Store at Your Front Door
DUGANS
Quality Clothes for Fathers and Sons
School and College Outfitters
Phone 606. High Street and Court Road

GOWNS
SPECIALITY OUTSIZES
DEROUET FRERES
14 Grove Road, Sutton
COSTUMIERS & FURRIERS
Furs repaired, stored & remodelled.
Phone: Sutton 1366

S. G. ARROWSMITH
High-Class Grocery & Provisions
58 Banstead Rd., Carshalton Beeches
Danish Bacon and Local New Laid Eggs a Speciality
Telephone Sutton 2484

CLARA REID LTD.
MILLINERY SPECIALISTS
80 High Street
Sutton Phone Sutton 2059

AMOS REYNOLDS Ltd.
Upholsterers, Furnishers
Removal Contractors
LADIES' GLOVES A SPECIALITY
High St., Sutton. Tel. Sutton 2961, 2962

J. R. TRIBE
"PURE FOOD STORES"
GROCERIES & PROVISIONS
131 High Street, Sutton
Est. over half century Tel. 255

INSURANCE
of every description
GUY R. RISDON
142 Mulgrave Rd., Sutton, Surrey
Phone: Sutton 3963

SUSSEX

BEXHILL-ON-SEA
Phone: 343 THE
Empire Sanitary Laundry
REGINALD ROAD
BEXHILL-ON-SEA
A First-Class Laundry for the Highest Standard of Work.
Under the Personal Supervision of the Proprietress,
Mary Stampton
Receiving Office: 23, Western Road

LONGLEY BROS. Ltd.
DRAPERS
NOTED FOR HOUSEHOLD LINENS
Agent for Aquatite Raincoats
Devonshire Road

BRIGHTON AND HOVE
School Clothing
WOODHOUSE
(G. A. WOODHOUSE, Ltd.)
THE BOYS' SHOP
37 WESTERN ROAD, Brighton
Complete School Outfits

MADAME CLARENCE
A. M. Tilbury
GOWNS, MILLINERY
SPORTS WEAR
196 Church Road, Hove

"PLUMMER ROGERS"
Shoreham's
Fashion Shoe Shop
(Exactly Opposite G. P. O.)
"Perfect Repairs"—Equal to New

CORSETS, CORSELETTES and BELTS of all kinds
ELASTIC and SPORTS WEAR
Also old-fashioned styles a speciality
Experienced & Reliable Service.
Fitting Room.
ALL PRICES MODERATE
Mrs M. Rudledge
12 Western Rd., Brighton

CROWBOROUGH
MARTIN'S GARAGE
Daimler Cars for hire. Lock up Garages. First class repairs. Agents for
AUSTIN, MORRIS, ROVER, ARMSTRONG SIDDELEY
Phone Crowborough 113

WORTHING
The HOUSE AGENTS
DANIELS
(SUSSEX) Ltd.
11 MONTAGUE PLACE
Tel. 964 WORTHING

JOHN K. HUBBARD
South Street, Worthing
Tel. 323
LADIES' FASHIONS

Established 1842
PURE RICH MILK AND DAIRY PRODUCE
DEVONSHIRE DAIRY
Tel. 382
GRAFTON ROAD, WORTHING

WHEN *you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor*

SUSSEX

WORTHING
(Continued)

PURE RICH LOCAL MILK
from
THE HIGHFIELD & SOMPTING DAIRIES LTD.
Chief Depot: 27 Chapel Road
Worthing Tel. 281

WARWICKSHIRE

BIRMINGHAM
EXCLUSIVE
GOWNS, COATS, COATEES, WRAPS, FURS, MILLINERY, GLOVES, HOSE, BAGS, UMBRELLAS, CORSETS, BRASSIERES, UNDERWEAR, SLEEPWEAR

SILKS, ART SILKS, COTTON DRESS FABRICS, ETC. WOOLLENS, FLANNELS & COATING VELOURS.

PERFUMERY & TOILET PREPARATIONS. HOUSEHOLD LINENS & SOFT FURNISHINGS at
Packhams BIRMINGHAM

Established Nearly Half a Century
THOMAS SMITH
Specializing in old & new -
Violins and 'Cellos

Bows by eminent makers.
Guaranteed strings.
The "THOMAS SMITH" cases.
Enquiries invited
183 Sherlock St., Birmingham
Tel. Midland 3746

MADAME KING
23 MARTINEAU STREET
BIRMINGHAM
Cordially invites Ladies to inspect her Spring Collection of Gowns, Coats, Millinery, etc.

VACUUM LAUNDRIES
(Specialists)
475 MOSELEY ROAD
BIRMINGHAM
Phone South 0812 Enquiries Solicited.

Stylish Clothes for
LADIES & GENTLEMEN
from best quality materials at moderate prices from
W. A. HODGSON
HIGH-CLASS TAILOR
3 New Street (Third Floor)
BIRMINGHAM

Book-Binding IVAN LARDGE Die-Stamping
"The Bindery"
Fleet Street, Birmingham.
Printing Central 2681 *Stationery*

HENRI LEDURRE
HAIR SPECIALIST
Appointments Booked
68 High Street Tel. Central 213
Proprietor, SYDNEY A. CHILD

WATCHES, CLOCKS & JEWELRY
S. CHILD, 10 Bull St. Tel. 772 C.

COAL
Best House Qualities. Lowest Prices.
Delivered Anywhere in the District.
Boston's Colliery Offices
25 PARADISE STREET

A. B. SEAR Ltd.
(Tel. C. 3652)
39 Carrs Lane (2 doors from High St.)
Classic Tailors

TYBURN GARAGE Ltd.
(A. G. Hurrell, M. I. M. T.)
Helpful advice given on all makes of new cars sold by us.
Your order welcomed.
'Phone: Castle Bromwich 65 or Selly Oak 121

MOTOR INSURANCE
Private and Commercial
Special Low QUARTERLY Premiums
Apply C. BAZELEY SMITH
30 Waterloo St. Phone Central 6531

SUTTON COLDFIELD
SERVICE
Wyld & Green Garage
TELEPHONE: SUTTON COLDFIELD 124

PEGGY EVANS, A.R.C.M.
Teacher of Pianoforte
Studio:
The Ridge, Somerville Rd., Sutton Coldfield
Telephone Sutton Coldfield 91
or pupils may receive personal tuition at home.

WORCESTERSHIRE

LEAMINGTON
BEATRICE ANNE LTD.
AN EXCLUSIVE *and* INEXPENSIVE HOUSE *for*
GOWNS, JUMPERS, HATS *for* LADIES
87 WARWICK ST., LEAMINGTON SPA

WALES

COLWYN BAY
GROCERIES & PROVISIONS
WITH A MONEY-BACK GUARANTEE OF SATISFACTION!
IRWINS
35, ABERGELE RD., COLWYN BAY.

DAILY FEATURES

A Quotation for Today

THE one eternal lesson for us all is how better we can love.—DRUMMOND.

In Lighter Vein

Easier to Manage

There had been several earthquake shocks in a certain district, so a married couple sent their little boy to an uncle who lived out of the danger zone.

A day or two later they received a telegram:

"Am returning your boy — send earthquake."—*Pearson's.*

Why Is It That We Always—

Lock a trunk before everything is packed?

Dry our hands before removing the plug in the washbowl?

Push the wrong light button first?

Put a door key in upside down?

Make faces when tying our necktie?

Sit up late the night before a hard day?—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

Judge

"Boy, I'd give anything to be under dat tree."

Unless You're Stuck

"Now, boys," said the teacher, "always remember that you should never end a sentence with the word 'with.'

"That is," he went on hurriedly, "unless you have nothing else to end it with."—*Tit-Bits.*

Soothing the Savage Tourist

"I don't suppose you keep anything so civilized as dog biscuits in this one-horse town, do you?" the tourist snarled.

"Oh, yes, stranger," the village merchant responded pleasantly. "Quite a few folks like you come through from the city, and we aim to have everything called for. Have 'em in a bag or eat 'em here?"—*Recorder.*

A Few Fast Ones

First Motorist: "I drove so fast that the trees appeared like a fence."

Second Ditto: "I drove so that the milestones made a stone wall."

Third Ditto: "I went so fast that I could see the number on the back of my car."—*Pages Gaies* (Yverdon).

Qualified to Attend

After a long address, the speaker said he had been requested to announce that at the conclusion of the lecture there would be a meeting of the board. When the audience dispersed and the five members of the board were about to go into session, it was noticed that a stranger had stayed, showing no signs of departing.

A few moments of embarrassed silence ensued, after which the chairman addressed the stranger awkwardly and said, "Possibly you didn't understand this was to be just a meeting of the board."

"Yes, indeed," replied the other, genially. "Go ahead; no one was more so this evening than I."

Brevities

London Opinion: The largest cinema in the country is to be erected at Tooting. It is said that it will have even more seating accommodation than an ice-skating rink during a beginners' session.

Longview Daily News: Maybe one reason why so many baseball teams take their names from hosiery is that they sometimes make runs.

Pittsburgh Post Gazette: The press box at a European exposition is to be placed on a steel mast 250 feet high. The aviation editors should get the assignment without dispute.

Philadelphia Inquirer: A bunch of keys is that big, jangling collection of metal pieces a man always carries around, two of which he uses.

Hillsboro News-Herald: We know one woman whose idea of regulating the furnace is to open an outside door when the house gets too hot.

Arkansas Gazette: Before long automobile dealers in selling a new car will have to be able to prove to the buyer that there's room in the world for it.

Odds and Ends

Westminster

Westminster Abbey was so named from its location west of the Cathedral of St. Paul.

Policewomen

Women are now serving on the police forces of 218 cities in the United States.

Escorial

The Escorial, near Madrid, Spain, built by Philip II to celebrate his victory over the army of France, occupies nearly 400,000 square feet of space and has 12,000 windows and doors; it includes a convent, a church and a palace.

OLD RUBBER!

The problem of what to do with old automobile tires has been solved, at least for motorists in Berkeley, Calif. They have been asked by the local Red Cross to loop their old tires over a totem pole that stands on a prominent street corner. The tires are collected and sold for old rubber.

A Word a Day

Evangelize

An "evangelist," according to the Greek root εὐαγγελιστής (evaggelistes), is literally "one who brings good news." The word was applied to those who early proclaimed the gospel. The Greek form is compounded of εὐ (ev), "well," and αγγελία (aggelia), "tidings," an extension, by the way, of ἄγγελος (aggelos), "messenger," from which we derive "angel."

With this concept of "evangelist" before us it is easy to understand the verb "to evangelize": it means "to bring the good tidings to, to instruct in the gospel, to make like the gospel in spirit"; in other words, "to convert."

E-van'-gel-ize is accented on the second syllable; sound first *e* as in *event*, *a* as in *hat*, *g* as *j*, second *e* as in *recent*, *i* as in *ice*.

"His every action bore witness to the fact that he had been evangelized."

Note: Webster's first choice is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed

The Peacemaker

Vienna

AN AMERICAN, his wife, four children, a large dog and a cat, all in a state of great agitation from struggling with new conditions in a foreign land, crowded into a central European railway compartment in which another passenger was already seated. It was soon apparent that her peace of mind, and not the confusion of the newcomers, was to be contagious.

She had brought along to read several copies of The Christian Science Monitor which proved most helpful. One child was soon in deepest thought over a puzzle; another was reading the Mail Bag letters; one of the boys would burst out frequently into hearty chuckles at the humor; and the children's stories and the Sundial did their part to uncover and restore the happiness and jollity which were the real characteristics of this large family, and the mother found a message in the paper which seemed to free her.

The record of the day does not end there. It was discovered that the train had no diner. The owner of the Monitors would have been forced to go without lunch and dinner had not friendliness begotten friendliness. She was included in the count when a big basket began to yield up its burden of delicious ham and pressed chicken sandwiches, cakes, and huge apples. A later report came that no diner would be put on until noon the next day, so when the family reached their destination late that night the mother saw that enough food was left for the traveler's breakfast.

The Children's Corner

Huttee Boy on Trial

MEM SAHEB ELEPHANT laughed in her trunk when she arrived at the part of the Jungle where the huge old sentinel Gunda held Huttee Boy and his new friends prisoners. Had she been just an ordinary elephant, instead of leader of the herd, she would have laughed right out loud. But as it was, she kept her laugh locked up in her trunk, while she frowned and pulled the corners of her mouth down to make her look dignified and severe.

Who would not have laughed at the sight which greeted Mem Saheb Elephant? Huttee Boy, who was usually so jolly, stood on guard, swaying from side to side, as solemn as old Gunda himself. The laugh in her trunk hopped about and almost got out

"You Need Not Spank Me, Mother, for Gunda Took Care of That," Said Huttee.

when she looked at him. And when she saw the zebra colt and the young camel and the ostrich, surrounded by the cordon of huge elephants, which made them look like almost nothing at all, the laugh all but escaped. Chota Unt was lying so flat on the gound that he looked like a small pile of sand; the ostrich was running about pecking at everything in sight; and the tiny zebra was frisking about between the elephants' legs, trying to escape.

Mem Saheb looked as serious as she could and said: "Gunda, tell me what this all means."

Gunda salaamed and replied: "Mem Saheb Elephant, Most Honorable Leader of the Herd, as you well know, you asked me to teach your young son, Huttee Boy, to be a sentinel. He ran away and was not here when he should have mounted guard, so I have ordered him to do double duty."

Mem Saheb Elephant looked very severe and said: "Quite right, Gunda I am shocked at him."

Gunda continued: "What is more, he brought home with him three creatures strange to our jungle. I refused to let them pass."

"Quite right again, Gunda. You shall have another medal for this," declared the leader.

Then she summoned Huttee Boy and asked him to tell her all about what he had done.

The little elephant looked very solemn as he stood before his mother. He gasped: "You need not spank me, Mother, for Gunda took care of that."

At this, the laugh jumped right out of Mem Saheb's trunk. And all the other elephants laughed with her except Gunda, who frowned and looked down his long, long trunk.

When Mem Saheb Elephant had caught the laugh and put it back in her trunk, she said: "Gunda was quite right, as he usually is. Now, tell Mother why you ran away."

So Huttee Boy told her all about it. He told her how nobody would believe him when he told of the strange animals and birds he had seen at the edge of the jungle, the time the herd was lost and how everybody thought he had been dreaming. So he had gone back to invite some of these strange creatures to come home with him. And now here were three of them and Gunda would not let them pass.

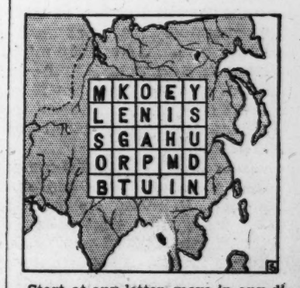
Mem Saheb nodded her head, saying: "Yes, I remember. I thought you had been dreaming myself. But, you funny little fellow, of course the herd was not lost. Perhaps you were. Now I shall see these new friends of yours one at a time, then I'll decide what is to be done about them. I'll interview the ostrich first."

Huttee Boy flapped his ears and said to himself: "My trunk! What a long word! Interview! I'd like to know what she is going to do to the poor ostrich. That is a new one on me. Interview, indeed!"

The Adventures of Waddles

I PLACED MY YELLOW PRIMROSE WHERE IT COULD HAVE SUNSHINE AND FRESH AIR.
NEXT MORN I WONDERED AT THE HEIGHT IT HAD ATTAINED IN JUST ONE NIGHT.
AH HA! A GLANCE CHECKED MY SURPRISE AT THIS YOUNG FLOWER'S SUDDEN RISE.
I ALSO LEARNED FROM TRACKS I FOUND TED BEAR HAD LATELY BEEN AROUND.

Asiatic Rivers Puzzle



Start at any letter, move in any direction, and spell the names of nine large rivers in Asia.

Key to Puzzle

Answer to "AND" Puzzle:
1. Contraband. 2. Stand. 3. Expand. 4. Strand. 5. Brand, 6. Band. 7. Hand, 8. Sand. 9. Land. 10. Understand.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, APRIL 22, 1930 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board

The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr. Willis J. Abbot, Contributing Editor; Mr. Roland R. Harrison, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society; Mr. James E. Patton, member of the Board of Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Executive Editor. It is the duty of the Monitor Editorial Board to consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also to carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire newspaper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility and duty.

All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board.

EDITORIALS

The New "We"

WITHIN the brief space of seven years, a new Mercury has been unleashed—a continent the measure of his stride, imagination the rival of his speed. He rides today with Colonel Lindbergh just as he rode with Kelly, Macready and Maughan less than a decade ago. Potent is the partnership, for it has cut nearly in half the time-distance across the United States as it was measured no longer ago than 1923.

Swooping down from an altitude which knows only the highest clouds, Colonel Lindbergh confirmed the theory long held by aviators that greater speeds could be obtained at heights between 10,000 and 20,000 feet. His time between Glendale, Calif., and New York, of fourteen hours, forty-five minutes and thirty-two seconds, whisked nearly three hours from the record made less than a year ago. He has blazed a new trail which promises to be followed by long-distance express air lines.

Hurtling through the skies at a speed of 175 miles an hour, so high that even the roar of his motor could not reach the ground, Colonel Lindbergh conducted what he classed as an experiment. Electrically heated flying suits, special motor temperature controls, supercharger and refinements of aeronautical design contributed to his accomplishment. These, too, pave the way for the approaching day when aviation will conquer the higher altitudes—an important step in freeing it from the vagaries of the weather.

Navigation at such altitudes is a problem which was dramatically solved in the capable hands of the Colonel and the member of the partnership which makes "We" no longer a symbol. Mrs. Lindbergh, using an aviation sextant, checked her husband's course during the hours which he flew through a star-powdered sky. The accuracy of his piloting and of his advance calculations was indicated by the second leg of the flight. Leaving Wichita, he predicted that he would land at Roosevelt Field, N. Y., in eight hours. He was less than two minutes late.

The rapid advance which Colonel Lindbergh's latest achievement dramatizes for an air-minded nation is indicated by the comparison with previous transcontinental flights. The pioneer transcontinental flight of Kelly and Macready in 1923 took twenty-six hours, fifty minutes and forty-eight and two-fifths seconds. The following year Lieutenant Maughan's dawn-to-dusk flight cut the time to twenty-one hours, forty-seven minutes and forty-five seconds.

In 1928, Art Gobel and Harry Tucker, flying eastward, spanned the continent in eighteen hours and fifty-five minutes. And last year Capt. Frank M. Hawks lowered the westbound record to nineteen hours, ten minutes and twenty-eight seconds, and also cut the eastbound record to seventeen hours, thirty-eight minutes and fifty-six seconds.

The prospect of giant air liners cruising at great heights at speeds in the neighborhood of 200 miles an hour approaches closer. Just as Colonel Lindbergh's epic transatlantic flight opened a new era for aviation, his latest achievement charts a path which promises new speed for Mercury's wings.

What's Wrong With Valuation?

THE conventional theory that electric rates should be based on public utility valuations came under attack from two sides just before the recent adjournment of the Legislature in New York State where questions of utility regulation are being threshed out along lines which may furnish a pattern for legislation in many other states.

Majority members of the special commission on utility regulation headed by John Knight, proposed to abandon efforts at regulation by valuation under the formulas now approved by the United States Supreme Court and to substitute a contract system of rate fixing for ten-year periods. Minority members urged that the State should go further and establish a permanent rate base consisting of the amount prudently invested in the property instead of recognizing the reproduction cost favored by Supreme Court precedents.

From the other side of the regulatory fence, counsel for certain utility companies declared in the legislative hearing that rates should be based, not upon the value of the utility properties, but upon the value of the service rendered. This argument can hardly be maintained in view of the monopoly status of most electric power corporations. A cake of soap might be worth 50 cents if one could not obtain the means of cleanliness except at that price, but if competing manufacturers can produce and sell the soap profitably at 10 cents there is no reason why purchasers should pay more.

In ordinary industries competition brings prices down to a reasonable margin above cost of production. In monopoly industries the public can only know what that price would be by learning what is the cost of production and a reasonable charge for the capital employed.

That gets back to valuation. Under present judicial formulas, which insist upon consideration of reproduction cost, valuation becomes a matter of months or even years of tedious, detailed appraisals. The report of the New York special commission recalls the declaration by the Massachusetts Public Utilities Commission three years ago to the effect that, if valuation by the reproduction cost method should be insisted upon, it was confident "that the people of this State will conclude that the regulation of the rates of gas and electric companies under such conditions is too cumbersome, inefficient and expensive to be tolerated."

The imperative need, as many who are working on the question recognize, is for legislatures to find, and courts to accept, a method of utility valuation that is promptly and genuinely workable.

What Is the Prohibition Issue?

GEORGE W. WICKERSHAM approaches the subject of prohibition not as any fanatical partisan of the status quo. Mr. Wickersham is chairman of the National Commission on Law Observance and Enforcement. He is a jurist of notable attainments. His personal views, it is well known, have not always been in complete sympathy with all aspects of prohibition legislation. But Mr. Wickersham does know, as his latest public utterance so vividly and so forthrightly testifies, that the basic prohibition issue before the American people today is not the Eighteenth Amendment, is not the Volstead Act, is not the "Five and Ten" law; the basic issue is the effective control of the liquor traffic. This is the vital fact which the drys must not lose sight of if they are not to be diverted from their true purpose. This is the equally vital fact which their opponents, we believe, must recognize if their dissatisfaction with the present law is to form any basis for constructive reform.

Mr. Wickersham in his remarks last week before the American Society of Newspaper Editors plunged beneath the froth of superficial debate and pierced to the very bottom of this fundamental proposition: How shall the people of the United States protect themselves from the evil of the liquor trade? They possess the right to demand this protection. They possess the intelligence to achieve this protection. What then is the method?

The problem of inebriety and drunkenness, as Mr. Wickersham pertinently reminded his audience, and as he may well remind the Nation, has vexed society from its earliest times. Thus on Feb. 25, 1777, the Continental Congress adopted a resolution recommending that the state legislatures immediately enact laws to stop "the pernicious practice of distilling grain, by which the most extensive evils are likely to be derived." And from that date to the adoption of the Eighteenth Amendment, American history has been filled, to use Mr. Wickersham's restrained characterization, "with a long and melancholy sequence of more or less unsuccessful efforts to minimize the destructive influence of the sale and use of intoxicating liquors—efforts which always were thwarted by the unholy alliance of liquor dealers and politics."

Local option, stringent state regulation, and scattered state prohibition have manifestly proved inadequate to cope with the problem of the traffic in intoxicants—a problem common to every community and every state in the Union. What, then, is the method? Let us ponder Mr. Wickersham's deliberate words, and in the pondering let us realize that Mr. Wickersham is an experienced citizen, a liberal jurist and an independent thinker. His words are these:

> Anyone who reads that history (the history of liquor legislation in the United States) cannot wonder that the party opposing the continued poisoning of our national life by intoxicating liquor should have concluded there was but one effective remedy, and that was, by act of the Federal Government, to prohibit the importation, transportation, manufacture and sale of alcoholic beverages in any part of the United States.
>
> This the people sought to accomplish by a provision in the Federal Constitution, and by acts of Congress, to be enforced by the powerful agencies of the federal executive. Whatever the method adopted, can anyone say the aim to strike at and destroy a noxious growth upon the body politic had no justification in experience?

The Eighteenth Amendment and its auxiliary laws are the expression of the experience of the American people in their long and earnest effort to rid themselves of the evils of the liquor trade. But the responsibility of the dry forces of the Nation does not end at this juncture. Too much reliance is not to be placed in the fiat and power of law enforcement alone. That same persistent, universal campaign of education in the necessity of freeing American life from liquor which made prohibition possible is doubly necessary today in order that its observance and its enforcement shall be inevitable. Mr. Wickersham is equally constructive upon this point:

> It is not too late now to begin such a campaign of education concerning the evils of intoxicating liquor. The abuses and the misery that attended the long history of the efforts to regulate the production and use of alcoholic drink, and the failure of those efforts, on the one hand, while on the other, the triumphant demonstration of the value of splendid youth unpoisoned by alcohol, furnished by our citizen soldiery in the World War, present a contrast that did and no doubt still will convince our people of the great evils of the liquor traffic and the immeasurable benefit of national temperance.
>
> To secure the maximum abstinence from the use of liquor, it may be found desirable to modify the Eighteenth Amendment or the national prohibition laws. I express no opinion on that point. Opinions differ. That is a fair field for discussion.

In this view we are with Mr. Wickersham to the full. Whenever better prohibition laws are built we will be for them, and as one essential step toward improved conditions we join Mr. Wickersham in his direct and patriotic appeal that faithful law observance be grasped as the necessary premise to better government.

Do Prizes Inspire Authors?

THE Turin newspaper, La Stampa, has just offered a prize of £538 for the best literary work published during the present year. After the Nobel Prize, which is at present valued at £9583, this is said to be the highest reward ever offered for literary competition, and the hope is entertained that it will have a certain stimulating effect upon the production of Italian masterpieces. But the solution to the problem of insuring a constant supply of first-class literature has yet to be discovered. And experience scarcely suggests that it will be found in the offering of financial prizes.

The history of literary prize-giving, at least in England, has been unsatisfactory from the very beginning. It started with the competition organized in 1734 by the bookseller, Edward Cave, who put up £50 for a comprehensive poem on "Life, Judgment, Heaven," and a variety of other topics. Cave expected that £50 would attract the "first authors in the kingdom," but unfortunately "no name was seen amongst the writers that had ever been seen before," and, he might have added, no poem that was ever to be seen again. In the 200 years that have all but passed since then, the practice of literary prize-giving has grown and strengthened marvelously, but rarely if ever have its effects upon literature been more striking than were those of the original venture of the enterprising Cave.

The real connection between literature and finance is obscure. Virginia Woolf has recently maintained that in the past men have achieved greater things in literature than women merely because of their economic advantages. On the other hand, many of the world's greatest authors have had no economic advantages at all. At any rate, modern experience goes to show that the inspiration value of the economic encouragement of a money prize, whether small or large, is negligible. Though most English poets have been educated at either Oxford or Cambridge, the poetical competitions of those universities have rarely produced anything noteworthy. And when they have resulted in something really outstanding, as in the case of Myers's "St. Paul," it has often failed to win the prize. The literary effect of the rewards offered, not for a specifically written work, but for general eminence, is probably equally small. It is unlikely that, in writing "Man and Superman," G. Bernard Shaw had his eye on the Nobel Prize.

"The Quality of Mercy Is—"

THERE is scarcely a subject over which more discussion has been expended, and concerning which it seems more difficult to obtain the facts, than the Government's relationship to the American Indian. That scandals in the past have been allowed to go by unchallenged is certain; and that injustices have not been entirely eliminated appears almost equally sure. On the other hand, there is no question but that the entire problem is one that has called for and still calls for the highest degree of statesmanship, and that the issues involved in it are extremely difficult of satisfactory solution.

The statement recently by John Collier, secretary of the Indian Defense Association, at the biennial national conference of executives of the Camp Fire Girls, that the Bureau of Indian Affairs has just revived the rule permitting the flogging of Indian children, is, therefore, all the more important. This is particularly deplorable, in view of the undoubted efforts of late on the part of the Government to humanize its Indian policy. The days of flogging, and especially of flogging children, most persons have thought were past and gone. And that there is no need of this method of inhuman disciplining in the ordinary course of events should be obvious. There is little wonder that the best is not brought out in these government wards if that which is so far from the best is meted out to them.

The sooner the facts concerning the treatment of young Indians are made public, the sooner abuses will be corrected. And if those abuses are allowed to continue unabated, no one is to blame except those responsible for them if the results accruing from their continuance are far from desirable. That the belief that the Indian is naturally cruel is absolutely untrue, Ralph Hubbard, former professor at Cornell and Colorado state universities and an authority of mountain and plains Indians, said at the same meeting. If the treatment that has been accorded to the Indian has developed in him a tendency to cruelty, the indictment against those who have put it into effect is a frightful one.

Rumrunning in the 1700's

"THE BALLAD OF FIGHTERY DICK," by Derrick Norman Lehmer, the twelve-page poem with which the April number of Poetry opens, is a story of piracy, aided by the connivance of officials.

> Oh, a right good port is Pimlico
> For a pirate ship to lurk;
> And a friendly soul was the governor
> And friendly the governor's clerk.

In an article published in the University of California Chronicle, Dr. Lehmer wrote, "I find that during the years 1713 to 1728 there was sufficient evidence of corruption and bloodshed, rumrunning, high-jacking, and general piracy in connection with the liquor traffic to furnish material for a vast amount of melodramatic literature."

The pirate of whom Dr. Lehmer has written was protected by the Governor of North Carolina. Finally the Governor of Virginia was aroused by the flagrant deeds of the buccaneers, and taking the matter into his own hands proceeded against them without the co-operation of the corrupt head of the Colony of North Carolina.

The story of the liquor traffic is full of such pages. In both private and official life today we need more men like this Governor of Virginia to cope with the Fightery Dicks.

Editorial Notes

The wife of Canada's youngest bishop, who has charge of the Mackenzie River Anglican diocese, which extends inside the arctic circle, reports that Eskimo girls have succumbed to city fashions and are showing distinct preference for Paris and New York creations. Silks and satins may not take the place of fur when the thermometer hovers at or below zero, but nevertheless they warm the heart of the arctic maiden who is now getting more than occasional glimpses of modern styles in feminine dress from various popular magazines.

The alternate extremes of pessimism and optimism over the outcome of the London naval conference remind one of the man who wished to sell his car. He had hopes of receiving $400 for it; he did not actually expect to get more than $100; but he finally received $200. Not so much as he hoped, but more than he expected.

One can sympathize with that member of the Byrd party who, after almost two years on the ice, desires nothing so much as to get into a linen suit and a panama hat. At the same time, a little ice now and then will go well with the conditions that make such an ensemble desirable.

"East, West, Hame's Best," evidently expresses the view of Mr. Coolidge, for after visiting Florida and California, he has finally purchased a new home in his old home town.

The Tree Comedian

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

ONE tree among all the trees is a comedian born; and of that tree I will now write. There is plenty of pasture land and arable land in and about my village, especially in what is called the plain, that is to say the land that lies between the village and the river; but for the most part the fields are orchards. On every patch of ground fruit-bearing trees are planted. There are the cherry trees, some of them huge and thick and towering, so that a dozen men might hide themselves in their green heart; there are the plum trees of various sorts and sizes; there are the apricot trees and the peach trees which here grow en plein vent; there are the pear trees, often twenty feet in height; and there are, above all, the apple trees. The apple trees are easily the most characteristic feature of the landscape. There is scarcely an inclosure in which there are not a hundred apple trees.

Apple trees have a sense of humor; like clowns they know they are funny by nature, and they cultivate their drollery. They make faces and turn handspins. They stand aslant as though they were falling, like Little Tich. I am tempted to believe that they cut these capers consciously. They are the tree comedians.

At night I have often climbed the crumbling stone steps into my own orchard to watch the comedian trees at play. You should do this when there is a mere silver sickle of a moon dimly lighting the dark. Then you will see them making criss-cross patterns against the sky. They have no set form; they make incredible arabesques with their tangle of arms. If you sit quietly you may well imagine that they are a species of grotesque revelers from fairyland, meeting at midnight to chuckle and grimace and indulge in ancient antics. There are a few low stars which they laughingly catch, but their concern is with terrestrial and even subterranean things. Somehow one expects these capricious creatures to disappear with the crowing of the cock.

* * *

But they do not disappear. On wintry mornings they make an extraordinary effect of dry point; white on the upper surface of the branches and black below. It is as though the sky were the plate on which a slapdash etcher had worked. But of course they are not always bare; as the spring comes they begin to clothe themselves with finery that still keeps something of the grotesque, like the cap and bells of a court jester.

For although there is an unsurpassed loveliness in the white blossom of the apple tree, it is so disposed in shreds and patches that it is a loveliness without law. Its irregularity is its charm. The robe is not sewn of a piece. It is a crowded juxtaposition of petals, which retain their flakiness and are still the tinsel on a clown's attire. If snow would only fall in tufts, each flake keeping its identity instead of melting into its fellow flakes—that would be apple blossom.

There is nothing daintier and more delightful in nature than an apple tree in bloom; yet with all its daintiness and delightfulness there is a touch of waggery in the disposition of the branches and the blossoms. A goblin has come from the regions underground of which he is guardian, and comically aware of his ugliness, has heaped upon himself, higgledy-piggledy, handfuls of ethereal confetti; he is in fancy dress on this Mi-Carême.

It is the season of disguise, and he, the goblin, has disguised himself in the fairy garments of the Chevalier Printemps. The gay procession of spring in the orchard, where the apple trees, eight abreast, mount the hill in long rows, is a spectacle that of all spectacles most rejoices the heart, because it is a spectacle of beauty composed by mirth.

In the round of the year the blossoms fall, but upon the tree appear thousands of little round burnished knobs. They swell and redden and ripen, so that in due course the branches are overburdened with their fruit. The apple tree will not abandon its character; it is still grotesque, for there are more apples than any reasonable tree should bear. The apple tree is a mass of excrescences; it staggers under its load like the old clo' dealers whom I used to see in my boyhood, wearing six hats and carrying a bulging bag, under the weight of which they were bent double. But one feels that the tree is not really an old clo' dealer, but is a mummer, making pretense.

* * *

There comes a sudden squall, and brittle branches break. They lie, more apples than leaves, looking ludicrously up at the branches still suspended in air, like gleeful schoolboys who, in their romps, have fallen on their backs, and with whimsical ruefulness, more surprised than hurt, laugh upward at their companions.

Oh, the luscious smell of the apples when they are gathered in and are piled in a shed at the bottom of the courtyard! Is there any smell so fragrant—so redolent of sun and rain, so truly autumnal? And always, be it noted, in this odor of the apples there is something humorsome and fantastic. These apples can never be quite serious; even their captious perfume is slightly quizzical. Stripped from the tree, they contain the facetious essence of the tree; and the quirks and crotchets of the tree assail our nostrils now that they can no longer assail our eyes.

The freakishness of the apple tree has not yet ended. When the cold days come and the leaves fall and the branches again are bare, you shall see, as you take your walks abroad, solitary red apples hanging on the boughs. They are comically incongruous in the winter weather when flowers and fruits have gone. Why should one or two or half a dozen apples still redden with a richer red, droll spots of color in the prevailing grayness? They are, of course, the incorrigible flickers of wit of the apple tree, that, unsubdued by melancholy circumstances, insists on uttering epigrams. Come frost and sleet and bitter winds, a red apple will always mock them brightly.

And all this explains why the apple tree is, of all fruit-bearing trees, my favorite; and why Normandy, the French home of the apple tree, the principal stage of its harlequinade, is for me the most desirable province of the pleasant land of France.

From the World's Great Capitals—Paris

PARIS

CANADIAN visitors to Paris will rejoice to find a Place du Canada occupying a choice location in one of the most beautiful parts of the city. The windows of the Chancellery of the Canadian Legation look out across the Place, which is situated at the conjunction of the Cours Albert I, Rue François I, Avenue Victor Emmanuel III and the Cours la Reine. It is on the north bank of the Seine, near the middle of the Quai de la Conférence. The Canadian Minister and Mme. Philippe Roy recently gave a reception in celebration of the inauguration of the new Place.

Place du Canada Is Opened

* * *

Another landmark for Canadians which has just been erected in Paris is to be found in the Ethnographic Museum, in the Trocadéro. It is a totem pole from British Columbia, which has been presented by the Canadian National Railways. The pole, which is twenty feet high and weighs nearly 900 pounds, has been carved from a huge cedar log. Believed to be the work of the famous sculptor Oyé, it is regarded as an exceptionally fine specimen of its kind. It was brought from a village in northern British Columbia, where it had been erected about eighty years ago. The wood is cracked with the sun and rain, and the once brilliant colors are faded, but this does not detract from its interest or artistic merit. On the occasion of its presentation to the museum, a touch of realism was given to the ceremony by a young chieftain of the Yakima tribe who, dressed in full war paint, performed the ritual dances and sang the story of the gift and its meaning.

A Totem Pole in the Trocadéro

* * *

In the days before the war, the Comédie-Française used to be closed for one month every ten years. Since 1918, it has been closed instead for three days each year, at Easter. But this year it will take its holiday in August—and for a fortnight. Two weeks will be required, it is said, to give the famous theater the thorough renovation which it requires. Although Parisians will be deprived for this short time of their beloved players, others will profit by the change, for the company will go on tour. French provincial cities and possibly London also, will have a fleeting glimpse of brilliant stars.

Famous Players to Go on Tour

* * *

M. Mathurin, chief switchman at the Gare Saint-Lazare, is the first of his craft to be made a chevalier of the Legion of Honor. He wears his new honor with becoming modesty, and declares that he considers the decoration to have been bestowed not upon him alone, but in recognition of the work done by all railway switchmen. M. Mathurin has been a switchman for thirty-three years, and chief switchman for ten years. At his delicate post, which requires constant alertness and the most careful attention to details, he has never been found deficient. The State Railways intend each year to recommend one of their best employees for this coveted distinction.

Switchman Made a Chevalier

* * *

The railway carriage in which the armistice was signed, which stands where it stood on Nov. 11, 1918, in a clearing in the forest near Compiègne, is proving an excellent money maker for good causes. Times have changed since the years immediately following the World War, when the town of Compiègne could not raise the necessary funds to bring the historic car back to its appropriate resting place: an enterprise which was finally carried out upon receipt of a timely gift from America. Now so many people visit the spot and pay the small admission charge that considerable sums are available each year for touristic improvements in the forest and town of Compiègne, and for contributions to various war charities.

The Armistice Railway Carriage

* * *

The Duc de Richelieu, Marquis de Jumilhac, has presented the Château de Richelieu to the Sorbonne, to be used as a retreat for its professors, and as a residence for foreign educators visiting France. Situated about forty-three miles southwest of Tours, this generous endowment comprises, in addition to the château itself, several houses and a park of 475 hectares. It lies somewhat off the beaten path for tourists. The famous Cardinal Richelieu had the château built in the seventeenth century, in the form of a great rectangular palace, rather like the Palais Royal in Paris. All the original building except one pavilion has since been demolished. The estate has descended to the present Duc de Richelieu, who has for years spent much of his time in New York. His mother was an American and so is his wife.

Retreat for Professors

* * *

Women students usually rank highest in the classes which are graduated from the École des Chartes. There seems to be something about the study of ancient manuscripts and documents which appeals especially to women. Is it, as a Paris journalist suggests, that woman's arch enemy being dust and disorder, she attacks these moldering archives with a traditional energy which mere man cannot hope to equal, and thus reduces the scattered records of centuries to perfect regularity and order? Whatever the reason, the fact remains. Women are winning a recognized place as skillful paleographers. They are making a name for themselves in the libraries of Paris, but for some mysterious reason departmental archives do not offer employment. There are no "archivistes départementales," but only "archivistes départementaux."

Women as Paleographers

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board must remain sole judge of their suitability, and the Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

Liquor Not Controlled in Canada

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I have just returned from a visit to the United States, and enjoyed its hospitality. I am very much interested in the great moral and constitutional question in which the Nation is involved and concerning which so many newspapers are giving full publicity, calling attention to the alleged weakness of the prohibition law. But I desire to say that, from my observation, America is 90 per cent better off today than it would be under the conditions existing before 1918.

Some may be wavering because they are reading so much propaganda in the papers referring to the "awful" results accruing from prohibition, that the country is being ruined, etc., whereas it should be common knowledge that under the old saloon conditions more ruination and waste were accomplished in one day than is done in a year today.

In spite of the wet propaganda, we who believe the United States is making wonderful progress even with the unsatisfactory law enforcement should have no fear. Don't forget that we in Canada are reaping now the evils and consequences of so-called "government control."

I must not enlarge upon this, but merely say that in Canada liquor is not controlled, bootlegging has not been stopped, and the young people are drinking more today than under the eight years of prohibition of liquor in Ontario. Conditions are worse under restricted sale than they were under the prohibition sale.

A. H. JARVIS.

Ottawa, Can.